

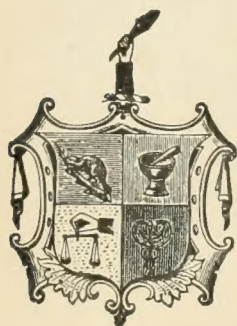
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Each student on taking a book from the Library becomes responsible for the loss or damage of the same.

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IN VOL XIV
following p. 143

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

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Women in Pharmacy.

The present age is one in which women are striving for and securing prominent positions in the various professions. It is doubtful if any professional pursuit of a business character is more congenial to a woman's temperament than that of pharmacy. The amount of study needed to fit her for its practice is quite within her capabilities; the labor involved in the pursuit of it is not arduous, and the tasty character of the work is such as to make it attractive to her. The long hours are the only drawback, and these are equally objectionable to men as to women. In fact women who are accustomed to household duties are apt to think less of this objection than men are.

While not desiring to advocate that our young women should seek to enter this field of duty, we are personally convinced that in many respects women are better adapted for work of this kind than men. It is well known that men have never yet shown comparative skill with women in the pursuit of nursing, where attention and strict observance of the physician's instructions are necessary. These qualities are equally needed behind the drug counter, and we feel sure that none of our male friends would attempt to deny that they could be equally well exhibited there by the female sex.

There are comparatively few women pharmacists in Canada, yet it must be said that those who are in the business have made a marked success of it. In the Province of Quebec Mde. Dion, of Point Levis, is proprietress of three stores, all of them being well-equipped and well-managed. Mde. Prevost, of Sorel, has been engaged in the pursuit of pharmacy for a number of years and is widely known for her business ability. Her daughter has recently passed as a graduate in pharmacy from the Montreal College, and has been honored by taking the highest standing attained. Mde. St. Louis, of Valleyfield, is another lady

who has earned a respectable livelihood in attending to the wants of the drug-using community. In Ontario three ladies have also passed the provincial examination, to enable them to practice, all of these doing so very creditably. Another is now undergoing the course of instruction at the college; and, we do not doubt but she will give a good account of herself when examination time arrives.

It must be said, to the credit of our college boys, that they are exceedingly chivalrous in their treatment of the lady undergraduates who take the course with them, and no one will be more willing to accord credit to a lady graduate who is successful in taking a high position than they.

Advertising.

In the present age of competitive business methods, advertising in some form is essential to success. It is only necessary to bring to mind the large businesses of our country and to reflect that within one or two decades they have outclassed all their competitors to prove the value of the plans which have enabled them to do it. Not a single one of these houses has gained its prominence without the free use of advertising in some form. The houses which have catered to the people have used the public press and have used it unstintedly. They have profited by the precept to let their light so shine before the world. The individuals controlling them have been content to permit their personality to be lost sight of and to bring to the front the things in which the public could take a selfish interest. The world is dominated by wants and the object of the advertiser is to convince the greatest number of people that he caters to these to their personal advantage. It may be that the man who never advertises is equally capable of supplying these wants, but as he fails to make

the fact known he fails to profit by it. As the loudest talker is most easily heard, so the greatest advertiser is the most readily noticed. It isn't possible for every man in business to view advertising from the same standpoint, because the character of his trade and the means of securing it may limit the methods he may adopt to advantage, yet he must avail himself of the principle and utilize it if he wishes to extend the sphere of trade influence which he desires to exert. The almost universal adoption of advertising methods proves their utility, and as it is easier to go with the tide of recognized influence than against it, the wise man makes a virtue of necessity and profits by it.

Energy.

Energy in business is the lever which operates to carry it along. It is the weapon with which aggressive work can be accomplished. It is the indicator of purpose which insures confidence. The man who is possessed of energy, and who can direct it with judgment, can accomplish almost what he wills. He fears nothing, stops at nothing, asks nothing, but demands it. He dominates and cannot cringe. The impulse of effort strong within him enables him to brush aside obstacles and overcome difficulties. He realizes the world gives but little to the weak hand, that we get only what we strive for, and that the dominance of conscious power alone enables us to reach cherished attainments. He does not plead for permission to act; he performs. As the way to be nothing is to do nothing, so the way to be something is to do something. Energy means action; it means industry and activity; it means the use of our vital forces; it means independence; it means purpose; it means labor to which nothing is ever denied, and without which nothing is ever attained.

If you want to present your wife or daughter or any lady friend with something she will appreciate read the advertisement of the Globe Literary Club.

Crurin is the name given to quinoline-bismutch rhodanate. It is used as a wound disinfectant.

Gujasanol is diethylglyco collguaiacol. It is intended as a guaiacol substitute.

The B. P. Addendum.

The publication of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia" makes an epoch in pharmacy which may be termed imperialistic. For upwards of fourteen years the editor of the "British Pharmacopœia," Dr. Atfield, has applied himself to the task of making the "Pharmacopœia" itself better adapted to the requirements of the Empire at large, and when we consider that it was sought to meet "the requirements of seventy administrations of Her Majesty's dominions," some idea may be formed of the work undertaken by the indefatigable editor, together with his co-laborers. Out of the various drugs and preparations given in the "Addendum" there are but fifteen from the "North American Colonies," (by which is meant the Dominion of Canada and the colony of Newfoundland), and these alone, we believe, are authorized for use in this country, all others being only for use "in the divisions of the Empire within which it now acquires official sanction," as also "indicated at the foot of the description."

As far as being of practical use in Canada, it cannot be said that the "Addendum" has fulfilled its mission, the articles enumerated not being those which are in very frequent demand, nor are they essentially those which have commended themselves to many pharmacists in this country.

Our peculiar situation makes it indispensable that the preparations of the "United States Pharmacopœia" and the "French Codex" should be recognized as authorized preparations, and no work will be complete as a "Canadian Pharmacopœia" which does not embrace a large number of the leading preparations of these text-books.

We may, however, look upon this "Addendum" as an acknowledgment of the requirements of portions of the Empire outside Great Britain, and as a stepping stone, we hope, towards a still broader authorized "Pharmacopœia," embracing much of what are essentially necessary in the colonies and dependencies of the Queen's Dominion.

Look at Paderewski's head on page 12a. Read the page carefully.

Learn to do one thing well and do it thoroughly.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

To the Editor:

In your last issue the following names were omitted from the list of successful candidates at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, December, 1900, junior examinations, viz: Fred. L. Fielding, first-class honors; Charles J. Ready, pass list. We can't allow you to slight them.

Dean Heebner has a pretty large class to handle just now, the largest senior class, by a good many, in the history of the college. This century senior class is composed of one hundred and forty students, who are determined to make a century record at the O.C.P. examinations, and that held by the university in May next.

Full-back Kerslake, of the championship O.C.P. football team, is laid up at the general hospital with an attack of pneumonia. The boys and faculty sympathize deeply with him, and trust his convalescence will not be delayed long. There is no member of the class who can rival this goal defender in popularity and the esteem in which the class holds him. At a recent lecture Professor Heebner spoke very feelingly concerning the unfortunate illness of Mr. Kerslake, referred to his many qualities and modest demeanor.

Martin is also on the sick list at his home, but is expected to return to the College in a few days.

The absence of Miss Vail, who has not yet completed her apprenticeship, and therefore is not in attendance at the Senior term, is a source of regret. However, her bright and sunny face haunts us still, though we are denied the honor of singing "Just one girl at the O.C.P."

Isn't it about time a larger and better ventilated lecture room was provided by the Council. We venture to suggest that the stifling and impure condition of the atmosphere during the latter half of the lecture in the lecture-room on the first floor would not prove suitable to the lungs of the Council members, were they compelled to put up with it, as are we. Wonder how the Professors like it? They have our sympathy.

Class elections are on; nominations were made on Thursday afternoon, the 10th. A class banquet is talked of, and a committee is about to be elected

WE Wish Happiness
and Prosperity
for all Druggists in 1901

We wish to very heartily express our thanks to all our patrons for the kind support of the past year. We appreciate the favor of every order we receive.

We Have Low Quotations . .

For the following for future delivery.

Paris Green, Guaranteed
Bluestone (Large or Small)
Insect Powder (Elliot's)
Hellebore
Camphor (Howard's)
Moth Camphor

ELLIOT'S **WHITE LEAD** GOVERNMENT
STANDARD

For delivery March to September.

Raw, and
Elliot's Pale Boiled **LINSEED OIL**
For delivery April, May, or June next.

We advise early correspondence.

. THE . .

ELLIOT & CO.

LIMITED
TORONTO

Put Up Your OwnIN..... **Lawson & Jones Containers**

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

**LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS**

LONDON, ONT.

Licorice Licorice

The following reliable brands
always on hand . . .

M. & R. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.

M. & R. Cataluna

M. & R. Wafers, 5c. Bags.

Y. & S. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.

Y. & S. in Bolts.

Y. & S. in Pellets.

Y. & S. Corrugated in 5c. boxes.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

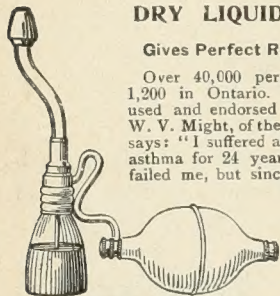
ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it, 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.



DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simon Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

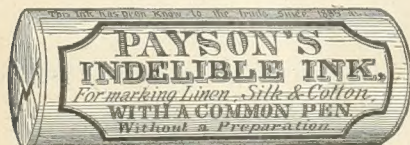
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion.



Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL

SIZES, FREE

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada :

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.



Kills
Every Time



Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS,
RATS AND MICE.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 25c. Roach, \$1.75 | 15c. Rat, \$1.00 |
| 50c. " 3.50 | 25c. " 1.75 |
| 1.00 " 8.00 | 50c. " 3.50 |
| | 1.00 " 8.00 |

All Wholesale Druggists.

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

Excellent Field for Sale of
Patent Medicines.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

Work No More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,

10 1/2 Oliver St., Boston

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

TOWLE'S

✱ Pennyroyal
FOR FEMALES. AND
✱ Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

to make the 1901 banquet a most successful one.

What argument can the General Council of the United Kingdom have for introducing that Addendum to the B.P. at the present time? It is apparently of no value to the Canadian pharmacist, except to increase the amount of pharmaceutical lore through which the student must wallow in preparing for his examinations. Will it soon be in order to have a monthly Addendum to the B.P.? Boys, you will have to get up your work on Adhatoda, Agropyrum, Andrographia, Margosa, Betel, Calotropis, Coscinum, Hygrophila, Ispaghula, Sappan, Embelia, Picrorhiza, Kaladana, Toddalia, Tinospora, Myrobalans, Azadirachta, Tylophora, and lots of other useless (?) drugs for your Entry examinations.

Mr. Editor, you are to be commended upon the excellent cuts of Class Committee and Champion Football Team in your December, 1900, issue; also your report of the final football game, when the championship was won. Your enterprise is far in advance of any of your contemporaries. The class is going to keep the CANADIAN DRUGGIST on their "list."

Say, boys, why doesn't the Queen use her golden chamber set? Ask the Dean when you are stuck.

Toxicology, Pharmacognosy, Prescription Reading, Dispensing—all new subjects for us! Oh! it's "up to us" this term, and "we're up agin it."

CENTURY.

"Dig! Yea, Dig! My Friend."

The following is a copy of a circular sent out by a retail druggist of Ontario to his customers:

"To dig" means to produce, to put up, to ante, to shell out, to come down, or in plain Eastern English, it simply means to pay. I wish to make a few remarks on this subject. Time is ever fleeting, and but a few days remain of this century. It will soon be laid away in the attic of the cobwebby past, while a bright new one will come on shift. You and I, dear friend, may be here when the new century is born, but there is a shadowy uncertainty about where we will be when it dies. For this reason, and others, I would like to start the initial year of the coming century at peace with as much of the world as

possible. In order to do this it will be necessary for all customers, whose names are on my books, to dig up the "long green," or, in other and more poetical words—the coin of the realm that is due unto me. If such things come to pass within the closing days of this century, I will be enabled to crush out the sadness occasioned by looking at the names of those who owe me, and commence the new deal of time with a stack long enough to crush any kind of luck that threatens to shovel me over the dump of hard times. Dig! yea dig! my friend.

Fine Powders.

Through new machinery added to their grinding plant Lyman Bros. & Co., are offering their patrons and the trade certain lines powdered and ground much finer than anyone has heretofore put on the market. Such things as citric acid, cream tartar, tartaric acid and castile soap are in an impalpable powder, while alum and copperas though not quite so fine are what used to be called a fine powder. Fœnugreek was ground too fine for general use and their customers requested it to be made somewhat coarser. However, we are safe in saying it would all pass through a No. 40 sieve which for an article of so tough a nature is exceedingly fine. Gentian orris, hellebore and black antimony are made floury in nature by their new process.

The Late Dr. W. G. Beers.

Dr. Wm. George Beers, surgeon dentist, of Montréal, died at his residence Dec. 26. Deceased was known all over Canada as editor of the *Dominion Dental Journal*, as well as by his contributions of a patriotic character to other publications. For eleven years the doctor occupied the position of secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners for the Province of Quebec, and at one time was elected dean of the Dental College. He was born in Montreal in 1843, and was educated at Lower Canada College. Very fond of athletic sports he was considered quite an authority on lacrosse, as well as other pastimes. Dr. Beers was a strong and fearless patriot and many of his public addresses, as well as his writings, were full of the advocacy of British connec-

tion and contempt of anything to the contrary.

Manitoba Notes.

Minnedosa lost one of its brightest young business men on Christmas Day in the death of Mr. F. A. McDonald, druggist. Death came after a few hours' illness, and was a great shock to the community.

Mr. C. M. Eddington, formerly proprietor of the Market Drug Store, Winnipeg, has just returned from Vancouver, where he was engaged in the commission business. Mr. Eddington may locate in Winnipeg again.

M. L. A. Touch Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Co., druggists, Pilot Mound, has retired from the business, and gone east for the purpose of entering upon a course of studies with a view to the ministry.

Dr. Willoughby, of Regina, is opening a drug store at Saskatoon, N.W.T.

Mr. W. W. Heming, of Swan River, has opened a branch at Grand View. The business will be known as Heming's drug store.

Mr. Alexander Thomson, of Douglas, has opened a drug store at that point.

Mr. E. T. Howard has sold out his business at Stockton, and has gone east with his family to reside.

Mr. J. F. Howard, Winnipeg, has just been appointed manager for the Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association branch at that place.

Dr. J. A. Graham, of Napinka, who has been conducting a drug store in connection with his practice at that point, has sold out and removed to Estevan, where he has secured a lucrative position with the well-known coal company.

Arnell & Co., of Carberry, have opened a branch drug store at Sidney.

Cartwright has a new drug store. Mr. W. B. Davis is manager.

The Canadian College of Optics has added a correspondence course for the benefit of those who cannot attend personally. The principal, Dr. Hamill, informs us that the two courses are identically the same, and that the results of the correspondence students have been most satisfactory. The only difference is that it takes longer by correspondence, which in many cases is a decided advantage. The correspondence course can be commenced any time. The next College course commences on February 19.

Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

PRIZE ADS.

In order to create a greater interest in this department, the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has decided to offer each month two prizes for the two best ads. submitted before the 8th of each month of publication.

The ads. are to be clipped out of your local newspaper, and sent in. On the 8th of each month these ads. will be judged, and the best two awarded first and second prize according to merit.

The first prize will be a very valuable work on "Pharmaceutical Formulas," by Peter MacEwan, Pharm. Chem. F.C.S. This is a 700-page book, worth \$2 50, and will be awarded free for the best ad.

The second prize will be the "Veterinary Counter Practice." This is a valuable book to the country druggist. It contains treatments and formulas for all the ailments of domestic animals, and will be found a very useful work. It is worth \$1.50, and the second best advertiser of the month gets it.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST deserves considerable credit for establishing this competition, and the retail trade will be largely benefited by taking advantage of it.

Now let us hear from advertisers.

POOR ADVERTISERS.

I have almost come to the conclusion that the retail drug trade in this country is just about the least enterprising in the matter of advertising of any trade in Canada.

This conclusion is arrived at after careful examination of the contents of many newspapers scattered from Halifax to Vancouver. Very few advertise at all, and a very small proportion of the few who do use anything but the most perfunctory methods. Not the least surprising thing is that many druggists who do advertise don't advertise drugs. They advertise wall papers, books, stationery, almost anything, in fact, but drugs. The main issue of the business is put into the background—apparently the idea is that everybody knows that a druggist keeps drugs anyhow.

The fact that some druggists keep better drugs than others is of no moment apparently to the public, who are supposed to just buy their drugs and pay for them. The druggist seldom appears to think the purchasing public cares whether it gets good drugs or not.

As an advertising proposition I know of no line of business which offers better scope for enterprising advertising than the drug business.

In the winter the populace goes about blowing its nose and sneezing, looking for something to cure the "grippe. How many druggists are enterprising enough to put up a finger-post to guide the sufferer to his counter?

In the spring, people suffer from chapped hands, cracked lips, spring colds, and scores of other ills. Most people fancy they need a spring medicine of some sort also.

How many druggists who read this have ever advertised spring preparations?

Then think of the toilet requisites people want in hot weather, when they perspire and scold and chafe, and their feet burn and blister. Several fortunes have already been made by isolated individuals who thought of putting up a sample remedy, giving it an appropriate name and advertising it to cure tender, sweaty feet.

Every season, every week, has its advertising possibilities in the drug business—it only needs some thought to see them.

ONE GOOD ONE.

Here is one good ad. that stands out pleasantly in the barren desert of retail drug advertising. I'd like to wager that the man who wrote that ad. knew what he was talking about, had been an invalid himself. If he never was, he has imagination, enough to write well to invalids. If I were an invalid, the heading would at once attract my attention, and if I imagined I wanted any of the things mentioned in that ad. my nurses would get little rest till it was got, and got from Jackson.

It's a good ad., and could only be improved by mentioning a few prices.

Invalids

Need all the comforts obtainable. We carry a complete stock of the best articles for making the sick-bed more comfortable. Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Antiseptics, Atomizers, and all necessary sick-room conveniences, at very low prices. All the old-time tried patent medicines, as well as the newer approved remedies. We fill your prescriptions exactly as the doctor writes them, with the freshest, purest, and first quality drugs.

If you are not satisfied with your purchase here, return it, and your money will be refunded.

Jackson & Co.,

Mearns Bldg., Petrolia.

...Druggists.

MEDICAL ADS.

About the best medicine advertising running in the Toronto papers at present are Powley Ozone ads. They are well illustrated, stand out prominently, are sensibly written and attractive. They don't occupy so much space as Angier's Petroleum ads., but I believe they are as readily seen and easily read.

The current Shiloh Cure ads. are good, but a trifle stale. Most, if not all, have appeared in previous seasons. It is poor economy to run stale copy, no matter how good it may have been.

ENGLISH ADS. IN CANADA.

Advertising in Canada must be half a century ahead of the English methods, if we are to judge by the stuff sent out here for insertion in the daily and weekly press. The worst display, the crudest illustration, in fact an utter disregard for typographical or artistic beauty, seems to predominate the English idea of setting up an ad. Take, for instance, the Eno's Fruit Salt ads. I venture to say that 99 out of every 100 readers skip that spot in which the Eno's ad. appears in a hurry.

It or they are simply crowded, repulsive-looking masses, thick, black-face type. Our English cousins have something to learn from colonial advertising, as well as colonial military critics.

An English advertiser, contemplating a campaign in Canada, should look his field over carefully before he sends his copy and appropriation over. There are many conditions to be reckoned with here which do not obtain in England. But I've been told that one of the hardest things in the world is to convince a cock sure Englishman he is wrong till he has butted his head against the wall and found out for himself that it is stone.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Hamilton-

Beg to announce that their turn-over for the year just closed was the largest in the history of the firm, showing a most satisfactory increase over the business of 1899, which was then the largest we had been favored with.

◆ ◆ ◆

We solicit the continued friendly preference of our many friends, and shall continue to do our best to merit their confidence.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

-Wholesale Druggists

Hamilton.

JUST READY - - -



Japanese Bond

Our inaugural twentieth century Notepaper, made with a beautiful cloudy effect, in azure or cream, and in the popular square size now so much in demand. Also

Colonial Grey

This is a new shade in grey stationery, with a soft, velvet finish, and is shown in the regent and octavo sizes in paper and envelopes.

High-Grade Stationery at Popular Prices

Write for samples to

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, TORONTO

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Our Stock of Sundries for import this year is more inviting and extensive than ever; evidently the trade appreciate our taste in this line, as the business is growing year by year. We have no hesitation in saying that our lines of samples this year are far ahead of anything ever shown in Canada. Even if the druggist does not want to buy, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these lines is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

Mr. Rosser will in due time visit all points in our territory. Should anyone be anxious to sort up sooner than advised by him of his coming, kindly drop us a note, as we feel sure it would pay you to reserve your order until you see our samples, either for **IMPORT** or **IMMEDIATE** delivery.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

1830

1901

We are Prepared to Quote for Spring Delivery

**PARIS GREEN
MOTH CAMPHOR BALLS
BLUE VITRIOL
CARBOLIC ACID**

**POWD. HELLEBORE
GUM CAMPHOR
COPPERAS
CHLORIDE LIME**

Our samples of goods for import and holiday trade will be in the hands of our travellers very soon, and we would ask our friends to kindly reserve their orders till they have seen them.

Our customers will appreciate the fact that they have never been disappointed in the prompt delivery of their goods (though it has often been difficult for us to get them from European manufacturers) and we are confident our selection of samples this year will compare favorably with any former importations.

The success we have had in the past in confining our sales solely to the drug trade has encouraged us to continue this principle of our business.

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

**J. WINER & CO.,
HAMILTON**

Trade Notes

George H. Cameron, of Dauphin, is opening a branch drug store at Gilbert Plains, Man.

Harvey & Jamieson's drug store, West Lorne, Ont., was destroyed by fire December 30.

Frank McDonald, of McDonald & Roche, druggists, Minnedosa, Man., died December 25.

R Reekie, of St. Thomas, has purchased the drug business of Sidney Jackson, Clinton, Ont.

Mr. F. Eby, druggist, Port Elgin, Ont., died January 2nd. He had been in business nearly forty years.

The drug store of O. Culver, Brigden, Ont., was destroyed by fire Jan. 10. Loss about \$3,000; insured for \$1,500.

J H. Hallett has purchased the drug business of A. E. Kennedy, corner Queen and McCaul streets, Toronto, Ont.

The Dominion Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Fire caused damage to the extent of about \$1,500 to the linseed oil mills of Body & Noakes, Winnipeg, Man., on December 24.

J. L. C. Nornabell, formerly with C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford, has purchased the drug business of R. A. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

An order has been granted for the winding up of the Canadian Camera and Optical Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Liabilities are said to be largely in excess of the assets.

Mary E. Cobb, New York, manufacturer and importer of manicure goods and toilet preparations, has appointed The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, as the Canadian agents.

News Items.

"The Royal Bank of Canada" is the new name of the former Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

The Department of Finance at Ottawa is about issuing a new bill of the denomination of four dollars.

A new company has been formed in the United States, with \$10,000,000 capital, for the purpose of controlling

the crude rubber market. Of this capital the Standard Oil Company has subscribed \$3,000,000. A rate war is threatened to force in outsiders.

Dr. Thos. B. Wheeler, of Montreal, died suddenly of apoplexy Jan. 10 at New York. Deceased was the originator and proprietor of Wheeler's Elixir of Calisaya, a well-known proprietary remedy.

Members of the newly-organized Retailers' Association in Winnipeg, Man., are declaring their intention to move for an application to be made to the Legislature at its next session for legislation either to impose a tax on the trading stamp business or to prohibit it altogether.

Personals.

Frank McDonald, druggist, Minnedosa, Man., died of apoplexy on Christmas morning. Deceased was a partner of Dr. Roche.

Friends of Mr. W. R. Montgomery, druggist, Hawkesbury, Ont., will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from his serious attack of typhoid fever from which his life at one time was despaired. He hopes to be able to attend to business next month.

H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse has conferred upon Dr. Louis Merck the distinction of *Geheimer Commerzienrat* (Privy Councillor), in recognition of his great services to the chemical industry of Germany. His Royal Highness has further conferred upon Dr. E. A. Merck the distinction of *Medicinalrat* (Medicinal Councillor), in recognition of his services rendered in connection with the Chemical Exhibition at the World's Fair of Paris, 1900.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Frank Dalton has bought the business of the late E. Lee Street, Newcastle, N.B.

Mr. A. J. Crease, formerly with Irwin Bros., of Halifax, has bought out Dr. J. W. Cove, of Amherst, and will be open for business in a few weeks.

Mr. Audley Thompson, who purchased the business of the late A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, has made many

improvements in the premises, and now has one of the brightest drug stores in the North End.

Mr. A. C. Bell, of New Glasgow, visited Halifax on the 3rd inst., to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Edward Farrell, whose death is sincerely lamented in his native city.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., was lately elected president of the Halifax Curling Club, and with other "keen" curlers, rejoices at the frosty weather now prevailing in Halifax.

Mr. Geo. E. Hughes, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, was lately elected a member of the Local Legislature, and is being congratulated by his many friends. Mr. Hughes expects to be in his new premises at an early date, where he will conduct an enlarged drug business.

The Drug Trade: A Retrospect of 1900 in the Maritime Provinces.

The drug trade of the Maritime Provinces during the year just closing has been exceedingly good. The failures have been few, and the amounts involved the smallest for years. The reasons for this exceptional showing are many and varied; primarily it has been due to the fact that the Provinces have been caught up in a wave of general prosperity which has swept over all the great manufacturing and producing countries of the world. Then several sections have been particularly fortunate, being benefited by the establishment of new industries, and consequent increased population and spending power, the county of Cape Breton being a notable case. Those druggists who are fortunate enough to have stands in the place have found their trade doubled, and even trebled, with every prospect of a continuance for some time. Again, the tourist travel, which by the way was a record breaker this year, has become an important item in the druggists' calculations, especially in the western parts of the Provinces, where the months of July, August and September are the harvest months. A noticeable feature of the tourist trade has been the introduction of photographic supplies, souvenirs, etc., into most drug stores, the increase in the number of soda fountains, and the improvement in quality of soda served from the latter. Further, the

crops have been good, the fisheries about the average, and our summer one of the finest for some years.

It has been a matter for comment amongst druggists that when times are good the number of patent medicines and proprietary articles increases, and this year has been no exception to the rule, as almost every day something new has been introduced, some of them by companies, good (in a financial way), most of them straight gambles, which are foisted upon the public by people with very little capital, trusting to luck that they will catch on. They generally go on the druggist's shelves. Good judgment and caution are necessary to sift the good from the bad, for a patent medicine which is not advertised, is about as unsalable an article as can be found, even the well-worn "marked down sale" being useless as a means of disposing of it. Then, the latest synthetic chemicals "Made in Germany," with their many syllabled names and exorbitant prices, have also multiplied, and are becoming an increasing worry to the druggist, who views with some disquietude, their numbers daily growing upon his shelves, many being called for once or twice, and then forgotten to be replaced with another of later date and more complicated name, and so on, the doctor, like the rest of the public, being subject to the controlling influence of the ad. writer.

The last decade has witnessed a remarkable change in the drug trade of the Maritime Provinces. The sale of the one time staple drugs and chemicals, has fallen off perhaps 50 per cent., while the use of the much advertised and unprofitable (from the druggist's standpoint) specialties of several gigantic American houses, has increased in proportion.

Notwithstanding these serious troubles, the druggists of the Maritime Provinces have much to be thankful for in this the closing year of the nineteenth century, and they can look forward with the brightest hopes to the opening of the twentieth, as it seems established beyond a reasonable doubt that we are going to witness one of the most remarkable eras of business prosperity that Canada has yet enjoyed.

It is not to be expected that we have left dull times behind for ever and no doubt there will again be periods of depression. But for the immediate

future everything looks bright and promising and those who are wise will take full advantage of good times while we have them.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SIXTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The results of the sixtieth semi annual examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy are as follows:

Passed in all subjects—R. L. Nickerson, Simcoe; H. D. Porter, Warton.

Passed now and on previous occasions—Ernest H. Allen, Kingston; A. C. Douglas, Markdale; C. H. Duncan, Millbrook; Wm. Envoy, Stouffville; G. W. Ferrier, Toronto; J. H. Pountney, Hamilton; John P. Taylor, Lindsay.

Passed in four subjects—T. E. Gumb, London, in dispensing, chemistry, pharmacy, and materia medica; O. S. Mitchell, Hamilton, in dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, and botany.

Manitoba College of Pharmacy.

A council meeting of the College of Pharmacy was held in Winnipeg, Jan. 3, when the report of those who had passed the recent examinations was received. Following were the successful candidates: Minors—A. R. Cann, of Deloraine, silver medalist; P. J. Cope, C. R. Dudderidge, A. D. Hill, E. S. Blane, John H. Nelson, W. Little, N. B. Henry, A. E. Higginbotham, J. H. Dodds. The majors were as follows: Arthur Brown, D. E. Clement and J. W. Hewett.

The council passed a resolution of congratulation to Mr. A. R. Cann, of Deloraine, who so deservedly won the silver medal.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held on the 19th to 21st December when the following students, named in order of merit, passed on the various subjects named, as follows: Botany, E. Vadboncoeur, Joseph Valois, J. L. Williams, W. C. Walsh, L. G. Ryan, H. Therien, A. Hilborn, P. P. Sabourin; junior chemistry, H. Therien, J. N. Normandin, J. P. H. Lalonde, J. J. A. Filion, J. A. Marcéau; senior chemistry, in this class

none of the students obtained the required percentage to pass.

Senior Materia Medica, E. Vadboncoeur, Joseph Valois, P. P. Sabourin, J. A. Laviolette, J. P. H. Lalonde, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Monat; junior materia medica, Geo. W. Johnston, T. A. Swift, Kenneth Chalmers, F. C. B. Wilson, Miss R. R. Furse, J. L. Williams, W. C. Walsh, F. A. Newall, F. L. Brown, Louis Weineld, equal.

The next examination will take place at the closing of the college sessions, when the marks obtained then will be added to those obtained now, and the totals will give the standing of the students for the session of 1900-1901.

The college re-opened on Thursday, January 3rd, 1901.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, January 3, 1901, when eleven candidates presented themselves for examination to entitle them to study pharmacy; of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: M. Aronson, Henri Labrecque, J. B. Giroux, Cyr Barslow, Michael McAuley, A. Quintal and L. Boucher.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one namely: A. Meloche and Ernest Prevost, arithmetic; J. A. Duprat, Latin. These candidates will require to present themselves at the April examination to be examined again in these subjects.

The candidates were submitted to a written examination in French, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry and History. The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dube acting as supervisor for Quebec city and district.

Christmas Remembrances.

The Lyman Brothers Co., Limited, Toronto, presented all their employees with a dollar in cash instead of the usual turkey for a Christmas gift. The token was thoroughly appreciated by the army of employees engaged in the offices, mills and warehouses.

The 19th Century..

was a continuous triumphal march of

PROGRESS IN PHARMACY

We offer you the best of the last Century, and
we also are ready with many

20th Century Lines

Our salesmen will soon be with you, and will
have something to offer you that will be strictly
up to the year 1901.



We wish you the best year's business you have ever had.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

DETROIT, Mich.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
LONDON, Eng.

Windsor, Ont.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy



O the numerous lines of preparations we manufacture, appealing to the retail trade, we have added an unusually varied assortment of those put up in packages, with the purchaser's or a fictitious stock name appearing on the label, circular and carton, or wrapper.

For this newer class of goods, FIRST and FOREMOST we claim that in their composition are used the purest drugs and chemicals obtainable, and further, that in manufacture, the same care and accuracy, and close attention to each and every detail of manipulation is given, as in the manufacture of those products, which we supply under labels bearing our own name.

The duties, nowadays, of the modern retail pharmacist, are so manifold and complex, that he has not the time, and often not the facilities, for the manufacture of preparations of this class—consequently, he cannot do it as cheaply as we can.

We are able, therefore, to save him time, money and annoyance, by furnishing goods which are common needs of every household. We invite the most critical examination and comparison as to quality, price and beauty of finish.

When about to purchase, at least give us the opportunity to show samples and submit quotations—both will interest you.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Branch Office and Laboratory
TORONTO, Ont.,
CANADA.

Main Offices and Laboratories
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
U. S. A.

Pharmacy in England

Pharmaceutical Progress in 1900—Pharmaceutical Politics—New Remedies—The Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The production of an "Addendum" to the "British Pharmacopœia," 1898, devoted entirely to Indian and Colonial requirements, will probably be considered the principal pharmaceutical event of 1900. It is unfortunately true that it will have less interest to Canada and Canadian pharmacists than any other part of the Empire, but that is chiefly due to the absence of interest felt on the subject by the medical men and chemists of the Dominion. Some two or three years ago, when suggestions were invited, it was noticed that the response from Canada was very limited, and the pharmacopœial authorities considered that this meant that Canadian requirements were fairly met by the 1898 edition of the "British Pharmacopœia." How far this is so it is difficult to tell on this side of the Atlantic, but some of us have a shrewd idea that the "United States Pharmacopœia," in addition to the "British Pharmacopœia," is about all that is wanted, and that, as the former cannot very well be incorporated with the latter, the two will be used for many years to come. If Canada ever developed a pharmacopœia of its own it would be built up chiefly, I suppose, from the "British Pharmacopœia," "United States Pharmacopœia" and "French Codex." It is interesting to note that the muddling method of introducing the 1898 edition of the "British Pharmacy" has been altogether avoided with the 1900 "Addendum." Early copies were sent to the press, and were practically reprinted in the issues of December 8. This enterprise is being supplemented by a firm of export druggists who are reproducing it in their January price list. No remarkable pharmaceutical discoveries have been made during 1900, and the research laboratory at Bloomsbury Square, after publishing some solubilities of chemicals in water, alcohol, etc., has done nothing particular. Some good work in pharmacological research is still being done by

the workers under Prof. Dunstan at the Imperial Institute. Indian henbane, *Hyoscyamus muticus*, was found to contain only 0.1 per cent. of hyoscyamine, whilst the same plant cultivated in Egypt contained 0.87 per cent. In the same laboratory the lotus poison of *Lotus arabicus* has been found to consist of prussic acid evolved through hydrolysis from a glucoside which they have named lotusin. Some good criticisms on the processes of standardization of preparations of ipecacuanha, belladonna and nux vomica have been published by Bird, and general criticisms from Abraham, Allcock, McWalter and others. Essential oils are a constant source of interest, and Henderson, Parry, Umfrey and others have contributed useful information on the B.P. oils. The new concentrated liquors of the "British Pharmacopœia" are by no means universally admired, and it is generally admitted that the percentage of spirit in liquid extract of cascara should be increased if the preparation is to keep. Confirmatory evidence has been published showing that the sulphuric acid test for castor oil in the "British Pharmacopœia" is incorrect; whilst some useful data concerning linseed oil have been given by Tichborne. The presence of arsenic in sodium phosphate was announced in a startling manner. The contamination has since been shown to be due to using impure sulphuric acid. As a result several tests for arsenic were examined and very delicate reactions can now be obtained by modifications of Gutzeit's test. Quite lately a great sensation has been caused by the detection of arsenic in beer, especially in Manchester and neighborhood. This is also attributed to impure sulphuric acid being used in the manufacture of glucose which is employed in making cheap beer. F. A. Smith has examined English bismuth subnitrate, and suggested modification of the B. P. tests, so as to show the percentage of N^2O_5 .

Pharmaceutical politics have been rather quiet during 1900, but the introduction of a Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill this month bids fair to make up the deficiency. It is the first direct attempt of the Council to meet the question of company pharmacy, and the result is not altogether likely to carry success. It has been admitted by the Lord Chancellor and other judges that the position of incorporated bodies and limited liability companies as regards the pharmacy Acts is anomalous. The Council have attempted to remedy this in a bill which embraces registration of all companies keeping open shop for sale and dispensing of poisons; registration of the qualified manager and liability of the company for his acts; the titles of chemist and druggist, or pharmaceutical chemists, not to be assumed by a corporate body; only qualified chemists to be allowed to be directors of corporate bodies keeping open shop; division of the qualifying examinations and permission to accept certificates from Pharmacy Boards in the British Empire. The provision for a qualified directorate is absurd and Utopian; it will probably not appear in the Bill at Westminster. The clause relating to reciprocity will interest Canadians most; but too much must not be expected as the present Council has not shown any anxiety to meet Colonial aspirations in this connection. Some feeling was displayed against the election of Mr. Newsholme, of Sheffield, as President of the Society, but this has died away. Scotsmen have shown a good deal of feeling over the question of candidates paying the examination fee in full when they are prevented by illness or otherwise from continuing in attendance at an examination for which they have entered their names. This is merely a detail of administration, but Scotsmen have waxed very furious about it, so far as to petition the Privy Council, which is hardly likely to interfere in the matter. Carbolic acid has at length become a scheduled poison, but under modified conditions. The result, however, has already been beneficial in reducing the number of suicides and accidents with this agent. Pharmaceutical research, as endowed by the society, has been waning ever since Professor Dunstan left Bloomsbury Square. To revive it, at least in connection with pharmacopœial pro-

blems, the British Pharmaceutical Conference and others promised financial support, so as to provide one or more investigators. Negotiations with the society, however, have fallen through, as the Council will only admit investigators on their own terms, that is, without stipulation as to the subject to be worked upon, which is apparently a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Among the new remedies that have received attention during the year are iodipin, the compound of iodine and oil of sesame; heroin, a new artificial morphine compound; protargol is in some vogue as an injection for gonorrhea. The recommendation of Professor Gautier in favor of kakodylate of sodium in tuberculosis, anæmia, chorea, etc., has led to its trial in this country. It is claimed that kakodylate of sodium is much less toxic than in organic arsenical salts, but Dr. Murrell has just published a warning that a girl of 21, after taking 11 doses, showed symptoms of acute arsenical poison. The various sera are in fair demand, including antistreptococcic, antityphoid, tuberculin (Koch), antipest or antiplague (Hoffkine's) and antivenomous (Calmetto). The greater number, however, are manufactured abroad, and it is by no means satisfactory that enterprise in this direction in England is stifled by Governmental regulation. So little is known concerning many of these sera that it is considered by many to be a positive danger to the community that no regulations exist respecting their sale.

The benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society is such an admirable institution, deserving to be copied in every country, that some details of a recent election for annuitants as given by an official to me, may be of interest. There were four vacancies to be filled and six applicants who had satisfied the committee of the Council who have charge of the fund of their genuine necessity. The annuity is of the value of \$250 per annum. The fund is entirely supported by voluntary subscription, and the annuitants are not limited to members of the society, but any registered chemist, or his widow, is eligible. Every cent subscribed goes to relief, as the expenses of election and clerical work are provided by the society. Some 20 scrutineers are appointed to count the votes, and voting papers carrying the number

of votes according to the amount subscribed are issued a week before the election. Members of the society are entitled to two votes without subscribing, \$1 gives them two more votes, \$2 five votes, and so on. By 1.30 on the election day the counting was all finished, and the scrutineers adjourned to a cold luncheon provided by the society, and afterwards coffee and cigars were served. By 3 o'clock the totals were announced and the first four declared elected. It was a most ungallant election as the two female candidates were left at the bottom of the poll. The only satisfaction being that as the votes obtained by the unsuccessful are carried forward to the next election in May, both are then assured of success. Nearly 7,000 voting papers were issued, and 4 300 returned. The four successful annuitants were old and infirm chemists, two of whom in their happier day had been subscribers to the fund which is now relieving their declining days.

Catalogues, Etc.

We are in receipt of catalogues and price lists from:

Langton, Fort & Co., wholesale and export chemists and druggists, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., England.

Henry W. Bush & Co., manufacturers of glassware and druggist sundries, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., England.

F. A. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of standard pharmaceutical products, fluid and solid extracts, elixirs, etc., Detroit, Mich., U.S.

F. Newbery & Sons, druggist sundries and proprietary medicines, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., England.

Books.

"Diseases of the Tongue." By Henry T. Bullin, F.R.C.S., D.C.L., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Walter G. Spencer, M.S., M.B (Lond), F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. Illustrated with eight chromo-lithographs and thirty-six engravings. Publishers, Cassell & Company, Limited, New York, 1900.

The first edition of this work, which was published some time ago, having

been exhausted, the publishers have now issued a second edition, which is a more complete treatise than the former one. Dr. Bullin associated with himself Dr. Walter Spencer, of Westminster Hospital, in the preparation of this edition. The work is one which should be of great value to physicians, and the high standing of the authors commends the work as an authoritative treatise.

"Tuberculosis, Its Nature, Prevention and Treatment," with special reference to the open-air treatment of phthisis. By Alfred Hillier, B.A., M.D., C.M., Fellow of the Royal Medico Chirurgical Society, London, Member of the Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, etc. Thirty-one illustrations and three colored plates. Publishers, Cassell & Company, Limited, New York.

The volume before us is most opportune in its time of publication, when the various forms of tuberculosis form the subject matter of much that appears in the medical and lay press, and special attention is being devoted to the problem of the prevention and cure of this malady, not only by local and national associations, but also under Government instructions.

This work treats of tuberculosis under different headings, viz., its nature, different clinical forms, transmission from man to man, from animals to man, prevention in everyday life, prevention by legislation, treatment and national movements against tuberculosis, together with an appendix. The volume forms a concise manual on the subject, and should be a great help to practitioners and medical students.

Hints for 1901.

Are you insured?

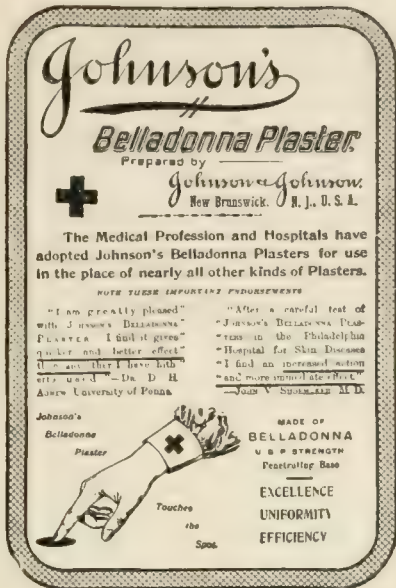
Are you giving too much credit?

Are you buying for cash and saving all your discounts?

Although you may be doing a large business, are your expenses heavier than is warranted?

Have you taken stock, and are you shaping your purchases accordingly?

Are you still keeping "old stock," "dead stock," "shopworn goods" on your shelves, instead of selling them off even at a discount?



If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

E. Merck



Insist on getting

MERCK'S Pure Chemicals For Photography

MERCK'S PYRO.
Never fails

MERCK'S COLLODION
Is absolutely reliable.

HYDROQUINONE
Gives perfectly clear solutions.

PYROCATECHIN
The developer *par excellence*.

AMMON PERSULPHATE
An excellent reducer.

GOLD AND SILVER
SALTS



Darmstadt

No Dead Stock

In These Finger Pro-
tectors. . . .

Profit 100 per Cent.



Paroubek's Leather Finger Protectors are endorsed by all Surgeons. As they allow of perfect ventilation; are adjustable to any sized hand, and do not cause cramp in fingers. Consequently will always sell. Samples on receipt of 2c. stamp.

PAROUBEK BROS., 808 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

✉ SPECIAL RATE TO THE JOBBER ✉

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO

Indian Catarrh Cure



is the only internal and external remedy for catarrh that is guaranteed

FREE FROM OPIATES

It may be recommended confidently to all persons suffering from catarrh, and is an

Ideal Medicine for Children

because it is pleasant to the taste and easy to administer.

It is a wonderful healer for CATARRH SORES.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.
MONTREAL.

YOUR WHOLESALE STOCKS IT.

QUALITY COUNTS.

In our experience as druggists we have always realized that, regardless of everything else, quality is of first consideration. In five years' experience as manufacturers for our fellow-druggists we have proven time and again that quality counts with them also. We make our goods as good as we can first, we sell them as cheaply as we can next, and we then wait for results.

We are aware that between the druggists, their customers and the physicians to whom they may sell our Pharmaceutical Specialties, that we will sooner or later be judged on our merits and that is all we want. Frequently we receive an order for a pharmaceutical specialty accompanied by the statement that the writer can buy from another house at such and such a figure, but that he wants ours, and hopes we can meet it. We can't and won't meet all prices, because we won't meet all qualities; but we will always guarantee to sell goods of equal quality at as low or better prices than any other house, no matter which one. We respectfully suggest that a close comparison be made with our goods and others of popular sale. We are willing to abide by any honest and fair decision, and to be turned down if we don't win fairly.

QUALITY COUNTS

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

What Side Lines Can a Druggist Carry Profitably, and How Shall They be Displayed and Advertised?

By S. R. CRAIGTREE.

When we speak of side lines, we enter a field limitless in extent and replete with resources. In the good old days, long since gone by, there was no demand nor necessity for such innovations; but as the exploiters of our profession multiplied and competition increased it became necessary for additions to the regular line of stock to be made in order that the traditional "two ends" might not become estranged. Those whom we now call pioneers in the profession tell us that cigars and choice tobaccos were one of the first additions to be made. But now these articles are considered an essential and not an auxiliary. So intimately associated with the business have they become, in fact, that it has taken a judge of the Supreme Court of one of our New England States to decide that cigars are not drugs. Toilet articles and sick room requisites come next in order of succession, no doubt, and they with the soda fountain, have also from long association come to be regarded as indispensables. High grade confectionery, paints, oils and stationery have also won a stable position as necessary adjuncts.

Among the more recent acquisitions are optical goods, wall paper, photographic supplies, fishing tackle, athletic goods, insecticides, plants and flowers; yes, and in isolated cases, light lunch counters in connection with the soda fountain. Of these, the old stand-bys (cigars, toilet articles, sick-room requisites, confectionery, stationery, paints and oils) are expected to be kept in every drug store, and hence do not require the attention in our advertising that should be bestowed on the newer additions. However, these stocks should be kept fresh and should be displayed at as good advantage as possible at all times, as stale, out-of-date goods in an unkempt condition are sure to direct trade to your competitor. Your friends will stand by you only so long as you use them as well or a little better than the other fellow does.

In agricultural districts there is a large and increasing demand for in-

secticides of various kinds, ranging from Paris green to Bordeaux mixture. There are standard formulæ for the more common sprays and mixtures, and a few carefully conducted experiments will enable one to evolve others; then by doing a little judicious missionary work among the farmers, explaining to them the merits of each kind for particular insects, a profitable trade may be worked up. This class of goods can be handled more intelligently by the druggist than by general dealers, but if the druggist is not willing to anticipate the wants of the farmer in this direction and attempts to overcharge for what preparations he does keep, he cannot justly complain if the trade is gradually absorbed by other lines of business conducted by men of better judgment and business discretion. Favorable legislation gave druggists an appreciable advantage in this line a few years ago, but I know of some who so far abused this advantage by charging excessive prices that they have lost nearly all this business since "the bars were let down." It pays to be just, even if you do have a corner in the market.

An ingenious method of advertising stationery and wall paper is to make up a quantity of envelopes from wall paper and have a neat, catchy advertisement printed either on wall paper or some special brand of stationery you wish to call attention to, and mail it to your customers. A mailed circular will receive careful attention where an "under-the-door" variety is never noticed.

Many pharmacists perfect themselves in fitting glasses, and find the investment of labor and time incurred a profitable one. This branch should be given more attention than it receives, especially from country druggists, whose customers live remote from regular oculists and opticians.

Photographic supplies are undoubtedly becoming the most popular side line of the day. The camera "fiend" is everywhere present, and must needs indulge in all the fads pertaining to the business, and to whom shall he turn for supplies but to the ever-accommodating knight of the pestle and postage stamp? The chemicals required in making the various baths and solutions are a part of our legitimate stock, anyway, and the mechanical supplies can be readily classed with stationery and

like goods; and besides, many of us belong to the aforesaid class of "fiends," and hence are in a position to give valuable advice to the uninitiated, those usually referred to as amateurs.

It is not an infrequent occurrence to see dark rooms in connection with the store, where developing may be done either by the proprietor for profit, or it may be maintained for the convenience of patrons as a feeder for business. The idea is worth considering, anyway.

Athletic and sporting goods are carried by nearly all country druggists, and by many town druggists; they are convenient lines to handle, as they hold sway only for a short season, and the demand for them is usually brisk. A limited space display in one of your windows is generally all that is needed in the way of advertising, using a liberal supply of price cards if the competition be sharp.

As for plants and flowers, they speak for themselves, and while not yielding a great profit, they are very useful for decorating purposes, and attract attention and trade from a class of customers not reached in other ways.

I have no sympathy with the theory advanced and practiced by some who convert their places of business into miniature department stores, dabbling in miscellaneous notions and succeeding in nothing, thereby lowering their professional standing without adding to their commercial prestige.

In general, only those side lines should be handled that do not encroach on your neighbor's business. If your brother druggist is supplying all the needs of the neighborhood with a certain line, better let him continue and thrive and yourself launch out in a field not already occupied, where you may also thrive, than to inaugurate an opposition to him in which you are sure to have a price war, and finally get the trade in such a condition that there is nothing in it for either of you.

Wars of conquest are no longer tolerated among the enlightened nations of the earth; neither should unjust competition exist among the members of a profession supposed to be actuated by a high sense of honor, justice and consideration for the rights of others.—*Era*.

Germol is a disinfectant prepared from crude cresol.

* Read at the last annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

Australian Economic Botany.

By JOHN PLUMMER, Sydney, N.S.W.

Australia offers a vast and inexhaustible field for those experienced in the industrial utilization of vegetable products. Although the practical value of economical botany remains imperfectly understood throughout the Commonwealth, there are not wanting indications of its approaching recognition as a new and valuable source of national wealth. Recently, in New South Wales, Mr. R. T. Baker, F.L.S., curator and economical botanist of the Sydney Technological Museum, appeared as a witness before a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the western lands of the State. In the course of his examination he produced samples of eucalyptus oil in various stages, extracted from trees in the eastern portions of New South Wales, and stated that the colony now produced eucalyptus oil of the highest quality, fully equal to the best in the market. He said that a vast amount of research had lately been made in connection with the flora of that part of the parent State, with very valuable results. For instance, myrticolorin, a new dyeing material, had been obtained from the leaves of the red stringy bark, in addition to the valuable oil extracted from the same source. This dye, which was not yet on the market, gave a lighter and better color than the American quercitrin, which was obtained from the bark of an American oak. The New South Wales article was thus a by-product which would prove of great commercial importance. Mr. Baker produced several cloth samples showing the qualities of the myrticolorin dye. A quantity had been sent home to the leading manufacturers in England and Germany. The manufacturers in England were delighted with the results, and sent back several specimens of cloth, which he submitted to the commission. Out of trees and shrubs in the eastern portion of the State he had, with the assistance of his staff, extracted camphor, perfumes (such as otto of roses, ionone, and cinnamon), dyes, and peppermint, and cajuput—oils which ought now to be pushed on the market. The camphor, in fact, was identical with the camphor of commerce, and was taken from the tree known as *cinnamomum oliveri*, New South Wales could also compete

against India and Bulgaria with its geraniol extract for the reason that it combined several products, such as perfumes, which in the countries mentioned had to be manufactured separately. The very fact that the buddah tree, so common as a parasitic growth in the western portion of the State, spluttered and showed resinous qualities when burned, went to prove that it held a marketable commodity which might prove of great commercial value, and there were other trees out west of which the same might be said. So far as the eucalyptus tree was concerned the nature of the soil in which it grew made no difference; it would yield the same results in oils and dye no matter where grown. Mr. Baker's evidence went to show that the vegetable products of the western, or dry country, in New South Wales, possessed an economical value not inferior to those of the eastern or coastal districts. It may be mentioned that there are in the west, as in the east, many millions of eucalyptus trees of various kinds, the trees and shrubs from which oils, resins, dyes, tans, and other products can be obtained, being several hundred in number. Yellow dyes are furnished by the fever bark, cedar, cockspur vine, light yellow wood, mallotus discolor, crab-tree, and turmeric tree; red dyes by scrub, or brush bloodwood, red cedar, bloodwood, mallotus phillipensis, and mangrove; brown from the brigalow, Queensland cascarilla, fustic, bitter bark, pipturus argenteus, and satin wood; purple from hymenanthera dentata; sap green from the musk tree; and black from messmate, or stringy bark. Many other vegetable dyes might be mentioned. Essential oils are obtained from the native sassafras, ridge myrtle, tea tree, native peppermint, Queensland sassafras, native laurel, dogwood, sandfly bush and all the varieties of eucalyptus. The resin producing trees include the Moreton Bay pine, sassafras, pinkwood, Port Jackson fig, various kinds of pine, silky oak, beefwood, sandal wood, turpentine tree, grass tree, and cheese-wood. The tan, gum and kino producing trees and shrubs are also exceedingly numerous, but remain comparatively unutilized.

Cittosol, according to the *Pharmaceutische Post*, is an emulsion of ichthyol.

Tropon.

Since the introduction of "Tropon" the sale has been steadily on the increase, and the results obtained with this new food product have been surprising in many cases. As a new addition "Iron Tropon" has been recommended in cases of anæmia. Convalescents will make a pleasant change after a few weeks' treatment with Tropon by using "Tropon Chocolate and Cocoa," which represents in handy form a food of exquisite flavor and nutritive value which surpasses that of ordinary chocolate by four times. It is placed on the market by the Cowan Co., Limited, Toronto, the well-known manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa.

A New Idea.

It is proposed to change the course of pharmaceutical education in Hungary, and a project is under consideration. Before entering on apprenticeship it is intended that the future pharmacist should spend a year at a professional school in theoretical and practical preparation. After passing an examination he will work for a year in a pharmacy, then go to a university to complete his studies.

Postage in New Zealand.

New Zealand has gone even further than Imperial Penny Postage. On the 1st of January she inaugurated a system of Universal Penny Postage. A penny will after that date carry a New Zealand letter to the remotest regions of the globe to which postal arrangements penetrate. She asks for no similar treatment in return, and calmly anticipates a loss of \$80,000 on the first year's postage under the new conditions.

Anozol is a fanciful name given to iodoform, containing 10 to 20 per cent. of thymol added, with a view to masking the iodoform odor.

Chevatol is the name given to a remedy which has been recommended for the treatment of swellings, etc., and which is said to be terpiniodohydrate.

Sarton is a new nutritive, which is now being experimented with and which will soon be placed upon the market in Europe, according to the *Pharmaceutische Post*.

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

Potatoes

Milk

Rice

Flour

Eggs

Meat

Tropon is

Within the

Reach of

Everyone on

Account of its

Cheapness.



TROPON contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

TROPON represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, is promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co, 3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL
Sole Consignees in Canada.

Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infalible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

—SOLE PROPRIETORS—

EVANS & SONS, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

You May Substitute

WAMPOLE'S MILK FOOD For Mother's Milk

without interfering with the baby's nutrition or digestion.

There is nothing in it that is not found in Mother's Milk ;
there is nothing in Mother's Milk that is not found in

Wampole's Milk Food

It is thoroughly cooked and ready for use by simply adding warm water.

Furnished only in glass containers, which are securely sealed.

Samples cheerfully furnished without charge. Correspondence on the subject of artificial food solicited, which will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MADE BY

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's
Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the
Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories :

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory :

TORONTO, Ont., Can.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders), SOAPS,
OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for
Superior Excellence in competition with others!

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

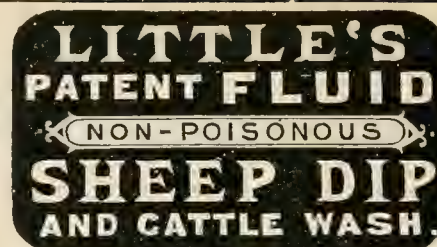
T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS,
WATSON CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

And other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, England



For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and
all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,
Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

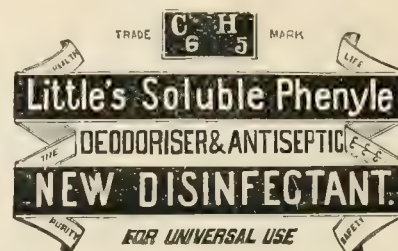
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

The Care of Stock.*

By JOSEPH HOSTELLEV.

LABELING STOCK BOTTLES

Stock bottles should be labeled plainly and explicitly. This suggestion applies with especial pertinence to auxiliary containers for stock and to bottles the contents of which are in demand but seldom. Label writing exacts careful penmanship. Labels must be clear to read and unequivocal. The legibility and import of a label should not be dependent upon a key held by the memory. Abbreviations that may confuse or mislead at some future date should be religiously avoided. In label writing one is often tempted to the use of symbols and contractions by that treacherous thought, "Oh, I'll know what that means." And very often the strokes of the pen have no scientific fitness to commend them. A symbolic inscription that cannot be deciphered by conventional systems is destined to become in time an enigma, either to the writer or to a co-worker. None will champion the ambiguous label. It is a stock room incubus that imposes a burdensome and unnecessary task upon the mind—an ill advised and illogical method of labeling that through a difficulty or inability to decipher clearly sometimes creates confusion, doubt and delay, and causes loss of stock. Abbreviations on stock labels sometimes seem to claim for the memory of the writer a phenomenal infallibility.

AN INCIDENT.

The impropriety of the use of obscure characters and abbreviations have on many occasions been forcibly illustrated to the writer. To relate briefly one incident of recent happening will sufficiently typify this class of occurrences to point a moral. While effecting some improvements, an inventory was taken of the goods on a stock shelf in the laboratory of a druggist addicted to the abbreviation habit. A question arose as to the nature of the contents of a twelve-ounce bottle. The identity of the fluid within was supposedly indicated by the characters, "U. W. S." But the label had been devised and affixed many months previously, and now beyond knowing that the odor of the preparation was familiar—suggestive of sarsaparilla—no information could be given that would

enable one to say with certainty, "It is this, or it is that." The product was emptied into the sink.

WHEN NOT TO USE A LEAD PENCIL.

A lead-pencil is a poor agent with which to put upon stock an instrument of identity. Characters written in common lead are anything but indelible. Soft lead makes a mark that will smear under slight friction of a damp cloth or a finger; any lead is more perishable than a good ink, and no lead will allow a bottle bearing the label to be frequently and properly cleaned. The lead-pencil label is not serviceable; it is only adapted to the labeling of a "short-time" product or process, where it will be removed or remodeled in a few days. When permanent labels are fashioned, use good paper and good ink and write carefully and clearly, without abridging or symbolizing words in a style of ambiguity that may be conducive to a future doubt or dispute.

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS!

Do not leave a product that has deteriorated in company with good goods. The former may be taken up by an oversight, or by one to whom the circumstances are unknown. The proper place for spoiled or impaired stock is assuredly not on the same shelf nor yet in the same case with stock which is in a perfect condition. Through inadvertence or some misdirected impulse an imperfect product is sometimes permitted to rest in company with salable stock. Be one as careful and systematic as he may in the dispensation of stock, when something is wanted there is ever present the likelihood of an error or an oversight in selection causing some discrepancy; then can there be any justification for elaborating the catalogue of chances in the manner we criticise? Separate imperfect or deteriorated stock from good goods!

SOLUTION OF AN OLD, TROUBLESOME PROBLEM.

Not infrequently a prescription is received for a proprietary preparation which is of recent introduction, or which has only found favor with the medical few. Reluctantly the product is ordered from the jobber or manufacturer. Possibly but a few fluid ounces are consumed by the prescription, the remainder being "shelved" for a repetition of demand. Often if this anticipa-

tion is not realized before the lapse of a certain interval of time which the impulses of the druggist may dictate, then the product is dubbed dead stock—which means much. This epithet does no injury to the medicinal merits of the article, but it usually has a tendency to make the attaches of the pharmacy look upon it with a degree of disdain that renders them lax in their attention to the most suitable means for its preservation. Possibly it is put away amongst other "remnants" of stock, in a too warm or otherwise unpropitious locality where an organic transition takes place—where it spoils for lack of proper care. Then it is "dead" stock in sober earnest. It is unsalable, unexchangeable, worthless.

NO NEED FOR UNSALABLE PROPRIETARIES TO PILE UP.

In many instances there is no occasion at all for permitting such a deterioration of proprietary goods, and such a monetary loss. Usually there are at least three alternatives: compensation from the manufacturer, exchange with a brother pharmacist for an equal volume of a salable product, or, through the solicitation of the druggist, its use by the physician whose prescription was the cause of its purchase. The latter is often the most simple means out of a difficulty, especially if the pharmacist and prescriber be on friendly terms, as of course they should be. Very often the physician does not drop a product through a dearth of therapeutic results, but rather because the article passes out of his mind through the pressure of competing products. To the interest of his exchequer, it is well for the pharmacist to keep the physician reminded of preparations which he alone has prescribed, not once or in a desultory way, but until the supply on hand is exhausted. When this plan is feasible it will obviate the accumulation of dead stock proprietaries.

Some one of our readers may look upon these three alternatives, individually and collectively, as too much trouble to execute; he may say that he would rather "let a preparation go" than be put to so much bother. Well, Mr. Lazy, let it go. There are pharmacists without number who will accede to the practicability of at least one if not all of the suggestions. Let the unbeliever doubt, but don't let

*The Bulletin of Pharmacy.

him condemn a proprietary preparation as a therapeutic agent and a personal monetary investment, and relegate it to the forsaken region of dead stock, until he is sure there will be no repetition of demand from the prescriber who caused its order, or from some other source. Let him keep it properly for a reasonable time where it will not deteriorate or be forgotten if the hoped for prescription comes.

THE OLD BOTTLE CORK.

The old bottle cork has its uses; it likewise has its abuses. As a stopper for a container carrying a certain kind of stock it is all that can be desired, but there are times when its adaptability is misjudged. The old bottle cork is sometimes used when its employment is false economy. On such occasions it would be wiser to use a new, perfect cork than to call into usefulness one that had once seen service. It is often difficult to cleanse perfectly an old bottle cork by a simple application of water. The cork may be clean to all outward appearances, but in the cracks and interstices near the surface there may linger some extraneous matter, possibly traces of the ingredients of some preparation it once sealed in a vessel, that will conduce to a discoloration or deterioration of the product it is later called upon to define. The old cork may not be a thorough stopper, affording an ingress for air to the detriment of the contents of the vessel. The cork may be one from which particles are easily detached, necessitating either colation or filtration of the liquid to expel them; this consumes time, and time is money.

IT HAS A USE, BUT AN ABUSE ALSO.

We think it might be questioned whether or not the old bottle cork has any merited province beyond the "crude" departments of the laboratory and stock-rooms. New corks are too cheap to make it advisable to use old ones liberally, especially when there are substantial objections to such liberality. We have known a very poor impression to be made upon a customer by an old bottle cork being used as a stopper for a bottle brought to receive a medicament. There are times when the services of the old bottle cork are not only appropriate, but, from a view-point of economy, advisable; there are as well occasions when its employment should not for a

moment be considered. For almost all purposes for which a stopper is required, the old bottle cork should be a good old cork. Corks found in the "economical drawer" which break or chip in the fingers, or which release particles into a liquid, and corks that are pervious to air or that discolor a fluid, each and all form evidence that, while "in economy there is wealth," one can readily be "penny wise and pound foolish."

The Aquarium for the Drug Store.*

More has been written on the aquarium in pharmacy than on plants generally for the purpose of decoration. One pharmacist "declared his aquarium to be as useful on Saturday nights as an extra assistant, for while admiring its wonders his customers forgot their hurry to be served." A juvenile customer, on seeing some lively tadpoles swimming in the aquarium, remarked that "Mr. X. had a lot of his pills swimming about in water with tails to them." An aquarium can be made or can be purchased. In the *Ladies' Home Journal* (February, 1899) appeared an illustrated article on "Making a Home Aquarium," but any one with a little mechanical ability can readily see by viewing the aquaria in the stores how one can be made. Some of the houses that make a specialty of druggists' glassware sell fairly good-sized and handsome aquaria.

An aquarium may consist either of (1) plants alone, (2) animals alone, or (3) a mixture of animals and plants. The ideal aquarium, and one which takes the least time after things are properly adjusted, is one made up of both animal and plant life. L. Murbach gives some notes on making permanent aquaria of this kind in *The American Naturalist*, 1900, p. 203. The most unsatisfactory aquarium is one consisting only of animal life, as the water requires frequent changing and the animals must be fed with great regularity.

An aquarium may be said to consist of three things: (1) a bottom soil; (2) water; (3) various forms of life. The soil may consist of silver sand and pebbles, or the rich bottom soil on the edge of ponds and pools, or a mixture of pebbles, sand and mud. The water

may be secured from the hydrants of the city, but it is better to take clean pond water from a situation abounding in animal and vegetable life. If city water is used, it is best to add the plants first and get them thoroughly started, and then add the animal life. Plants in aquaria seem not only to produce food for the animals, but are a great means of aerating the water, particularly if there be a proper exposure. On the other hand, plants thrive best when there are some animals present, as the CO₂ exhaled from the latter serves as one of the elements of the food of plants.

Among plants that may be used in an aquarium are any of those that are found in ponds or pools abounding also in animal life. Diatoms, oscillaria, elodea, canadensis, spirogyra, vallisneria, utricularia, mynophyllum, cladophora, anacharis and other plants are common, and are likely to be obtained from various pools and ponds. In the shops other aquatic plants may be purchased. *Salvinia* and *lemna* are very useful as well as decorative for the surface of the water. Among forms of animal life that are likely to be gathered with the plants enumerated above are various amœbæ, protozoa, polyzoa, crustaceæ, etc. Snails serve to remove the confervoid (vegetable) growths on the sides of the glass. Some of the pond beetles are scavengers of dead animal matter; whereas tadpoles and snails consume decaying vegetable matter. After one has a properly balanced aquarium the principle of conservation of energy in the correlation of life of plant and animal is well shown. Among fish very many interesting forms may be purchased. Some of these are comparatively expensive, although a great many can be obtained at a trifling outlay. Fish need to be fed every other day with either ground insect food or a rice dough, to be had of any of the dealers. In the experience of the writer, most satisfactory results in maintaining the life of fish have been obtained by keeping two kinds of aquaria always on hand—one containing plants and lower animals, and the other containing, besides these, fish. Every month or two the water in the fish aquarium is changed and a new stock of animals and plant life added from the aquarium without any fish. The fish seem to impoverish the aquarium in the course of time in not

*Part of a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, by Henry Kraemer.

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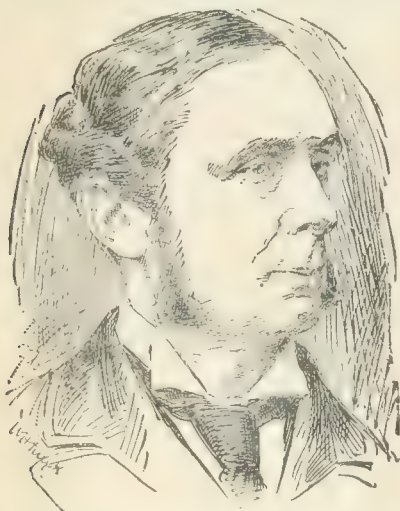
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No doubt you've seen these cuts before. All Canada has. They are four of hundreds that have told Canadians what a good thing "Dentofoss" is.

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PRIC LISTS AND SAMPLES ON PPLICATION.

only consuming the lower animals, but also by picking at the plants.

There is probably nothing that can be used for purposes of ornament and pleasure that is so interesting and requires less care and expense than the putting up of an aquarium. The intelligence of fish is remarkable, and one soon becomes attached to them and will watch their movements with interest. There is nothing like the dirt or trouble or even uncertainty that is connected with the care of canaries and other birds.—*Era*.

Colored Fireworks.

Blue Flame.—(1) Ore pigment, 2 parts; charcoal, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 5 parts; sulphur, 13 parts; potassium nitrate, 77 parts. (2) Sulphur, 15 parts; potassium sulphate, 15 parts; ammonio cupric sulphate, 15 parts; potassium nitrate, 27 parts; potassium chlorate, 28 parts.

White Flame.—(1) Potassium nitrate, 30 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; antimony sulphide (black), 5 parts; flour, 3 parts; powdered camphor, 2 parts. (2) Charcoal, 1 part; sulphur, 11 parts; potassium sulphide, 38 parts. (3) Stearine, 1 part; barium carbonate, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 12 parts. As a general rule, a corresponding quantity of shellac may be taken instead of the sulphur for inside fireworks.

Smokeless Vari colored Fire.—First take (this is essential) barytes or strontium, bring to a glowing heat in a suitable dish, remove from the fire, and now add the shellac. The latter (unpowdered) will melt at once, and can then be intimately mixed with the barytes or strontium by means of a spatula. After cooling, pulverize. One may also add about 2½ per cent. of powdered magnesium to increase the effect. Take, for instance, 4 parts of barytes or strontium and 1 part of shellac.

Green.—Melt shellac, 5 parts; barium nitrate, 1 to 1.2 parts; pound after cooling, and add 2 to 5 per cent. of barium chlorate. The latter enhances the coloring.

Red.—Shellac, 5 parts; strontium nitrate, 1 to 1.2 parts. Preparation as above. In damp weather add 1 to 4 per cent. of potassium chlorate to the red flame; the latter causes a little

more smoke. The flames give little smoke, and can be burned in the room. The smoke is not molesting. They burn well and very light. The composition should be shaped into a longish hill.—*Nueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*; (*Sci. Am. Sup.*).

Trade Papers versus Circulars.

The tendency of manufacturers to use circular letters in place of space in trade papers is the result of a wrong idea of the value of a good name, says C. V. White, in the *Northwestern Shoe and Leather Journal*. The right kind of a trade paper is the adviser of its readers—it helps them over the hard places in business, it gives notice of new things, and makes a relentless fight on fakes and fakirs. It is, first of all, the friend of its readers. This kind of paper will not accept the advertisement of any firm which is irresponsible or fakish; this gives an implied good name to every advertiser. The business relations between persons introduced by a mutual friend are more cordial than those who meet because of the forwardness of the one who has something to sell. The trade paper will introduce any manufacturer or jobber to the class of business men he wants to reach. The introduction coming in the nature of an advertisement does not materially lessen the value of the introduction. The reader knows that the firm is responsible, or it would not be allowed to advertise in this particular publication.

If each advertisement is written in the nature of a direct bid for trade, the trade paper advertisement will bring larger results than a circular every time. The average manufacturer, however, puts a standard card in the trade paper space, and then supplements this advertisement with circular letters, and because returns come in he thinks the letters are alone responsible. The results come because his trade paper advertising has established his good name. A business man nowadays who gets a circular letter from a strange firm has to be mightily interested before he will give it any consideration. There are too many good and reliable firms to experiment with strangers.

It is also a fact that it is the irresponsible manufacturer, driven out of trade papers, that resorts to circular letters. For the legitimate manu-

facturer or jobber to try to compete with this class is foolishness. It is foolish for two reasons: He simply injures himself every time he notices this class; second, it costs too much in proportion to what can be taken out of it. Advertising with circular letters is one of the most expensive kinds of advertising.

"Just Out."

"We are very sorry, but we are just out of it. We will have plenty tomorrow." No customer likes to hear this, and to the man who has goods to sell the customer is pretty nearly the whole works. Anything that the customer does not like is not a good thing for the store. He is the man the money comes from, and if he shuts off the money the sheriff will sooner or later shut the store.

It would be folly to say that there is no excuse for permitting the stock of any one article to become entirely exhausted, for the best business judgment cannot foresee the possible demands of trade, more than approximately. Yet it is something that good judgment is capable of reducing to a minimum without committing that other serious business error of getting overstocked.

To become known as a "just out" druggist is to begin to lose business very rapidly. People will go where they know they can get things—not where they may get them or not. Moreover, they sometimes act on the supposition that because one happens to be out of a thing at that particular time he will never have any more of it. This is amusing—or it would be if it did not cost the dealer so much money.

There are few druggists who have not noticed that they have regular customers for one certain article, who sometimes buy nothing else there, but do the rest of their trading at a competing store. Very often, if enquired into, it will be found that these customers failed at some previous time to get these articles at their regular dealer's and went elsewhere, and when wanting a further supply went where they felt sure of getting it. In many instances this leads to a transfer of their entire patronage, but that is a matter that depends considerably on the business acumen of the dealer. Not only do they imagine that the first

place they enquired at will never have another supply, but if they hear any one else express an intention of going there for it they say, "Why, you can't get it there and couldn't." Whereupon the other one goes to the other store for it, too. And the first druggist who now has plenty on hand, wonders why the deuce that fellow doesn't come around and call for that stuff he wanted so badly a week ago.

A good buyer and stockkeeper is made—not necessarily born with that gift. Careful buying and stockkeeping are no unimportant factors in business success, and he who strikes the happy medium of keeping enough, but not too much, of the right kind of goods to satisfy his customers, has accomplished much—and he who has not, has yet something good to learn. Don't be a "justouter."—*New Idea*.

Notes on Syrup of Ferrous Iodide

H. Lionel Meredith, in a paper read before the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, summarizes the history of the use of glycerin and of glucose in syrup of ferrous iodide, and advises the substitution of a mixture of equal portions of these substances for the official syrup. He directs special attention to the following points: The sugar should be free from ultramarine, as this will cause a slight reddening of the finished syrup. The specific gravity should be at least 1.35. The water used should be distilled and free from ammonia, as ferrous iodide is an excellent re-agent for this gas, and with it gives a yellowish-brown coloration. A darkening color does not always indicate presence of iodine; it may be due to the fact that caramelization has begun. It is bad pharmacy to reclaim syrup ferrous iodide too often. Always boil the water before using, to dispel ammonia, carbon dioxide and other volatile impurities. It is a good point when following the official directions to "heat the solution to boiling," after "having lost the odor of iodine," to heat the solution in a water-bath, for by the use of direct heat the solution is often slightly reddened, due to a scorching caused by too high temperature. Filter always through rapid acting Swiss (or otherwise pure) filter paper. Heat the finished syrup to boiling, to dispel any free iodine, by converting it to hydriodic acid by the

aid of the invert sugar caused by boiling the cane sugar solution.—*Amer. Druggist*.

Konseals and Lozenges.

Konseals can be handled to best advantage in a regular apparatus, says Henry P. Hynson. Not too much moisture and liberal pressure are the rules to follow. A convenient mold for gelatin lozenges can be made by placing the hinged portions of the konseal machine flat on a piece of glass. The molds thus made can be evenly filled with the melted gelatin base, properly medicated and adjusted. When cool, the lozenges can be pushed through or out with no difficulty. Different sized lozenges can be made with this improvised mold. A good base is made by using one avoirdupois ounce of French gelatin and one fluid ounce each of glycerin and water.

Gelatin bases for lozenges and suppositories can be made by dissolving the gelatin in hot water at once. It is not necessary to allow it to "soak," as is generally directed; provided the French gold medal product is used.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

A Practical Suggestion.

Henry P. Hynson, in a paper read before the A. Ph. A., said that an irrigating bottle of two-gallon capacity, placed upon a shelf just above the level of the average eye, if fitted with a short rubber tube, a burette, pinch-cock, and a glass-tube nozzle, will be found a most convenient holder for dispensing water. The amount required can be very quickly and accurately drawn by holding the graduate on a line with the eye.

Preservation of Rubber Articles.

According to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, Professor Krolikowski publishes, in a Polish paper, the results of extensive tests which show that the best method of keeping rubber articles is in a 1-per cent. solution of formalin or zinc chlorid or a concentrated solution of boric acid. Red rubber keeps better than black, he asserts, other conditions being equal. Rubber articles, he adds, should never be left exposed to the air or to the action of cold.

Decomposition of Nitric Ethers and Nitroglycerin by Alkalis and the Relative Stability of Explosive Materials.

M. Berthelot.—In general, ethers are decomposed by alkaline hydrates with formation of the acid and alcohol corresponding to the ether. However, nitric ethers offer certain exceptions to this rule. The author observed that nitric ethers, treated with concentrated alkaline solutions, can produce methylic and ethylic ethers instead of the corresponding alcohols.—*Compt. Rend.* through *Chem News*.

Emulsion of Tinct. Benzoin Co

A correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Era* suggests the following as a pleasant method of administering Tr. Benzoin Co.:

R. Tincture benzoin compound.. 2 drams.
Honey, clarified..... 2 "
Elixir simplex, q.s., a.d. 1 ounce.

Mix the tincture and honey to form a homogeneous mixture, then add elixir. This forms a very palatable emulsion. The dose is from 15 minims to 1 dram.

Poisonous Drinks.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the following amendment to the new law for the regulation of the sale, manufacture and taxation of beverages: "The manufacture, importation, or sale of all intoxicating liquors, alcohols or drinking mixtures declared injurious by the Academy of Medicine, or containing substances so declared in any quantity whatsoever, is hereby forbidden." Absinthe, largely used in France, is the principal thing on the black list of the Academy of Medicine. The last report of the Academy of Medicine says: "Government permission to sell morphine and poisons in general without restriction could not produce ravages comparable with these compounds."

Floridin is a salve base, said to be prepared from mineral oils, petrolatum and castor oil.

Eubiol is the name given hemato-gen, an active hemoglobin containing the most important constituents of albumen. It is readily soluble in water, and is claimed to be very efficient as a "blood builder."

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Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

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in car lots direct from the producers, also

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Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

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THERE IS
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THE WORLD'S

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"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Cal' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

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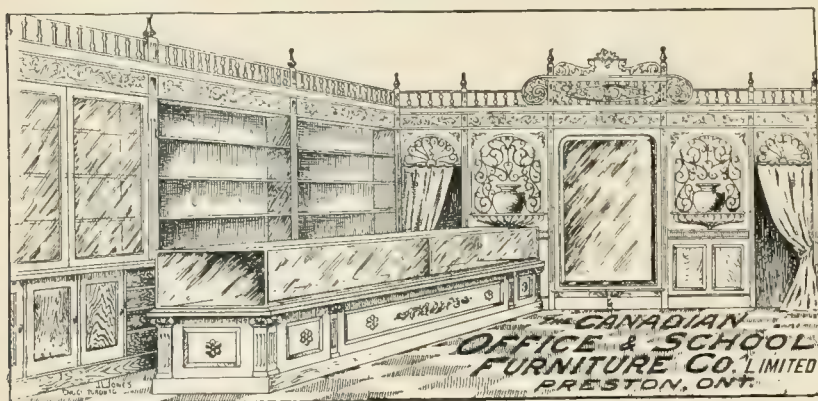
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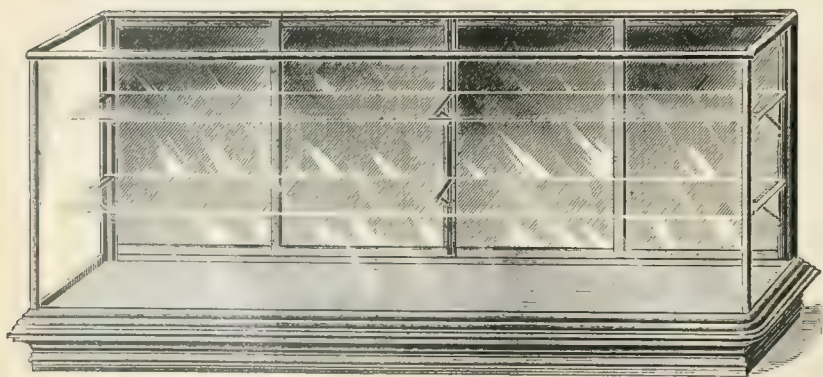
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They may be to your business what carbonic acid is to wine; make it lively and sparkling.

The merchant who is thoughtful of his patron's comfort and shows it in little conveniences, will never lack for champions. An indifferent customer is a passive enemy—*Ex.*

Patents of Interest to Pharmacists

Adjustable stirrup bar for physicians' tables, Wm. D. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.

Adjusting means for leg rests of physicians' tables, Wm. D. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.

Invalid-bed, Nelson Clement, Chicago, Ill.

Tip for syringes, Harlan P. Cole, Hartford, Conn.

Obtaining soluble albumen, Gittmar Finkler, Bonn, Germany.

Douche pan, Daniel Hogan, New York, N.Y.

Atomizer, Olin Q. Holman, La Grange, Ill.

Operating table, James T. Shipley, Detroit, Mich.

Vapor bath cabinet, John W. Zinkhann, Evans City, Pa.

Design, Cabinet for medical treatment, Henry A. Schmidt, Milwaukee, Wis.

Laryngoscope, Wm. Avery and A. Burrell, Chicago, Ill.

Indicator for bottles, Wesley J. Barrett, Marion, N.Y.

Compress or die for pill machines, Ferdinand J. Beck, Chicago, Ill.

Rennet extract and making same, John A. Just, Syracuse, N.Y.

Surgical appliance, Thomas D. McKown and H. E. Clark, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Soda fountain, Samuel J. Rogers, Marion, Ind.

Capsule-bottle top, Frank A. Wilmot, Bridgeport, Conn.

Vaginal syringe, John A. Bell, Naperville, Ill.

Medicinal boot or shoe, Harvey F. Crawford, Brockton, Mass.

Aural battery, Christopher W. Levalley, Milwaukee, Wis.

Throat shield, Wm. W. McCormick, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Exercising and massage device, Bernard A. McFadden, New York, N.Y.

Manufacturing diethyl-ether, George H. Benjamin, New York, N.Y.

Device for measuring and administering medicines, Wm. O. Bloom, Worcester, Mass.

Invalid-bed, Wm. H. Donaldson, Chicago, Ill.

Intra-uterine battery, John G. L. Gaedeke, New York, N.Y.

Sanitary dispenser for plastic substances, Joseph F. C. Luhan, New York, N.Y.

Speculum, John Sklar, New York, N.Y.

Instrument for injecting gas into the human body, Emile Sterne, Paris, France.

Suspensory bandage, Lynn C. Thompson, Darlington, Ind.

Lifting device for invalids, Charles B. Ulrich, Duluth, Minn.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

World-Wide.

A WEEKLY REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM
LEADING JOURNALS AND REVIEWS
REFLECTING THE CURRENT
THOUGHT OF BOTH HEMI-
SPHERES.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper, and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only

of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of *World-Wide* with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from suitable books and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

It was at first intended to publish *World Wide* upon fine paper at a higher cost, but recalling the long list of elegant publications which in the past have been started in Canada only to fail, and reflecting that good taste in literature does not always imply the means to pay for costly journals, and that people of taste can be relied upon to appreciate literary excellence on the plainest sheet, it has been decided to offer *World Wide* at the lowest possible price, in order to give all who desire good reading an equal opportunity.

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An Excellent Publication.

The *Housekeeper* (Minneapolis, Minn.) for December is a most delightful number, abounding in good things from cover to cover. "The Collinwoods' Celebration," a Christmas story by Effie W. Merriman, is one of the best that has come from the pen of that versatile writer. There are several other pleasing stories, while the special articles, "A Social Experiment," by A. L. Muzzey, and "New Guinea and Its People," by Dr. Henry Liddell, are both very interesting and instructive. The regular departments are ably sustained and the half tone illustrations numerous and beautiful. The cover design in three colors, appropriate to the Christmas season, is one of the most striking and handsome of the month.

When twelve issues of such a magazine are to be had for fifty cents, it is not to be wondered at that the number

of its readers reaches into the hundreds of thousands.

The *Housekeeper* also publishes the famous "Buckeye Cookery," a recipe-book of 536 pages, known to housewives everywhere as the most reliable and comprehensive of them all. "Modern Fancy Work" is a new work of 536 pages and hundreds of illustrations, which will be welcomed by lovers of needle-work.

To those who subscribe for the *Housekeeper* the publishers offer either of these books (your choice) mailed, postpaid, for only seven cents additional. The retail price of the books is 50 cents each.

Solidified Alcohol—A Substitute for the Alcohol Lamp.

Under the name *Alcohol Solidifié*, there has recently come into trade in France a most convenient substitute for alcohol and the alcohol lamp, for all purposes for which these are used around the house—as making a pot of coffee or tea, heating up food, etc. It can also be used in the shop and laboratory. The process for preparing the substance is not patented, as far as we can learn, and is as follows: Into a flask of 8 ounces capacity, pour 3 ounces of alcohol (wood spirit will answer), and warm in the water-bath to about 140°-145°F. When it has reached this temperature add about an ounce of rasped, well-dried castile soap, and about 30 grains of shellac. Agitate the container until the substances are dissolved. Have ready a number of little tin boxes, like those used for salve, only a little heavier, and as soon as solution has taken place, fill them with the liquid, put on the covers, and let them cool off. They are then ready for use. To use them all that is necessary is to take off the cover and touch a match to the mass. One box, containing a dram or two of alcohol, will make two cups of coffee, or to warm up a breakfast for two. The shellac is not absolutely necessary, if the material is to be used up at once, but if the preparation is made for sale it insures a long retention of the alcohol. In this latter case it would be well to paraffin the edges of the box, where the lid joins it. Under this precaution the contents will keep for years. After the alcohol has burned out the soap that is left in the

box (says the journal from which we take the item), will serve to wash the hands of the cook.—*Nat. Druggist*.

The Canadian Camera and Optical Company to be Wound Up.

Mr. Justice Rose has granted an order for the winding up of the Canadian Camera and Optical Company, on application by Albert P. Gill, mechanical superintendent of the company, and a stockholder to the extent of \$2 300. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$150,000, and paid up of \$32,575. On November 24 last a meeting was held, at which it was shown that the debts exceeded the subscribed and paid-up capital by \$22,000. Since that time goods to the value of \$2,200 had been pledged to raise \$1,200 for wages. The employees had been discharged and business suspended. Among the chief creditors is the Ontario Bank for \$6,000. Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson was appointed interim liquidator.

St. Francis Medical Association Wants a Dominion Charter.

The St. Francis District Medical Association has elected the following officers pro tem: President, Dr. Brown, Richmond; first vice president, Dr. Stevenson; Coaticook; second vice-president, Dr. Rioux, Sherbrooke; secretary treasurer, Dr. W. Russel Thomas, Lennoxville; assistant treasurer, Dr. Gadbois, Sherbrooke. Council, Drs. Smith, Fregeau and Lamy, Sherbrooke, being the present officers of the St. Francis District Medical Association.

The union is now endeavoring to gain the support of the medical profession of Canada at large. Dr. Roddick, M. P., is being approached to secure a Dominion incorporation for it, and overtures are being made for the adhesion of doctors of every province at a small annual fee.

At a recent meeting of the Association it was decided to form a medical defence union, with the following objects: First, to support and protect the character and interests of medical practitioners practicing in the Dominion of Canada; secondly to promote honorable practice, and to suppress or prosecute unauthorized prac-

titioners; thirdly, to advise and defend or assist in defending members of the union in cases where proceedings involving questions of professional principle or otherwise are brought against them; fourthly, to originate and support (so far as is legal) legislative measures likely to benefit the medical profession, and to oppose all measures calculated to injure it, and for these purposes to petition Parliament and take such other steps and proceedings as may be deemed expedient, and, lastly, to acquire the necessary legal powers for these objects.

Frederick Stearns & Company, Windsor, Ont.

Announce a change in their staff of travelling salesmen. Mr. Archie D. Sipprell, formerly in eastern Ontario, will represent them in northern and central Ontario, including the Niagara peninsula. Mr. Herbert W. Hoden will look after their interests in Toronto, Hamilton and that portion of Ontario south and west from Port Dover, Woodstock, St. Mary's and Sarnia. Mr. Gerald P. Gallagher will replace Mr. Sipprell in Ontario east of Northern railway.

The Greek Government

The Greek Government has created for itself a monopoly in its territories of the manufacture of illustrated postcards, the sale of which, it is anticipated, will result in considerable increase to the existing revenue receipts. No non-official card will be allowed to pass locally through the post.

Fluid Gelatine.

From the *Photographic Cronik* we learn that a German has patented the following formula for a solution of gelatine that will remain fluid at ordinary temperatures:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Gelatine..... | 400 grammes. |
| Chloral hydrate..... | 250 " |
| Water..... | 1000 " |

But he has spent his money for naught, as the fact that gelatine may be kept from setting by chloral hydrate has been known for years, and appeared in print many times.

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—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

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—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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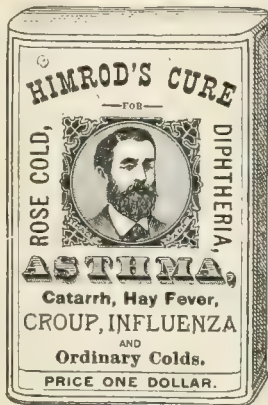


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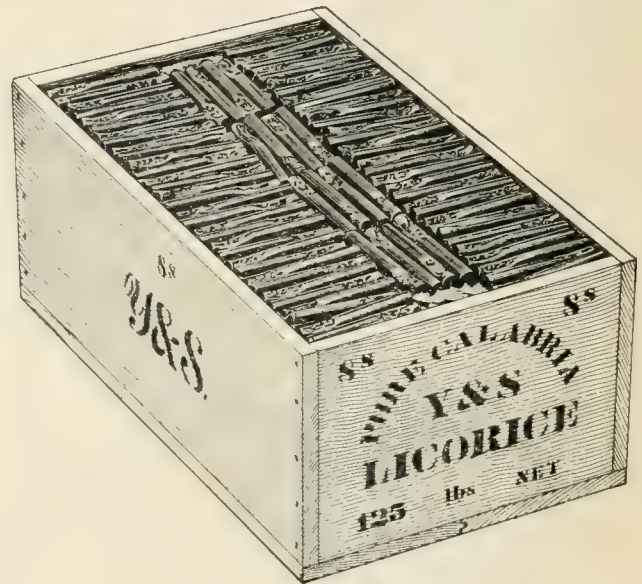
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Formulary

ointment for chilblains, frostbite, etc.

The following formula is that by which the ointment given to Russian soldiers and officers in service along the Arctic ocean, and in the Asiatic highlands, is made. It was given to the writer by a Russian staff officer several years ago :

| | Parts. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Ox marrow | 280 |
| Hydrochloric acid | 210 |
| Althea ointment (ung. flav.) | 840 |
| Aqueous extract of opium | 18 |
| Camphor | 70 |
| Venice turpentine | 140 |

Mix and make an ointment.

FOR BROKEN CHILBLAINS

| | Parts. |
|--------------------|--------|
| Yellow wax | 15 |
| Rape oil | 50 |
| Yolk of egg | 1 |
| Lead acetate | 5 |

FOR CHILBLAINS AND FROSTED FEET.

| | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Tincture of iodine | 2 |
| Camphor | 1 |

Apply with a feather night and morning.

CHILBLAIN CRAYONS.

| | Parts. |
|-----------------|--------|
| Camphor | 3 |
| Iodine | 6 |
| Olive oil | 96 |
| Paraffin | 57 |
| Alcohol | q. s. |

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and the iodine in as small a quantity of alcohol as possible. Add the mixed liquid to the melted paraffin, and pour the whole in suitable moulds. The pencil can be rendered hard or soft by the addition of, or diminution of, olive oil.

INFLUENZA REMEDIES.

The following formulas will produce elegant preparations in the form of pills, capsules, lozenges, tablets, tablets and wafers :

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1.—Quinine hydrobromide | 1 gr. |
| Podophyllin | 1 gr. |
| Aloin | 1 gr. |
| Atropine sulphate | 500 gr. |
| Strychnin sulphate | 120 gr. |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 4 grs. |

Mix for one dose.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 2.—Cinchon. hydrobromid | 1 gr. |
| Acetanilid | 1 gr. |
| Camphor | 1 gr. |
| Morphine sulphate | 1 gr. |
| Atropine sulphate | 200 gr. |

One dose. Repeat every two or three hours.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 3.—Cinchon. hydrobromid | 1½ grs. |
| Quinine hydrobromid | 1 gr. |
| Phenacetin | 1 gr. |
| Dover's powder | 1 gr. |
| Capsicum | 1 gr. |
| Aloin | 1 gr. |
| Podophyllin | 1 gr. |
| Tincture aconite | 1 m. |

One dose. Repeat every two or three hours.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 4.—Quinine bisulphate | 1 gr. |
| Podophyllin | 1 gr. |
| Aloin | 1 gr. |
| Caffeine hydrobromate | 1 gr. |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 2 grs. |

Mix for one dose

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 5.—Caffeine citrate | 1 gr. |
| Acetanilid | 2 grs. |
| Podophyllin | 1 gr. |
| Aloin | 1 gr. |
| Sodium bromide | 2 grs. |

Mix for one dose.

ANTICHAP CREAM.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Quince seed | 4 dr. |
| Glycerin | 3 oz. |
| Water | 3 oz. |
| Lead acetate | 20 gr. |
| Bulk perfume | to suit. |

Make a mucilage of the quince seed by macerating in the water; strain, add the glycerin, and perfume to taste.

FOR CHAPS AND CHAFES.

| | Parts. |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Camphor | 5 |
| Carbolic acid, crystals | 5 |
| Wax | 16 |
| Vaseline | 30 |
| Olive or almond oil | 20 |

Melt the wax and vaselin, stir in the oil, then add the camphor in coarse powder and the phenol, and stir till cool. If desired the camphor and carbolic acid may be liquified by gently warming together, before adding.

PASTE FOR CHAPPED SKIN.

| | Parts. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Best old white castile soap | 64 |
| Spermacei | 16 |
| Olive oil | 4 |
| Camphor | 1 |
| Carbolic acid (optional) | 1 |
| Alcohol | 2 |
| Distilled water | 64 |
| Perfume | to suit. |

MOUTH WASHES.

Huchard employs the following antiseptic solution with good results :

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Crystallized carbolic acid | 1 dr. |
| Eucalyptol | 3 min. |
| Menthol | 7 grs. |
| Thymol | 2 grs. |
| Alcohol (90 per cent.) | 3 ozs. |
| Enough cochineal to add proper coloring. | |

This is to be employed as a mouth-

wash after it has been diluted with three or four parts of hot water. Instead of this the following solution may be employed :

| | |
|---|---------|
| 2 Crystallized carbolic acid | 1 dr. |
| Eucalyptol | 15 grs. |
| Salol | 30 grs. |
| Menthol | 4 grs. |
| Thymol | 2 grs. |
| Alcohol (90 per cent.) | 3 ozs. |
| Tincture of cochineal, enough to make a proper color. | |

This is to be employed in the same way with hot water.

MOUTH WASH FOR SMOKERS.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 3. Salol | 1 dr. |
| Tincture catechu | 2 drs. |
| Spirit peppermint | 6 ozs. |

Use a teaspoonful to a glass of warm water.—*Rev. Med.*

FLOOR WAXES.

The *Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following :

| | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Yellow wax | 400 |
| Oil of Turpentine | 600 |
| 2. Ceresin, yellow | 500 |
| Ceresin, white | 500 |
| Oil of Turpentine | 700 |
| 3. Paraffin, soft | 500 |
| White ceresin | 200 |
| Oil of pine | 600 |

—*Nat. Drug.*

SYRUP OF IODINE.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Iodine | 1 gram. |
| Potassium iodide | 1 gram. |
| Glycerin | 5-10 grams. |
| Citric acid | 15 grams. |
| Syrup | 1000 grams. |

BROMOFORM SYRUP.

Bromoform has always been an awkward substance to dispense with elegance, but according to Dr. Brebian the following formulæ give clear syrups which do not become turbid. The ingredients are mixed in the order named :

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Bromoform | 5 gms. |
| Alcohol, 95 per cent | 45 gms. |
| Glycerin | 150 gms. |
| Syrup | 800 gms. |
| Or, Bromoform | 19 dps. |
| Alcohol | 5 gms. |
| Glycerine | 15 gms. |
| Syrup | 80 gms. |

—*Phar. Rund.*

WINE OF CINCHONA.

| | Parts. |
|--|--------|
| Cinchona, in coarse powder | 50 |
| Hydrochloric acid | 3 |
| Water | 75 |
| Alcohol | 100 |
| Sherry wine | 1000 |
| (Or, better, sherry and malaga, each 500.) | |
| Syrup | 150 |
| Syrup of orange | 20 |
| Citric acid | 1 |

Mix the water and hydrochloric acid and in the mixture macerate the cinchona for twenty four hours on a water-bath. Then transfer to a wide-mouthed container, add the alcohol, and macerate for eight days. Then add the remaining ingredients, macerating in a cool place for four weeks, and then filter.

ELIXIR PEPsin COMPOUND.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1—Pepsin in Scales..... | 5 drs. |
| Pancreatin..... | .60 grn. |
| Diastase of malt..... | .60 grn. |
| Lactic acid..... | .90 min. |
| Glycerin..... | 16 fl. oz. |
| Water..... | 8 fl. oz. |
| Tinct. Cudbear N.F..... | 2½ fl. oz. |
| Purified talcum..... | 1 oz. |
| Aromatic elixir..... | to make 4 pint. |

Add the acid to the water and glycerin, and to this mixture add the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase, and macerate until apparently dissolved. Then add the tincture of cudbear and enough aromatic elixir to make four pints. Thoroughly incorporate the purified talcum and filter through paper.

STABLE EMULSION OF CREOSOTAL.

The following is from the *Süddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung*:

| | Parts. |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Gum arabic, powdered..... | 20 |
| Oil of sweet almond..... | 40 |
| Creosotal..... | 20 |
| Water, distilled..... | 60 |
| Peru-cognac..... | 50 |
| Lemon juice..... | 10 |

In a large rubbing-dish rub up the gum arabic with the almond oil, creosotal, and 45 parts of the water, to an emulsion. Then add the remainder of the water, the peru cognac and lemon juice, and incorporate. The emulsion is said to keep several weeks without separation.

IODOTANNIN-PHOSPHORIC SYRUP.

| | Parts. |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Iodine..... | 1 |
| Ext. rhatany..... | 4 |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent..... | 15 |
| Syrup of cherries..... | 400 |

Mix and add—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calcium phosphate (monobasic)... | 10 |
| Distilled water..... | 10 |
| Syrup of cherries to make final volume..... | 500 |

—Pharm. Post.

PASTE FOR CRACKED HOOFs IN HORSES.

Melt 1 lb. of thick turpentine with 3 lbs. of purified gum ammoniac over the water-bath, and then stir in 6 lbs. of gutta percha. Soften the mass in hot

water for use. It may be blackened with lampblack.

CINCHONA ELIXIR WITH PEPTONE.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Liquid extract of cinchona..... | 25 |
| Dried peptone..... | 25 |
| Pepsin..... | 15 |
| Syrup..... | 75 |
| Brandy..... | 30 |
| Tincture of cinnamon..... | 115 |
| Tincture of ginger..... | 5 |
| Curacao liqueur essence..... | 5 |
| Saccharin..... | 0.1 |
| Sherry..... | 600 |
| Water..... | 215 |

Allow to stand for one month, then filter.—*Pharm Central*, 41, 104.

TERPINHYDRATE PREPARATIONS.

Hyeronimus, in the *Bulletin des Sciences*, gives the following formula for a 20 per cent. elixir of terpinhydrate:

| | Parts. |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Terpinhydrate..... | 2 |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent..... | 30 |
| Glycerin..... | 67 |
| Vanil'a tincture..... | 1 |

Mix.

Passing of the Dark Room in Photography.

Professor F. E. Nipher has recently made an interesting study of the development of photographic plates, the results of which seem to indicate the passing of the dark room in the near future, says the *Electrical World*.

Any plate on which an impression has been made in the camera may be developed into either a positive or into a negative, the former in a light room, the latter in a dark room. The experiments of Professor Nipher appear to show that what are usually called overexposed plates yield the best positives, and short exposures the best negatives.

A plate which will take a sunlit street scene in a second or less may be exposed for four hours if desired, or for one minute, and may be developed in the light of an incandescent lamp five inches or six inches to two feet or three feet distant with superb results. If the picture fogs, it needs more light. The same is true with Roentgen ray pictures.

A positive and negative picture necessarily implies a zero picture, and Professor Nipher is now endeavoring to fix the illumination of a plate in the developer, in order that a zero plate may result for various exposures. This is what the photographers call a fogged plate. They have always supposed that if too much light in a dark room gave a fogged picture in which nothing develops, that a still lighter dark room would give more fog.

The experiments of Professor Nipher, however, show that it gives less, and that the positive in the light room is just as clear and beautiful as the negative in the dark room. It follows that if a similarly satisfactory solution of the printing can be effected, so that a positive can be printed from a positive plate, the dark room will be eliminated from photography.

Maxims for Business Men.

1. The dignity of labor is the greatest of all dignities: the genius of work is the greatest of all geniuses.

2. Industry, integrity, economy and promptness are cardinal requisites to certain and honorable success.

3. Merit is the trade mark of success; quality the true test of value.

4. Success is not in time, place or circumstance, but in the man.

5. Credit and partnerships are the scourge of commercial history and the bane of commercial experience.

6. Beware of the gifts of the Greek; they allure that they may destroy; credit is tempting, but ruin surely follows in its path.

7. Burn the ledger and learn to say No; this is best for both buyer and seller.

Chewing Gum in 1493

The antiquity of chewing gum is not generally known. Dr. Stearns calls attention to it in the September *Popular Science Monthly*, by the following translation of a letter from Christopher Columbus: "Finally, that I may compress in a few words the brief account of my departure and quick return, and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need, indeed, as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chios), also as much of aloes wood and as many slaves for the navy as their Majesties will wish to demand." The date of this letter is March 14, 1493—over 400 years ago. The reference to Chios, an island in the Grecian archipelago, is presumably for the purpose of indicating the character of the gum.

Eggs may be preserved by immersing them in a solution of sodium or ammonium fluorid.

Beeswax!

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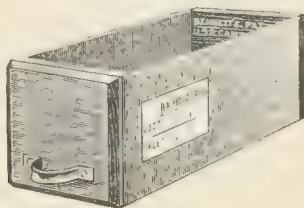
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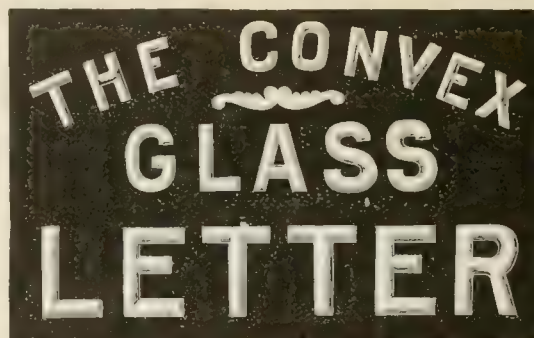
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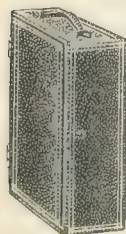
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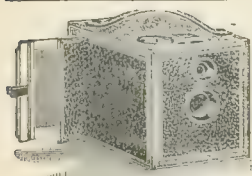
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Photographic Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMEOS.

(*Phot. Centralblatt*.)

To produce a medallion suitable for attachment to a watch chain or brooch, the following method is resorted to:—The sitter should be placed in a good light, the hair, eyebrows and beard being powdered; a profile exposure is then made against a black background, and of the proper size. Exposure should be short, and development slow so as to produce a hard negative; the latter must be masked, save for the head and shoulders. A glass plate is then coated with thick gleetine, and when dry the coating is repeated until the film is sufficiently thick. This plate is sensitised for three minutes in a fresh solution of—

Water.....100c. cm.
Bichromate of potash.....4 gr.
Ammonia.....0.4 gr.

and then dried in the dark. Printing takes place in the sun for about ten minutes, and the plate is then washed in the dark under a tap, afterwards placed for fifteen minutes in a flat dish containing water and glycerine, and finally the superfluous water allowed to drain off. Meanwhile an empty plate-box is filled with a paste of plaster of Paris, the plate is placed face downwards on this, and after twenty-minutes, when the plaster has set, the plate may be removed, and the mould is ready for casting from.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMULÆ.

ACID HYPO POWDER.

Sodium sulfite.....Gm. 125
Citric acid.....Gm. 30

Mix well and add to

Sodium hyposulfite.....1000gm.

It should be pointed out that these acid baths should only be used for negatives and bromid papers, and not for silver or printing out papers.

ONE SOLUTION REDUCER.

(Belitzki's.)

Potassium ferric oxalate.....Gm. 30
Sodium sulfite.....Gm. 50
Water.....Gm. 1000

Dissolve and add

Oxalic acid in crystals .. Gm. 15

Shake till the blood red solution turns green, decant from any undissolved acid, and add

Sodium hyposulfite .. Gm. 250

The negative does not require freeing from hypo before this is applied. The reducer keeps well in the dark, does not

stain and may be used over and over again till quite yellow.

CERIC SULFATE (LUMIERE).

(One Solution.)

Ceric sulfate.....Gm. 100
Sulfuric acid .. Cc. 4
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

This may be diluted with from 3 to 6 parts of water, according to the rapidity of reduction desired. The solution keeps well and may be repeatedly used.

COPPER CORRECTOR.

Under this and fancy names a solution of cupric bromid has been introduced, and it can be used either as a reducer or as an intensifier.

Cupric sulfate.....Gm. 250
Potassium bromid .. Gm. 120
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

Immerse the well washed negative in this till bleached, and then rinse and apply an old developer in order to obtain intensification. For reducing immerse till bleached more or less, then rinse and refix. The amount of reduction depends on the amount of bleaching.

LUMIERE'S IODID INTENSIFIER.

(One Solution.)

Mercuric iodid.....Gm. 20
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous).....Gm. 200
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

This can be applied immediately after the negative has been fixed and rinsed. It is advisable to treat the intensified image with an old developer, in order to obtain perfectly permanent negatives.

COPPER INTENSIFIER.

Potassium citrate.....Gm. 100
Cupric sulfate.....Gm. 13
Potassium ferricyanid.....Gm. 11.5
Distilled water.....Cc. 1000

This may be used for toning bromid papers and lantern slides, and gives warm brown to reddish tones.

POTASSIO CYANID OF SILVER.

(Monckhoven's.)

A very old and favorite intensifier.

No. 1.

Mercuric chlorid.....Gm. 20
Potassium bromid .. Gm. 20
Distilled water.....Cc. 1000

In this immerse the negative till bleached, wash well, and immerse till blackened, in the following:

Silver nitrate .. Gm. 20
Distilled water .. Cc. 500

Dissolve and add slowly, shaking after

each addition till the white precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved, but not quite.

Potassium cyanid.....Gm. 40
Distilled water.....Cc. 500

MERCURIC SULFOCYANID.

Mercuric chlorid .. Gm. 200
Distilled water (hot).....Cc. 50

and add

Ammonium sulfocyanid (sat. sol.)

till the whole of the sublimate has dissolved. In this the negative is intensified, and it is preferable to rinse and treat with a developer.

NEGATIVE VARNISH.

Orange shellac.....Gm. 150
Sandarac .. Gm. 150
Canada balsam.....Gm. 10
Oil spike lavender.....Cc. 60
Methylated alcohol.....Cc. 1000

The negative must be warmed before and after the application of this.

Some Methods of Improving Negatives.

It frequently happens that after developing and fixing, the amateur photographer finds his negatives wanting in good printing qualities. They lack density and strength for printing, are too dense, are uneven or spotted, fogged, stained, or are affected in one or more of the many ways in which negatives contrive to aggravate the beginner. When these faults occur it is best to search for, and remove causes. Endeavor to prevent their recurrence. But this does not help the defective negatives, and they are numerous. While many of the ills which befall a negative are fatal, they can be improved and a few entirely relieved. Thus the following notes, for which we are indebted to Mr. M. L. Bishoff, will prove useful to the dealer as outlines of advice that is likely to be most often called for.

INTENSIFICATION.

Without experience it is difficult to judge the printing quality of a negative, therefore, it is best to first make a print and from it decide what is to be done. When a negative lacks density and strength for printing, it may be intensified or made stronger. Prepare a solution of mercuric chloride—ten to twenty grains per ounce, and add an equal quantity of ammonium chloride. Give the negative a thorough washing so as to remove all hypo, (the presence of hypo will produce stains) and place in the mercuric solution. When the negative has thoroughly bleach-

ed (become almost white) remove from the solution, wash it for five minutes, and place it in a five per cent. solution of sodium sulphite. In this the plate slowly becomes dark again. When dark, wash in water again for fifteen minutes, and the plate is ready for drying. If the plate is still weak, the operation may be repeated.

LOCAL INTENSIFICATION.

We frequently have negatives which require intensification only in part. This is sometimes advisable in under-exposures to bring out the detail in the shadows. Prepare a thick gum: gum arabic 100 parts, glycerine 10 parts, water 150 parts; with this cover all dense parts of the negative on the film side and place in a horizontal position to dry. When the gum is dry, place the plate in the mercuric solution and bleach the parts not covered. It should be carefully watched and removed before the gum begins to dissolve. Place in water, film sides down until the gum is removed, then replace in the mercuric solution and bleach until the negative appears harmonious. Wash, darken with the sulphite bath, and wash again as in regular intensification.

REDUCTION.

If the negative is too dense it can be improved by reducing it in the following solution: hyposulphite of soda, 1 oz., water, 16 ozs., add a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of red prussiate of potash. The energy of the solution will depend on the quantity of prussiate added. After the reduction has been carried far enough, wash well, to remove the hypo.

LOCAL REDUCTION.

If one part of the plate is too dense in comparison with other parts, local reduction is necessary. Soak the plate in water and then apply the reducer to the dense parts with a brush. For this purpose a larger percentage of prussiate may be used in the reducer. The negative should be frequently immersed in water to prevent strongly marked lines or the flow of the reducer to other parts of the negative. Another method of local reduction is by friction. Rub the part to be reduced with a piece of wash leather moistened with spirits of wine.

FOG.

Foggy negatives, that is, metallic fog and not stain or color fog, may be improved by the reducing fluid. If the fog is only slight, it can be removed by leaving the plate several hours in an acid fixing bath.

LOCAL CHANGES.

Local changes may be effected by carefully scraping the surface of the negative. This is effective in representing material of a coarse texture. Better harmony may be secured by scraping rough the surface over such objects as a post, rails, or rocks which reflect too much light. Specks of light in the shadows may be scraped out with the point of a knife.

PINHOLES.

These small but familiar defects—pinholes—may be stopped out by a bit of color on the point of a fine brush. Be careful not to use the color too thin or take too much upon the brush; as easy as this appears, the beginner will find it very difficult at first to produce satisfactory results. Begin by stopping out the largest holes first, and the very small ones had better be left untouched.

BACKING NEGATIVES.

If some parts of a negative print too quickly in comparison with other parts, it may be improved by backing the plate with black varnish or paper mineral and rubbing away the backing over those parts requiring added strength. In order to prevent a line showing in the print caused by the edge of the backing, a rough, serrated edge should be blended into the open negative. In negatives containing clearly defined lines, as a fence, the edge of a building, etc., the lines can be used to advantage in concealing the edge of the backing. For negatives, some parts of which need restraining, a piece of ground glass will be found very convenient. Place the glass over the negative, and by transmitted light, work with a lead pencil over the parts requiring restraining. Print with this glass over the negative. If some parts of the negative are too dense, the ground glass over them can be made more transparent by moistening with gum water.

VIGNETTING.

Vignetting can be easily none by painting the back of the negative, except the part to be vignettied, with asphaltum varnish; and with turpentine blend out the edges of the varnish. If the lens fails to cover the corners of the plate leaving them thin, a little varnish applied to the thin portions will greatly improve the negative.

WATER SCENES.

In seascapes a line separating water and sky, and carefully blended will often add to the picture. And in negatives

where there is a strong reflection in the water, a separating line can be drawn to advantage.

CLOUDS.

In landscape photography appropriate clouds contribute a great deal towards the artistic picture. By means of a good screen or ray filter, the natural clouds can be presented. But good light and appropriate clouds do not always occur at the pleasure of photographers. They must resort to other methods. A cloud effect may be secured by drawing on the back of the negative, clouds of a suitable pattern, or if the sky is dense, merely outlining is enough to break up the evenness. The best method is to make several cloud negatives, and by selection from these, print in appropriate clouds. To do this successfully the cloud negative should be slightly under-exposed so as to print quickly, and not make the clouds too prominent. These methods and their modification should be suggestive of the many ways in which a negative may be improved—*Optician and Photographic Trades Review*.

TO REMOVE "HYPO" FROM FILM—The negative should be washed in the usual way, then immerse in a 1-in-40 solution of hydrogen peroxide (20-volumes) in water and wash again. By this method the "hypo" is thoroughly removed, and the negative can be intensified at once without fear of staining.

* * *

When printing bromides from hard negatives, or if one part of the prints hangs back, tilt the developer to the bottom of the dish, hold the face close to the print and breathe on the part it is desired to bring out.

* * *

Handy weights for use when mounting prints can be made from old and spoilt negatives and plate boxes. Put fifteen plates in a box, wrap the box up in clean, white paper, gum the edges that are folded over, and the weight is complete.

A Photographer's Acrostic.

A motto which should always be in the mind of photographers and should be a New Century Motto is the following acrostic, and the work ought to possess the essentials of Beauty, Ease, Comfort, Abandon, Repose, Elegance, Freedom, Unconcern and Life. By striving to attain this in your photographs and keeping the motto before you, a higher degree of perfection will be the result.

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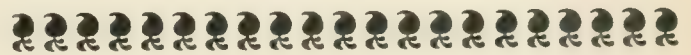
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On Spectacle-Frame Fitting and Face Measurement *

In coming before you to night to read a paper on frame-fitting I feel that some excuse is due for the simplicity of my subject. But although the questions and conditions that are involved in the subject of frame fitting are not directly connected with the science of optics, they have a certain indirect connection; and I think I may at any rate assert that they are of great interest and importance to that large percentage of practical opticians who have to do with spectacles.

I say that this subject is an interesting one; we must all of us have ideas about frame fitting. Take the most ignorant pedlar of spectacles in the country; he will at least aim at the best fit his means allow; while the man who is skilful and careful in his work will spare no trouble, but will devote all his energies to securing a good fit, for such a one will have learnt to recognize that there are few pleasures keener than the satisfaction which comes of a bit of work (however trivial) entirely well done.

But frame-fitting is not merely an interesting subject, it is an important one. Hours may be spent and much thought devoted to the diagnosis and correction of a pair of defective eyes; and all the labor may be thrown away, and all the thought wasted if the spectacle frame does not fit. An eighth of an inch one way or the other, the difference of ten degrees in the set of a side or a plaquet may make all the difference between success and failure. I wish this were more generally recognized. I often think that some people attach more importance to the fit of a coat than to the fit of their spectacles. At the worst a badly fitting coat fulfills its function of giving warmth and protection; it only looks bad. But a pair of badly-fitting spectacles not only looks bad, it is injurious to the sight, and may even affect the health. May we not then confidently assert that the subject of frame-fitting and face measurement is one of importance.

Now I am going to lay it down as axiomatic that the only way to get a perfect fit with a spectacle frame is to measure the face and make the frame from the measurements. Much may be said in favor of a reach-me-down coat, but if you want a really correct fit you must get your coat made to measure. So it is with a spectacle frame. If you will consent to follow me in this enquiry into the conditions that are necessary to a well fitting frame you will without doubt admit

that the possible variations are altogether too numerous to admit of a stock so large as to meet every case. But if I ask you to accept this I want you to understand that there, for to night, my dogma ends. In describing to you my method of face measurement, I would represent it (I hope with becoming diffidence) as one merely of several possible means for reaching the desired end. In my case my present method is the result of a gradual evolution. Twenty years ago I began at the very beginning. We used to have a certain number of ready-made frames in stock; from them we picked out a few that looked about what was required; one or two were put on the face, and one selected which seemed about right. We used even in those days, not infrequently, to fit a customer with a ready-glazed frame, in which case the selection was made from a necessarily smaller number. At the most, if no fit was effected, and a frame had to be made, we were content with giving the workman the centres, and such indefinite direction as a reading bridge, wide or narrow crank, well-bowed sides and so on.

It would be interesting did time allow, and my recollection suffice, to follow the gradual evolution of my present method during the twenty years I have been engaged in frame-fitting. I will content myself with saying that every year has brought new methods and modifications; I have adopted many appliances and discarded almost as many; I am still adopting and discarding—it is because I am conscious of this that I speak of my diffidence—I cannot even now regard my methods as final; but at least I have reached this point, that I can—simply and expeditiously—from a few measurements easily taken, convey to my workmen in some eight or ten figures the dimensions of a frame which will fit the face I have measured, provided only that I have done my part carefully and with intelligence. Moreover, not only do I use this method with satisfaction to myself, but, and this is saying a great deal more for it, I have induced the gentlemen who assist me to use it, and I think modesty will allow me to assert that in their case the results are eminently satisfactory.

I propose to examine in detail those measurements of the face that are necessary to the production of a well-fitting spectacle frame. We will begin with the interpupillary distance, or, as it is commonly called, the centres. The first thing to note is that it is not convenient to measure from centre to centre of the eyes; if you try to do so you have to guess the centre of each pupil and a small error is most prob-

able. A better point to take is the edge of the iris. If you work right-handed measure from the nasal edge of your customer's right eye to the temporal edge of his left. These edges are better than the other two, because at these points the eyeball presents a surface more nearly normal to your line of sight. Subject to one little correction, which I will explain later, these points give you the exact distance between the pupil centres, except in the rare case of the diameter of the two irises being of different size. In such a case you may get absolute accuracy by taking two measurements, first at the near side edges, then at the off side, adding the two results together, and dividing by two. The other correction to which I have alluded is more important, and refers to the error due to parallax. You may avoid it by measuring your customer's right eye with your left, and his left eye with your right, though this method is open to obvious objections, and I think it best to take both measurements with one eye and allow for the error in your reading. The error is not great if you are careful in your manipulation. Allowing two feet for a working distance, a pupil distance of two and a half inches, and the distance of the rule from the eye a quarter-inch, the error due to parallax works out at about one-fortieth of an inch; so that if you are a bit generous in your reading it will nearly enough meet the case. At the same time, this error should always be kept in mind, as there are cases where, from one cause or another, as you can easily imagine for yourselves, a larger allowance has to be made.

Having carefully measured the interpupillary distance, you are in a position to write down the first figure of your frame measurement—the desired centres of the frame. This will not always be the same as the pupil distance; for a variety of reasons (for which I refer you to my recent paper on "Centering of Spectacle Lenses"), it may be desirable to make the spectacle centres wider or narrower than the pupil distance, e.g., the allowance for the convergence of the visual line in reading is generally best made in the frames; though, of course, the frames may be made to the correct pupil distance, and the allowance made by decentering the lenses. Sometimes the construction of a face makes a divergence from the pupil distance desirable, as in the case of a thick nose in conjunction with eyes near together, when the frame may be made with wider centres and the error neutralized by a corresponding inward decentering of the lenses. So that it is well in making your notes during the process of face-measurement to make some mark by which you can distinguish between the actual pupil distance and the desired centres for the

*A paper read before the Optical Society, Dec. 13, 1900, by W. A. Dixev. (*The Optician.*)

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frame, My own habit is to put a circle round the pupil distance; in fact I use this circle round a figure as a symbol of a direct measurement, and find it very useful on other occasions as well.

Having written down the centres of your frame, the next dimension to consider is the width of the front. I know of no better method of arriving at this measurement than by the use of some such simple instrument as the one I have here. This consists of a spectacle frame made, you will notice, with ordinary sides, joints and eyes, which last are glazed with flat glasses. I emphasize the fact of these parts being of an ordinary kind, because I consider that essential to a good result. It is also furnished with a mechanical bridge, of which I will speak later, and, for the purpose of front measurement, with an arrangement for altering the width apart of the joints or (sides). The method of using the instrument is as follows: Practice enables you to judge with approximate accuracy the desired width. Set the sides accordingly and put the instrument on the face. If correct, good. If not, a single alteration generally suffices. There is a scale inside the straight bar, so that one needs not delay operations by writing down the width immediately. Moreover, you must consider the width of your front in connection with the curve (or bow) and character of the sides; and here again there is occasion for discretion; but the measurement you have taken with this instrument will in every case serve as a basis. I always work with the sides, which are 5 inch ones, bowed $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Obviously if I bow the sides of a frame a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch I can have my front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch narrower, and *vice versa*. It is in this adjustment of sides and front that the discretion of the frame fitter is most exercised; and although nothing but the commonest of common sense is required, the success of the frame depends very largely upon that discretion. Thus a square head will require a full measure for the front, and a slight bow for the sides; a

round, bullet head will take a deep bow, and a correspondingly narrow front. The maximum allowance for the front will be given by the instrument, as it is not wise to reduce the bow beyond $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; the minimum is fixed by the width of the centres and the size of the eyes; so that the narrowest front must at least measure the centre *plus* the major axis of the eye, and in this case turn up joints must be fitted; with ordinary joints $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch should be added.

(To be continued.)

A Musical Treasure.

The writer, in looking around for something of interest to present to a friend, outside of the ordinary line of presents, hit upon the "Library of the World's Best Music," and so interesting has this wonderful Library proved to be that he has arranged to have the publishers' offer placed before the readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST (see page advertisement). Personally we cannot speak too highly of this publication, and the unheard of offer to send the complete work on ten days' approval to any part of Canada, and without the payment of one cent, is a feature in the publishing business before unknown, and certainly shows the confidence the publishers have in the excellence of their work.

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The writer considers this revolution in the book business a move in the right direction, and predicts that the time is not far distant when all sub-

scription books will reach the people in the same way.

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WE DESIRE TO THANK OUR FRIENDS FOR
their liberal patronage in the past and wish them
all continued prosperity.

DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.
WINDSOR, Ontario.

SEELY, THE
AMERICAN
PERFUMER

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to January 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb..... | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb..... | \$ 2 50 | \$3 00 |
| Methyl..... | 1 90 | 2 00 | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Myrrh, lb..... | 45 | 46 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 | CARMINE, No. 40, oz..... | 30 | 40 | Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| ALOIN, oz..... | 40 | 45 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb... | 10 | 12 | Powdered, lb..... | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50 | 55 | Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.... | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Prepared, lb..... | 5 | | Shellac, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 20 | 25 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4 | 5 | Bleached, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 59 |
| Copaiba, lb..... | 70 | 85 | CLOVE, lb..... | 17 | 20 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85 | 03 |
| Peru, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 | Powdered, lb..... | 18 | 22 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 70 | 75 | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb..... | 40 | 45 | Sorts, lb..... | 55 | 70 |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COLLODION, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | HERB, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 35 |
| Ruckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Bitterwort, lb..... | 36 | 40 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb..... | 1 30 | 2 50 | Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Cascara Sagrada..... | 25 | 30 | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50 | | Boneset, oz., lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Casarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz. | 10 80 | | Catnip, oz., lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 25 | 28 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 35 | | Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 | DEXTRINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Feverfew, oz. lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb..... | 80 | 85 | Grindelia robust a, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | Horehound, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Ergotin, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.... | 13 | 14 | Lemon Balm, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 | Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Lobelia, oz., lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed lb..... | 15 | 17 | Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Motherwort, oz., lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Camomile, Roman, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 22 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 | German, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Pennyroyal, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Peppermint, oz., lb..... | 21 | 20 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Rue, oz., lb..... | 30 | 32 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 | Sage, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Spearwort, lb..... | 21 | 20 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 75 | Saffron, American, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Thyme, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 8 00 | 15 00 | Spanish, Val'a, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | Tansy, oz., lb..... | 15 | 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25 | 30 | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 28 |
| powdered, lb.... | 30 | 35 | French, white, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Yerba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 42 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 7 | 10 | GLYCERINE, lb..... | 20 | 25 | HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 14 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 | GUARANA..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | HOPS, fresh, lb..... | 20 | 02 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 35 | INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 85 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 | INSECT POWDER, lb..... | 35 | 35 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Socotrine, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 58 |
| CAMPHOR, lb..... | 95 | 1 00 | Asafetida, lb..... | 45 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Powdered, lb..... | 80 | 95 | Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 43 |
| CAPSICUM, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Buchu, long, lb..... | 50 | 45 |
| | | | Sorts, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Short, lb..... | 35 | 60 |
| | | | Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Coca, lb..... | 55 | 70 |
| | | | Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 | Digitalis, lb..... | 15 | 70 |
| | | | Gamboge, powdered, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| | | | Guaiac, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Hyoscyamus..... | 20 | 25 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 90 | 00 | Matico, lb..... | 70 | 77 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--------|----|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb. | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb. | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz. | \$ 85 | \$1 00 | |
| Tinnevely, lb. | 20 | 30 | Rhubarb, lb. | 75 | 2 50 | ANTIKAMNIA. | 1 35 | 1 40 | |
| Stramonium, lb. | 20 | 25 | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. | 45 | 55 | ANTIPYRIN, oz. | 0 55 | 0 65 | |
| Uva Ursi, lb. | 15 | 18 | Cut, lb. | 50 | 65 | ARISTOL, oz. | 1 85 | 2 00 | |
| LEECHES, Swedish, loz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Senega, lb. | 55 | 15 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. | 25 | 30 | |
| LICORICE, Solazzi. | 48 | 50 | Squill, lb. | 13 | 25 | Fowler's sol., lb. | 10 | 13 | |
| Pignatelli. | 35 | 40 | Stillingia, lb. | 22 | 27 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 | |
| Grasso. | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 25 | 40 | White, lb. | 6 | 7 | |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 | Unicorn, lb. | 38 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8oc., oz. | 6 00 | 6 25 | |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box. | 75 | 75 | Valerian, English, lb. true. | 20 | 45 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 45 | |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box. | 1 50 | 1 50 | Virginia, Snake, lb. | 40 | 18 | Iodide, oz. | 55 | 60 | |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins. | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow Dock, lb. | 15 | 75 | Salicylate, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins. | 2 00 | 2 00 | RUM, Bay, gal. | 2 50 | 2 25 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 3 75 | 4 00 | |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins. | 2 00 | 2 00 | Essence, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | Subnitrate, lb. | 3 25 | 3 30 | |
| LUPULIN, oz. | 30 | 35 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13 | 40 | BORAX, lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| LYCOPodium, lb. | 70 | 80 | Star, lb. | 35 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 8 | 9 | |
| MACE, lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | Burdock, lb. | 30 | 30 | BROMINE, oz. | 8 | 13 | |
| MANNA, lb. | 1 85 | 1 90 | Canary, bag or less, lb. | 6 | 7 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. | 20 | 25 | |
| Moss, Iceland, lb. | 9 | 10 | Caraway, lb. | 10 | 13 | Iodide, oz. | 45 | 50 | |
| Irish, lb. | 12 | 13 | Cardamom, lb. | 1 15 | 1 25 | CAFFEINE, oz. | 55 | 60 | |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz. | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery. | 25 | 30 | Citrate, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| NUTGALLS, lb. | 21 | 25 | Colchicum. | 50 | 60 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb. | 1 65 | 1 70 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Coriander, lb. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 95 | 1 00 | |
| NUTMEGS, lb. | 1 00 | 1 00 | Cumin, lb. | 15 | 20 | Phosphate, precip., lb. | 35 | 38 | |
| NUX VOMICA, lb. | 10 | 12 | Fennel, lb. | 15 | 17 | Sulphide, oz. | 5 | 6 | |
| Powdered. | 20 | 25 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb. | 7 | 9 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz. | 10 | 12 | |
| OAKUM, lb. | 12 | 15 | Flax, cleaned, lb. | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHINOIDINE, oz. | 15 | 10 | |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 75 | Ground, lb. | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 | |
| Citrine, lb. | 45 | 50 | Hemp, lb. | 6 | 7 | Croton, oz. | 75 | 80 | |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz. | 20 | 22 | Mustard, white, lb. | 11 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb. | 60 | 2 00 | |
| PEPPER, black, lb. | 16 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 18 | 20 | Pumpkin. | 25 | 30 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz. | 28 | 30 | |
| PITCH, black, lb. | 3 | 4 | Quince, lb. | 65 | 70 | COCAINE, Mur., oz. | 7 50 | 8 50 | |
| Bergundy, true, lb. | 10 | 12 | Rape, lb. | 5 | 6 | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 75 | 80 | |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash. | 2 25 | 3 25 | Strophanthus, oz. | 50 | 55 | COLLODION, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Adhesive, yd. | 12 | 13 | Worm, lb. | 22 | 25 | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 8 | 10 | |
| Belladonna, lb. | 65 | 70 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz. | 65 | 70 | |
| Galbanum Comp., lb. | 80 | 85 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | COPPERAS, lb. | 1 | 3 | |
| Lead, lb. | 25 | 30 | White, Conti's, lb. | 15 | 16 | DIURETIN, oz. | 1 60 | 1 65 | |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Powdered, lb. | 25 | 40 | ETHER, Acetic, lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. | 25 | 40 | Sulphuri, lb. | 40 | 50 | |
| White, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | SPERMACETI, lb. | 60 | 65 | EXALGINE oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| RESORCIN white? oz. | 25 | 30 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz. | 75 | 80 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 | |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. | 25 | 28 | Venice, lb. | 10 | 12 | IODINE, lb. | 4 50 | 5 00 | |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb. | 22 | 25 | Wax, White, lb. | 50 | 75 | IODOFORM, lb. | 5 50 | 6 00 | |
| Althea, cut, lb. | 30 | 35 | Yellow. | 40 | 45 | IODOL, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 | |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped. | 5 | 6 | IRON, by Hydrogen. | 80 | 85 | |
| Blood, lb. | 18 | 25 | Quassia chips, lb. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb. | 15 | 16 | |
| Bitter, lb. | 27 | 30 | Red Saunders, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Sacch., lb. | 30 | 35 | |
| B'ackberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | Santal, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Chloride, lb. | 45 | 55 | |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | CHEMICALS. | | | | Sol., lb. | 13 | 16 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. | 20 | 25 | ACID, Acetic, lb. | 45 | 13 | Citrate, U.S.P., lb. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| Canada Snake, lb. | 30 | 35 | Glacial, lb. | 45 | 50 | And Ammon., lb. | 70 | 75 | |
| Cohosh, black, lb. | 15 | 20 | Benzoic, English, oz. | 30 | 35 | And Quinine, lb. | 1 65 | 3 50 | |
| Colchicum, lb. | 40 | 45 | German, oz. | 11 | 13 | Quin. and Stry., oz. | 25 | 35 | |
| Columbo, lb. | 20 | 22 | Boracic, lb. | 12 | 13 | And Strychnine, oz. | 13 | 15 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Carbolic Crystals, lb. | 40 | 45 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. | 50 | 50 | |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 38 | 40 | Calvert's No. 1, lb. | 2 15 | 2 20 | Ferrocyanide, lb. | 55 | 60 | |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. | 20 | 28 | No. 2, lb. | 1 40 | 1 45 | Hypophosphites, oz. | 25 | 35 | |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | Citric, | 60 | 65 | Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 | |
| Dandelion, lb. | 20 | 25 | Gallic. | 12 | 13 | Syrup, lb. | 40 | 45 | |
| Elecampane, lb. | 15 | 20 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. | 30 | 35 | Lactate, oz. | 5 | 6 | |
| Galangal, lb. | 15 | 20 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Pernitrate, solution, lb. | 15 | 16 | |
| Gelsemium, lb. | 22 | 23 | Lactic, concentrated, oz. | 8 | 10 | Phosphate scales, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 | |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb. | 12 | 15 | Muriatic, lb. | 3 | 5 | Sulphate, pure, lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| Ground, lb. | 13 | 24 | Chem. pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Exsiccated, lb. | 8 | 10 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | Nitric, lb. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 | |
| Ginger, African, lb. | 18 | 10 | Chem. pure, lb. | 25 | 30 | And Ammon Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 | |
| Po., lb. | 20 | 22 | Oleic, purified, lb. | 75 | 80 | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz. | 2 28 | | |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb. | 30 | 35 | Oxalic, lb. | 12 | 13 | “ 50c. bottles, per doz. | 4 50 | | |
| Po., lb. | 35 | 38 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. | 13 | 15 | |
| Ginseng, lb. | 6 50 | 7 00 | Dilute, lb. | 13 | 17 | Carbonate, lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| Golden Seal, lb. | 1 00 | 1 20 | Pyrogallic, oz. | 35 | 40 | odide, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Gold Thread, lb. | 90 | 1 15 | Salicylic, white, lb. | 80 | 85 | Red, lb. | 7 | 9 | |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb. | 15 | 98 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. | 5 | 6 | |
| Indian Hemp. | 18 | 18 | Bottles, lb. | 4 | 5 | In packages, lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| Ipecac., lb. | 5 00 | 5 20 | Chem. pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. | 30 | 35 | |
| Powdered. | 5 25 | 5 55 | Tannic, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 | Carbonate, oz. | 30 | 35 | |
| Jalap, lb. | 40 | 50 | Tartaric, powdered, lb. | 38 | 40 | Citrate, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Powdered. | 45 | 50 | ACETANILID, lb. | 60 | 65 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 | |
| Kava Kava, lb. | 40 | 90 | ACONITINE, grain. | 4 | 5 | Salicylate, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Licorice, lb. | 12 | 15 | ALUM, cryst., lb. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. | 55 | 60 | |
| Powdered. | 13 | 50 | Powdered, lb. | 3 | 4 | Carbonate, lb. | 18 | 20 | |
| Mandrake, lb. | 13 | 15 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880. | 10 | 12 | Citrate, gran., lb. | 35 | 40 | |
| Masterwort, lb. | 16 | 18 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. | 1 05 | 1 10 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | |
| Orris, Florentine, lb. | 30 | 40 | Carbonate, lb. | 15 | 16 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. | 40 | 50 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 40 | 35 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | MENTHOL, oz. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb. | 40 | 45 | Nitrate crystals, lb. | 40 | 45 | MERCURY, lb. | | | |
| Pink, lb. | 40 | 45 | Muriate, lb. | 12 | 16 | Ammon (White Precip.) | 1 30 | 1 35 | |
| Parsley, lb. | 30 | 45 | Valerianate oz. | 55 | 60 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb. | 1 05 | 1 15 | |
| Pleursey, lb. | 20 | 35 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz. | 16 | 50 | Calomel, lb. | 1 20 | 1 30 | |
| Poke, lb. | 15 | 25 | | | | With Chalk lb. | 1 50 | 1 85 | |
| Queen of the Meadow. | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | |

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 2

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 1st of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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DRUG REPORTS.

Counter Prescribing.

"Eight city druggists have been indicted for breaches of the Medical Act by Detective Rose, who is employed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. They are alleged to have prescribed for their customers."

The above item from a Toronto daily paper is one of very general interest to the drug trade, as it brings up the old subject of counter prescribing. The usual underhand method of employing a trapper has been adopted in all of these cases, as will be seen by the report of trial given elsewhere.

Druggists in Toronto, like druggists everywhere else, have for sale products that are generally sold for minor ailments of a local character, and which have from time immemorial been so disposed of.

Physicians may claim that any attempt on the part of the druggist to recommend a remedy compounded by himself is a violation of the law which protects their interests, but so narrow an interpretation is unworthy of them. In view of the privileges which the medical fraternity enjoy under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, the entering of such actions on their part is despicably mean and small.

"Live and let live" is a fair motto, yet the medical element in the Province of Ontario seem to have eliminated it from their code of ethics, if they have such a code in existence. We doubt if in any city in the world the medical men get greater consideration at the hands of the drug trade than is given them in the city of Toronto, and an evidence of this is shown in the occupation of positions on the teaching staff of the College of Pharmacy by three medical practitioners, while not a single graduate in pharmacy has ever occupied a like position in any medical school where pharmacy

was also taught. Reciprocity in favors would only be fair, but our medical friends have in the past always seen fit to take or demand all the favors without giving any in return. A few examples of selfishness, such as they are now exhibiting, will make druggists regret their leniency in granting registration to medical men, and in giving them a whip-hand of which they seem to make an ignoble use.

The votaries of medicine and pharmacy should go hand in hand, as brother with brother, rather than as child with parent. Mutual respect can be secured by mutual fair treatment and by that alone. We may be unfair in our criticism of the Medical Society in general, but present indications seem to justify even stronger criticism than our pen is willing to indite. We want to be fair, but want to receive a share of the fairness which we believe to be due to the body we have the honor to represent.

Our Tribute.

Never before in the history of the world has there been witnessed such a wonderfully spontaneous testimony to the popularity of any sovereign, or the acknowledged personal worth of a member of the human family, man or woman, as has been exhibited in the tribute to the memory of our beloved Queen Victoria.

Beloved by all her subjects, looked up to by the rulers of all nations, and admired even by those who are enemies to the British Empire, she has passed away in the fulness of her time, honored and mourned by the world at large, of every nation, tongue and kindred.

Our Queen, after nobly fulfilling her task, has gone to her reward, leaving to her subjects and the whole of mankind an ensample of a godly life and a faithfully performed duty, the lustre of whose reign will shine out through the

ages to come, and the beneficence of which cannot but exert a powerful influence, not only throughout the realms of the Empire over which she reigned, but will be universal and world-wide in its effects.

In common with all the rest of her subjects we mourn her loss, and desire to offer our feeble tribute to the memory of one whose death is so universally deplored.

bled this day, beg respectfully to request your Excellency to forward the following resolution :

Resolved,—That the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, jointly with the members of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, desire to express to His Majesty King Edward their sincere sorrow for the death of their beloved Queen, and to extend to His Majesty

At the semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held on February 4, the following resolution was adopted :

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Case, and resolved: "That this Council, assembled on behalf of the pharmacists of the Province of Ontario, express our profound regret and sorrow for the lamented death of our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, and



QUEEN VICTORIA

Born May 24th 1819. Crowned June 28th, 1838. Died January 22nd, 1901.

At a joint meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec and the Board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy the following resolution was directed to be sent to His Excellency the Governor General :

To His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, Ottawa :

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and the Board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, in joint meeting assem

and all the Royal family their heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they and the whole Empire have sustained, and to assure His Majesty of their loyalty and devotion to his office and person, with best wishes for his long and happy reign.

S. LACHANCE,
President of the Phar. Ass.
of the Province of Quebec.

W. H. CHAPMAN,
President of the Montreal
College of Pharmacy.

E. MUIR, Sec.-Registrar.
Montreal, January 30, 1901.

deeply sympathize with the Royal family in their bereavement, and at the same time express our loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VII., and that a copy of this resolution, with the College seal attached, and signed by the president and the registrar-treasurer, be duly forwarded to His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada." This carried by standing vote, and the Council followed it up by singing, with great heartiness, "God Save the King."

Dependable Insect Powder

The unfailing testimony of years of experience is that complete dependence can be placed in the product of our mills, our customers testifying freely to the satisfaction experienced through the handling of our INSECT POWDER. We want you to try our brand if you are not now selling it. Our powder will be found to be perfectly pure, uncolored, and of exceptional fineness—a most important feature.

Permit Us to Book Your Orders

For future delivery for

**Insect Powder
Hellebore
Paris Green,
Bluestone
Camphor
Moth Camphor
Linseed Oil**

WHITE LEAD and "METALLIC WHITE"

**ELLIOT'S
METALLIC WHITE**

(Perfectly Unchangeable)

is something "just out." After a great deal of careful experimentation we have succeeded in producing a White Paint that has all the good points of Pure White Lead but none of its defects. Its especial mission is to supply the want of a *good* white paint which will remain unaltered in the presence of fumes and gases. In a few words, its advantages, compared with White Lead, are as follows:

Permanency of Color—Withstands the influence of gases.
Covering Power—Greater by 15 per cent. at least.
Brighter Tints are obtainable.
Non-poisonous—No painter's colic.
Very Durable and Elastic.

Please try an Iron. Our label is registered.

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ELLIOT & CO.

5 FRONT ST. EAST,

TORONTO

LIMITED

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For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS

Lawson & Jones

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Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA.

One Gallon Mixed with 100 Gallons of Water Makes a Strong and Efficacious Disinfectant.

LONDON SANITARY FLUID

**The Ideal Disinfectant.
True Germicide and Deodorizer.
A Powerful Antiseptic and Purifier.**

LONDON SANITARY FLUID

can be diluted to the extent of 1 part in 100 of water, and will then make a **strong** and efficacious disinfectant solution. For sanitary purification of Dwellings and Tenement Houses, Water Closets, Sinks, Stables, Cattle Sheds, Public Schools, Railway Stations, Ferry Boats, Slaughter Houses, Hospitals, Workshops, Hotels, etc., etc., it is unequalled.

Wholesale Agents:

The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONT.



Staunton

Wall Papers

For the convenience of those in the trade who have not ordered from our 1901 Spring line, we have made up condensed sets of samples representing the best sellers in the line—and will be pleased to send them express prepaid to any address; but, if you'd sooner see one of our travellers, say so, and we'll send one to you with a complete line.

Stauntons, Limited, TORONTO

Formerly M. Staunton & Co.



For Cementing on to Glass only.

IS a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

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The Gold is fired into the glass, and is therefore very durable.

These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

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Cement in 10c., 15c. or 25c. Tin boxes.

Write for discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

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260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO

Soda Fountains

Soda Cylinders

ALL REQUISITES
FOR THE SODA .
AND ICE CREAM
TRADE. . . .

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Geo. Sparrow & Co.

118 King Street East,
TORONTO, Ont.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The following appeared in the *Daily Mail* of January 24th:

"DOCTORS TO FORM A STOCK COMPANY."

Complain of Present Quality and Price of Drugs.

HELD UP BY WHOLESALERS.

New Concern Will Have a Capital of \$100,000 and Headquarters in Toronto.

An organization meeting of the Physicians' and Surgeons' Supply Association was held at the Rossin House yesterday. About 150 members of the medical fraternity were present from all over the province.

For some time past the physicians and surgeons of the province have felt that in certain directions their profession was being seriously hampered. They allege that wholesale men have reached an understanding with retail dealers which has the practical effect of compelling doctors to pay retail prices for all their supplies.

It is furthermore charged that, in the matter of drugs, the competition among druggists has become so keen that there is great temptation to adulteration, and physicians in giving prescriptions have felt compelled to recommend only such druggists as have secured their confidence. In order to overcome this difficulty, the practice of physicians filling their own prescriptions has been spreading rapidly, but here, they say, they find themselves met by the fact that the prices which they are compelled to pay are unfairly high.

In order to overcome these troubles, the physicians and surgeons have decided to form a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The intention is to open a supply depot in Toronto, where supplies of all kinds and drugs of assured purity can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The meeting yesterday confined itself to passing necessary bylaws for the new company. The charter has already been secured. All the physicians of the province will be invited, and will be afforded an opportunity to take stock, the idea being to interest the whole profession, if possible.

A meeting for the purpose of permanent organization will be held at a date to be hereafter announced. Among the present provisional directors are Dr. W. Gunn, Goderich; Dr. Henry, of Orangeville; Dr. Jno. S. King and Dr. Alexander, of Toronto."

The advent of the new century has apparently developed the bump of combativeness in the heads of the members of the medical profession in the Province of Ontario as they have thrown down the gauntlet with a ven-

geance to the drug trade. The general public may read an article such as the item printed above, with a degree of faith in its genuineness, but the druggist, never. Had the promoters of the new joint stock company said that they had so far evolved as commercial practitioners, that they had outgrown the retail druggist and, after him, the medical supply houses, and that the sweets of profit were so dear to their hearts that they could not forego the temptation to show the men trained to commercial ways how to conduct business profitably, some measure of reliance, in their intentions at least, would have been secured.

The theory of combines has taken hold of the medical men with a spurt, and happy might they be could they put into execution, with some assurance of success, the rosy dreams in which they seem to be indulging. It has often been said that doctors and ministers are the weakest men, from a commercial standpoint, to be found, and we are far from disbelieving the statement. If some of the directors can buy their goods from the new company, without paying for them, as often as they have been known to buy them from members of the drug trade, they at least will have something out of it. We are not at all interested in how they will buy purer and better goods for less money now than heretofore, although we would be willing to offer a prize to the person who could explain how an association of medical men could run a company successfully with a capital stock of \$100,000, when so few of the individual members of the profession can succeed in making their bread and butter out of the retail drug trade, with their professional skill thrown in. We are, however, interested in the statement that druggists are given to adulteration, or to any other practice unworthy of men with good reputations at stake.

We are free to say, from an honest belief, that the drug trade is conducted as honorably in Canada as in any country in the world, and that systematic examination, by Dominion officers, of dispensing material taken at random from drug stores has amply proven this. If druggists were as guilty of using what they might have on hand of similar goods to those prescribed, as frequently as the medical man is of using for his patient, such

sundry samples of untried remedies, as he frequently receives free from houses about whose goods and merits he practically knows nothing, there would be a degree of fairness in the charge. The cloven hoof asserts itself; as the love of money is the root of all evil, so the love of saving it exemplifies all greed. Our medical friends have something yet to learn in a business way; and, after they who subscribe their spare earnings for stock in the new company wait anxiously for a few years for dividends without getting them, they will turn to their retail druggists again sadder and wiser for their experience.

Card of Thanks.

In retiring from the wholesale drug business, I wish to thank the wholesale and retail druggists and patent medicine houses of Canada for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co. for so many years.

I also wish to acknowledge publicly the large share in building up the business contributed by my different partners, travellers and employees, some of whom have given their best efforts for twenty years, and several others for almost as long a term.

All the employees remain with the new firm, the Dominion Drug Co., Limited, organized and controlled by Mr. Chas. W. Tinling, and I confidently hope my friends in the trade will continue to extend to the new firm the same courteous and liberal patronage bestowed upon the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co. Yours faithfully,

ARCHDALE WILSON.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 8, 1901.

The correspondence course inaugurated by the Canadian College of Optics has been successful beyond anticipation. Dr. Hamill informs us that the results have been so satisfactory that he expects it to become continuously more popular. Several are at the present time taking it, and all are much pleased.

RESTORATIVE.—A man dropped his wig on the street, and a boy who was following close behind the loser picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."

Answers to Queries.

J.G., Prince Edward Island :

1. We do not know the exact composition of the preparation asked for, but probably the following, which is known as Volckmann's Thymol Solution, will answer the purpose :

Thymol, 1 part.

Alcohol, 20 "

Glycerine 20 "

Dissolve and add to water 1,000 parts.
Used as a spray and antiseptic lotion.

2. The sweetening properties in the Beef, Iron and Wine may be saccharin.

Counter Prescribing in Quebec.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec are evidently following the example of the college in Ontario in prosecuting druggists for so-called counter prescribing. Mr. J. B. Morin, of Quebec city, has been charged with illegally practicing medicine by recommending a bottle of cough syrup to a customer. Mr. Morin was asked for a bottle of cough cure, and he claims he showed two different kinds to the customer, who chose one of them. It is probable that this will be made a test case.

O.C.P. Pharmacy Class Officers.

At the election of class officers of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for the senior term the following were chosen: Hon. president, Prof. Heebner; hon. vice-president, Dr. Fotheringham; president, H. Bull; vice-president, J. J. Yuill; treasurer, H. H. Hunter; secretary, S. L. Dorland; executive committee—W. F. Garland, T. T. Beattie, W. H. McCurdy, J. H. Poyntz, W. J. B. Davidson.

Early Closing in Germany.

It is now unlawful for anyone in Germany, except the pharmacist, to keep his shop open after nine o'clock in the evening. The assistant pharmacists had presented to the Reichstag a petition asking that the new law might be applied to pharmacies also, but their suit has not been granted. It is, however, to be expected that the pharmacies will soon spontaneously join in the practice of early-closing, their competitors, the druggists, not being exempted from the early closing regulation.



Mr. Archdale Wilson.

In our issue of last month we chronicled the fact of the purchase by the Dominion Drug Co., Limited, of the wholesale drug business of Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, Ont. The sale was completed this month and the business transferred.

Mr. Archdale Wilson thus retires from the drug business, after an active experience of forty years, having established one of the best jobbing trades in Ontario.

In 1870 Mr. Wilson opened a retail business on his own account, and ten years later commenced a jobbing trade. Since then, by strict devotion to business and with a perseverance which has contributed to the success which has been attained, the business has grown constantly, the last two years, we are informed, being decidedly in advance of any previous years in the firm's history. The business now has assumed large proportions, and is in a satisfactory shape, so much so that we believe the purchasers took the business over at Mr. Wilson's own figure, paying cash for it. His successors, who were all either partners or employees of the former firm, will no doubt still further extend the operations of the house, and we wish them every success in their venture.

Mr. Wilson's connection with the drug trade, however, will not, we are pleased to learn, cease with the sale of his wholesale business, as he still retains the sole right to manufacture Wilson's fly poison pads and Smith's fly poison squares, together with the trade marks, etc. These articles of

themselves constitute an excellent business, and there is no doubt that by giving increased attention to their manufacture, and devoting additional attention to advertising and otherwise furthering the sale of these goods, the output can and will be largely increased.

We congratulate Mr. Wilson on his hitherto successful career in the drug business, and feel confident that his many friends in the craft throughout Canada join with us in wishing him continued prosperity, and also in the enjoyment of his partial release from active work.

A very pleasant event took place Feb. 8, in the office of the Dominion Drug Company, Limited, when the gentlemen who have been intimately associated in business with Archdale Wilson, for a number of years, as partners and employees, presented him with a very handsome gold watch as a tangible evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

A Commendable Proposition.

The action of the retail druggists of Toronto in asking the Council of the O. C. P. for the appointment of a committee to meet a similar one from the College of Physicians, in order to discuss the existing relations between druggists and doctors, and to arrive at some understanding as to the prosecution of druggists for alleged counter-prescribing, is a commendable one, and should not fail to bring about a more harmonious feeling between the two bodies.

Had similar steps been taken at the time that the department stores inaugurated their drug departments, we are of the opinion that the drug business in Toronto at least, would have been in a more satisfactory condition to-day.

Mr. Chas. Patterson, of the firm of West & Patterson, dealers in druggists' specialties, 61 Front street east, Toronto, Ont., died February 11. Deceased had been ill with rheumatic fever for the past six weeks. He was 25 years of age, and was the second son of Mr. Thos. Patterson, of the Toronto Post Office.

Aniodol is a powerful antiseptic mixture consisting principally of a solution of trimethanal.

The Dominion Drug Co.

LIMITED

Successors to ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Hamilton, Ont.

...

In making our bow to the druggists of Canada as successors to the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., we desire to express to the many friends of the old firm the hope that their kind preferences for any and all requirements in the drug line will be continued to the new firm.

TO ALL OTHERS we place our services at their disposal, with the confidence that we can handle their business with profit and pleasure to them.

"FLASHLIGHT"

Headache Wafers

are great repeaters.
Have you tried them?

The Dominion Drug Co.

Limited

MCLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

"Real Fruit" Juices
Crushed Fruits and Supplies

are strengthening their position every season. As is well known to the trade, they were the first cold-process saccharated goods made in Canada. My price for these goods is

\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon!

My representatives, Mr. R. A. Chapman and Mr. A. W. Challand, will call upon the trade during the season. New lists are now on the press and will be sent on application.

MAKE A TEST!

Order a sample gallon of Strawberry, Pineapple, and Orange for comparison with any goods made in America. If you can find as good goods for the same price, or better goods at any price, I will send a receipt for your bill.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street, TORONTO

We have what you want in

WHIRLING SPRAY

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

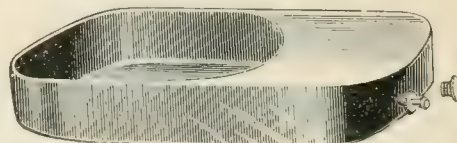
The latest additions to our complete stock are

WHIRLWIND SPRAY SYRINGE and METAL DOUCHE PAN

STIEFELS' SOAPS—Aristol, Carbolic and Glycerine, Creoline, Ichthyol, Lysol, Resorcine, Resorcine Acid Salicylic Tar and Sulphur, Salol, Sublimated, Sulphur Camphor and Peru, Thymol.

Faultless Nipples, highly polished.

Non-Collapsible Nipples.



See Samples of **1901 MARECHALE PERFUMES**

Fresh Crop OIL LEMON, BERGAMOT and ORANGE Just to Hand.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK**, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the picroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

—**SOLE PROPRIETORS**—

Evans & Sons, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST

Trade Notes.

Dr. W. W. Chalmers, druggist, Magog, Que., is dead.

The drug store of McKenzie, Phoenix, B. C., was destroyed by fire.

A. C. Smith, of A. C. Smith & Co., druggists, St. John, N. B., is dead.

E. T. Howard & Co., Stockton, Man., have sold their drug business.

H. B. O'Connor, druggist, Teeswater, Ont., has made an assignment.

The drug store of W. Evans, Allenford, Ont., was destroyed by fire Feb. 7.

Dr. Longpré has sold his drug business at St. Jerome, Que., to J. P. Durant.

Geo. A. Ramsden has purchased the drug business of G. E. Morrow, Georgetown, Ont.

The drug store of Ruddy & Kaltenborn, Dawson City, was burned January 6.

The drug store of J. Bower & Son, Perth, Ont., was destroyed by fire January 19.

Dr. J. B. Chambers' drug store, Elgin, Man., was destroyed by fire January 20.

The drug stock of F. R. Curry, Brockville, Ont., was destroyed by fire and water on Feb. 7.

A. G. Brown has purchased the drug business of J. H. Colling, College street, Toronto, Ont.

Miss Annie P. Wheeler has registered at Montreal as sole owner of the Tissue Phosphate Co.

T. Chive, druggist, Montreal, Que., died suddenly in Paris, France, as he was about to return home.

Mr. Andrew Rutherford, of the firm of Garland & Rutherford, druggists, Hamilton, Ont., died January 19.

A. W. Redden, druggist, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is compromising with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

R. M. Nichols is moving his drug business to the corner of St. Catherine and Amherst streets, Montreal, Que.

J. Judd Mason, 226 John street south, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed special agent for Mather's plasters in Canada.

The drug stock of H. W. Smith at Niagara Falls, Ont., was destroyed by

fire and water Feb. 11. Loss about \$3,000. Insured.

Gilmour Bros. & Co., Canadian representatives for Johnson's plasters, etc., St. Paul street, Montreal, had their stock completely destroyed by fire.

H. A. Nelson, Sons & Co., wholesale fancy goods and drug sundries, whose warehouse was destroyed in the recent disastrous fire in Montreal, have decided to retire from business.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to Saunders & Evans, Limited, manufacturers' agents, capital \$25,000, dealing in sponges, chemical and medicinal products and sundries.

The Canadian Rubber Company, Montreal, has moved to its new and commodious premises, corner of Notre Dame street and Papineau avenue. Its facilities for handling orders will be much greater than heretofore.

W. Lloyd Wood, Toronto, who is Canadian representative of Allen & Hanbury's, Limited, London, England, has also been appointed representative of that firm for the United States, with headquarters at 82 Warren street, New York.

The P. R. Corson Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000—to manufacture and deal in perfumery, flavoring extracts, confectioners' supplies, soaps, etc.

The Toronto Drug Company, carrying on business as manufacturing druggists and drug grinders, Melinda street, Toronto, have made an assignment. Liabilities are estimated at about \$5,000, with assets nominally of a like amount.

The William Strachan Co. has applied for an Act of incorporation, taking over the business of W. Strachan Co., manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, perfumes, glycerine, dye-stuffs, oils, etc. Head office of the company to be at Montreal, Que.

The Dominion Drug Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been organized with the following officers: C. W. Tinling, president and manager; A. C. Garden, vice-president; T. A. Henderson, secretary; J. M. Dickson, A. McD. Wilson, Peter Ross and W. McA. Stuart, Advisory Board.

Toronto Drug Association.

The annual meeting of the drug section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held at the Association offices, Bay street, Jan. 31, 1900, a goodly number of the druggists of the city being present. The report of the committee recommending municipal telephone system was received and adopted.

It was also moved and unanimously adopted, that this section appoint a deputation to memorialize the Council of the O. C. P. to appoint a permanent committee of adjustment to confer with a similar committee of the Council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons with a view to establish better relations between the physicians and pharmacists of the province.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and is as follows: Chairman, Geo. A. Bingham; first vice, T. N. Sampson; second vice, Mr. Houston; treasurer, Mr. Reid; secretary, G. M. Petrie.

Mr. Carey and Mr. Lander were directed to represent the druggists of "The Credit Reporting Collecting Department," of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Personals.

J. D. Christmas, druggist, St. Thomas, was married 16th January to Miss Frances Rowley, of St. Thomas.

J. J. Abbs, druggist, St. Catharines, was married to Miss May Purnell, of St. Catharines, and went to the Waldorf Astoria, New York city, on their wedding trip.

Hugh J. Leslie, manager of the sundry and perfumery department of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., has been in New York looking after new goods and novelties for the trade.

Our congratulations, although in some of the cases rather tardy, are extended to the following members of the drug fraternity who have been honored by their various constituents, viz: Mr. L. R. Watson, elected a member of the Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles Co., as president of the Montreal Board of Trade; Mr. H. Helmer, as mayor of Hull, Que.; W. H. Bartram, as mayor of Forest, Ont.; Dr. Fraleigh, as one of Toronto's aldermen.

Montreal Notes.

Judgment has just been rendered here against Masicotte, a grocer, for keeping a drug store, selling poisons without being registered, etc. An action was taken against him by the Pharmaceutical Association of this province in four indictments. Judgment was given last week condemning him to a fine of \$25 and costs on each indictment.

The above example, together with that of Livernois, rendered in Quebec a few weeks since, sufficiently vindicates the Pharmacy Act of this province, and will be a warning to law-breakers in future.

The action for counter-prescribing against J. B. Morin, at Quebec, instituted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province, it is reported, has been withdrawn. So far as I can make out, J. B. Morin is not Dr. Morin, the patent medicine manufacturer and jobber, of Quebec, but a retail druggist of that name. The Pharmaceutical Association was asked to take action, but it was thought that the College of Physicians and Surgeons was the proper body to move in the matter. As usual want of unanimity or want of backbone on the part of the doctors has caused the affair to be dropped. Let us hope it will be a warning to those few druggists who indulge in the illegal practice of counter-prescribing.

In connection with morphia taking it would be as well to sound a note of alarm. Certain druggists of this city are very careless about selling this dangerous drug. Any clever woman can get it by telling a plausible story, and that without even registering her name in the poison book. The sale of corrosive sublimate tablets is on the increase, and if druggists sell them on demand without any precaution they run great risk, as there will certainly be an accident which cannot be kept quiet one of these days, and then what has the druggist gained by not having strict shop rules and adhering to them? The writer could mention some close shaves which have recently taken place in this city. It is best to sell only on a physician's prescription; the druggist will be not only better respected by the public, but he will gain the confidence of the medical profession also.—*Verb. Sap.*

The Physicians' Supply Association.

In another column we publish the announcement of the formation of a company of physicians of Ontario for the ostensible purpose of supplying the shareholders with drugs, etc., at lower rates than at present obtainable. The statements made in the article, which appeared in the daily press, are so pointedly made against the wholesale drug trade that we at once interviewed the leading firms in Ontario, both personally and by letter. The replies received are all to the same effect, in that there is no ground whatever for the assertions made, which reflect upon either the wholesale or the retail drug trade. We append some of the replies, in order to show what the wholesale drug trade, as well as the physicians' supply houses, have to say in the matter.

Hamilton, Jan. 29, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—We are duly in receipt of yours of the 25th, with question regarding "an understanding between retail and wholesale druggists" referred to in clipping from *Mail and Empire*.

We know nothing of any such understanding, nor do any retailers here whom we have spoken to. There is no such "understanding" nor any agreement of such a nature on our part with any retailer, and we believe such a thing exists only in the imagination of the writer of the article or his informant. We are, yours truly,

J. WINER & Co.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1901.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
City.

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of the 25th to hand, and in reply the information on which the enclosed *Mail and Empire* article has been written did not come from me. I, however, would venture the opinion that the reporter has very possibly got outside the scope of information given him by one of the Provisional Directors. The object of the new movement is not for the purpose of antagonizing the druggists of the country, but rather to elevate the standard quality of drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc., supplied to them by the jobbing houses.

Trusting this information will be entirely satisfactory, and thanking you, I remain, yours truly,

J. C. HENRY.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—I am to-day in receipt of yours of the 25th inst., re the formation of a joint stock company by physicians of this province, for the purpose of supplying physicians with medical supplies, and the reasons given for forming such a company, as published in the *Mail and Empire*.

Replying thereto, let me say that, as I have never been interested in a business of this nature, I am not in a position to give you an opinion on the matter that will be of much value. I may say, however, that the limited experience I have had in the supplying of medicines to physicians doing their own dispensing, gives me ground for belief that this class of medical men, in making their purchases, are more frequently governed by price than by quality. It is well known to be a matter of regret both to the better class of medical men in our country and to those interested in the business of medical supplies, that this demand by many physicians for a cheap grade of medicines has within the last few years been the means of bringing into the medical supply business a number of people who cater for this class of business, and apparently with a greater degree of success than has crowned the efforts of those whose business methods have been governed by higher ideals.

It is possible the gentlemen organizing the proposed company do so from a philanthropic intention, but the reading of the article in the *Mail and Empire* gives me the impression that there is considerable commercial desire connected with it, and I am glad to be able to say that, in a commercial experience extending now over a considerable time, I have never found it necessary to publish in any way such a statement as the one now before me, appearing in the *Mail and Empire* on January 24, which statement I believe to be both misleading and untruthful.

Sincerely yours,

W. LLOYD WOOD.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—In a report in the daily press of a meeting at the Rossin House of "the Physicians' and Surgeons' Supply Association" some statements were made that are not in accordance with facts.

The allegation is untrue that "Whole-

WHAT ABOUT

Sarsaparillas

This Spring?

Of course you want the best.
The time for ordering is here.
Our line will bring you

MORE PROFIT IN A SEASON

than any other, because no other is quite so good.

A PERMANENT BUSINESS

cannot be built on any other foundation than quality.

The prices we quote represent the bottom figure for goods of high quality.

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Twenty-Third Import Season

 OUR inaugural twentieth century line of Import Fancy Goods Samples includes the choicest selections of Novelties to be found on the European continent. A special feature is our varied assortment of high-class

Druggists' Specialties

THE marked success with which our efforts were rewarded the past season, has shown us that the trade appreciate only the newest and latest styles and designs, and this year we have decided to wait until the Season's Novelties are Complete before our travellers start out. For this reason we will be later than usual, but can promise a larger and even more Up-to-Date line than ever.



WE would not attempt to describe the immense variety, but would simply mention a few of the special lines, such as—

Dressing Cases

Perfume Cases

Perfumes

Fancy Soaps

Cosmetiques

Atomizers

Opera Glasses

Manicure Sets

Brush Sets

Mirrors

Puff Boxes

Fancy Fans

Purses

Chatelaines


New Designs are apparent in all the different lines.

New Materials have been availed of by the world's best artisans to make these goods pleasing to the most fastidious taste.

Does our traveller call on you? If not, write us—

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Importing Stationers

 Toronto

sale men have reached an understanding with retail dealers which has the practical effect of compelling doctors to pay retail prices for all their supplies."

There never has been any such understanding; but wholesalers who try it, find out that dealing with the ordinary run of doctors involves much extra labor in filling orders and book keeping, and so many slow pay and never pay accounts, as to make that class of trade unprofitable.

Those physicians who invest cash in the stock of this new company will soon find their money represented by a lot of uncollectible accounts.

The insulting slur cast on the quality of drugs supplied by the whole sale and retail drug trade is a bubble easily pricked. As a matter of fact there is no part of the world where better drugs and chemicals are dispensed than in Canada. The heads of wholesale houses are thoroughly conversant with the best sources of supplies of crude drugs and have well-equipped laboratories for their manufacture. The licentiates of the College of Pharmacy are thoroughly conversant with the physical appearance and medicinal value of the substances they handle, and between them and the wholesalers there is a double check, which is of great value to physicians and their patients. It is true there may crawl into the drug trade, a semi-occasional "cheap John," or departmental store, that will buy or sell anything that is low-priced, regardless of quality; and it is also true that doctors are called up on rare occasions for unprofessional methods of getting filthy lucre, but that is not true of the great majority of doctors or druggists of this country, and no better qualified class of men can be found anywhere than we have. This scheme of professional trading has for its first object the transfer of the doctors' hard-earned money to the promoters' custody. What will then become of it? As Rudyard Kipling says—that is another story.

Yours respectfully,

R. W. ELLIOT.

Toronto, Feb. 7th.

Alkasal is potasio-aluminum salicylate. used as a syptic antiseptic.

Suesstoff Sandoz is a new synthetic sweetener, a benzoic sulfimid.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy convened on Monday, Feb. 4, and closed on Friday, the 8th. The meeting was marked by several interesting features, chief of which, perhaps, was the appointment of a solicitor to the college, under salary. The first official act of this gentleman was in the shape of a letter advising the Council that, under the terms of the Act, they could not legally make any expenditure in carrying police court convictions, on charges of breaches of the Medical Act, to the higher courts. The conviction of Toronto druggists, on charges of prescribing, came before Council several times, and some interesting discussions ensued. The reports of the registrar-treasurer showed that the finances of the college are in a most satisfactory condition. A full report of the proceedings follows:

When the meeting was called to order on Monday afternoon there were present: President W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Vice-President J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; E. W. Case, Picton; A. G. Davis, Port Perry; W. B. Graham, Ridge town; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Turner, Orangeville; Hy. Waters, Ottawa; John Hargreaves and J. Curry, Toronto. Mr. S. Snyder, of Waterloo, did not arrive until Tuesday.

A number of communications received by the registrar-treasurer were referred to the various committees for consideration and report. The registrar then presented his report, of which the following is a summary: Medical practitioners who have taken out registration since August 1, 1900, three, viz., Dr. J. F. Halsted, Toronto; Jas. Grant, Victoria Road; J. H. Kennedy, Wa Wa. Applications of apprentices for registration, 274; number of renewals, 145. His financial statement, given in careful detail, as usual, was satisfactory, and of value to those who take an interest in the college work. The receipts totalled \$17,168.67, including a balance of \$2,582.35 brought forward, and \$7,010.40 for senior course lecture fees and \$5,791.20 for junior fees. The disbursements totalled \$8,247.67, the

largest item being \$3,516.37 for salary account. A statement of assets and liabilities was also presented. This showed liabilities totalling \$7,380.44, comprised as follows: Salary account, \$400; library fund, \$32.44; accounts, sundry and estimated, \$832; examiners for December, \$296; deposit fee for senior course, \$695; mortgage account, \$5,000; interest on mortgage, \$125; The assets were given as follows: College building, \$35,710.48; college lot, \$5,000; McGill street property, \$5,993.90; furniture, \$3,534.90; apparatus, \$6,782; outstanding fees, \$300; supplies, \$500; poison medicine books, etc., \$84; advertisements, \$6.25; cash balance, \$75.86; bank balance, \$7,779.60; savings department, \$2,065.54. Total, \$67,843.53; or a balance of assets over liabilities of \$60,463.09. The John Roberts Scholarship Fund, it was reported, has \$3,323.78 to the good. All these reports were referred to the Finance Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Case, and resolved: That this Council assembled on behalf of the pharmacists of the Province of Ontario express our profound regret and sorrow for the lamented death of our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, and deeply sympathize with the Royal family in their bereavement, and at the same time express our loyalty to his Majesty King Edward VII., and that a copy of this resolution, with the college seal attached and signed by the president and the registrar-treasurer, be duly forwarded to his Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada." This carried by standing vote, and the Council followed it up by singing, with great heartiness, "God Save the King."

Mr. Hargreaves (Toronto) brought before Council the charges of alleged contravention of the Medical Act, laid against a number of local druggists. He said that several members of the Council would have to attend the police court to answer to these charges, to-morrow, and suggested that, as the question was one vitally affecting druggists throughout the Province, the Council should attend the trial. He added that the city druggists proposed asking the Council to appoint a com-

mittee to confer with a committee from the Medical Council, with a view to reaching an agreement on the question.

Mr. Curry also spoke of the importance of the question.

Mr. Waters asked if it would not be advisable to have a legal representative there to watch the case on behalf of the Council, and asked if there had been any conference of druggists with regard to a line of defence.

Mr. Hargreaves (Toronto) said that four druggists, against whom charges had been made, had joined together and secured the services of a prominent lawyer. Others were defending their cases singly.

President Karn said that, so far as he understood it, the present action sought to prevent druggists from even giving doses to persons in cases of emergency. Other members agreed that this was apparently the object of the present campaign.

Mr. Hargreaves (Paisley) thought the present difficulty gave a splendid opportunity for committees from the medical and pharmacy councils meeting together and arriving at an understanding on the questions in dispute.

After further desultory discussion, it was decided that the Council should not attend court in a body. The chairman pointed out that Tuesday morning's work would be largely confined to committees, and several members might find it convenient to attend court. On Tuesday several members did so, but no report was made on the subject, as the question was to be brought before Council by the deputation referred to by Mr. Hargreaves (Toronto).

The greater part of Tuesday was occupied in committee work, and the Council as a body did not take up any business until five o'clock. At that hour Mr. Waters presented the report of a special committee, appointed in August last, recommending the appointment of Mr. F. S. Mearns, of this city, as solicitor of the college. He stated that the selection had been made from a number of applications, and the committee felt that in recommending Mr. Mearns they were recommending the right man. Personally he was of opinion that the solicitor should be paid a retainer fee in order that it might be worth his while to carefully watch legislation

likely to affect the college, and the hundreds of druggists throughout the province, represented by the Council. A long discussion followed, chiefly as to the duties which might be expected of a solicitor so appointed, though the general opinion was that the committee's report should be adopted. Messrs. Hargreaves (Toronto), Hargreaves (Paisley), Snyder, Curry, Waters, Brown, Graham, Roberts, Case and others took part. The president, leaving the chair temporarily, also addressed the meeting, and his remarks crystallized the opinions expressed by the other speakers. He said he was strongly in favor of the college having a regularly appointed solicitor and paying him a small salary. If they desired to have a solicitor who would have the best interests of the college at heart, he should have some idea of what he was going to make out of it. In the past he had felt that the college had suffered on account of not having a solicitor under salary. A solicitor who was merely paid for services rendered when matters were brought to his attention by the Council or its members at various times, and who had no interests in the college outside of that, could not be expected to devote any of his time to the welfare of the institution. For instance, if they had had a solicitor under salary in the past, amendments to the act, such as that allowing presidents of colleges to grant certificates of education as a stepping-stone to entry into the College of Pharmacy, would not have been rushed through with a protest. A paid solicitor would naturally feel himself under an obligation to watch the legislature in order to guard against the passage of any bills or amendments detrimental to the druggists of the province. He would also attend the police court to take notes on such charges as those laid against the Toronto druggists. The members of the Council and the registrar-treasurer would be able to consult him on matters requiring legal advice. The president also felt that the solicitor should be paid, over and above the small salary or retaining fee, a fair remuneration for any exceptional work. On this point Mr. Karn pointed out that experience in the past showed that the legal work of the college was not heavy, and the cost was not likely, in the ordinary run of events, to exceed

the salary. The great thing; the needful thing, he reiterated, was to have a solicitor regularly appointed and under salary, who would watch the interests of the college at all times, and not feel constrained to await the action of Council or individual members, before investigating legislation or proposed measures affecting the druggist as a body. The report of the committee recommending Mr. Mearns' appointment was adopted. Mr. Case seconded by Mr. Hargreaves, (Paisley) moved that the special committee continue in existence, interview Mr. Mearns, draw up with him an agreement as to his duties and salary, and submit it to Council for ratification. This carried, and the agreement, which holds good for one year, was adopted at a later session.

On Wednesday morning a deputation appointed by the Druggists' section of the Toronto Retail Merchants' Association waited upon the Council and asked that steps be taken to bring about a more amicable feeling between druggists and doctors, not only in the city, but throughout the Province. The deputation was headed by Mr. Geo. Bingham, president of the Druggists' section, and included Messrs. F. W. Flett, A. J. Truss, S. Hollingsworth and G. E. Gibbard. They were introduced to the Council by Mr. Hargreaves (Toronto). Mr. Bingham was the first to address the Council. He referred to the recent trial of local druggists on charges of controverting the Medical Act, and quoted specific cases showing on what material these charges were based. The Council he thought, might appoint a permanent committee to confer, from time to time as occasion might require, with the Ontario Medical Council as to questions in dispute between the two bodies. Such action, he believed, would go a long way toward bringing about a better understanding between the two bodies, and result in the amicable settlement of questions such as those recently aired in the police court. He did not like the idea of fighting the doctors in the law courts, and he was sure the physicians would prefer some other way of settling differences. Mr. George E. Gibbard was of opinion that the Council should provide the funds to carry the conviction, which had been made in the Police Court, to the higher court in an endeavor to obtain a clear inter-

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"MADRID," for 1 dr., and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ($2\frac{1}{2}$ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

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—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

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"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."

—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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O the numerous lines of preparations we manufacture, appealing to the retail trade, we have added an unusually varied assortment of those put up in packages, with the purchaser's or a fictitious stock name appearing on the label, circular and carton, or wrapper.

For this newer class of goods, FIRST and FOREMOST we claim that in their composition are used the purest drugs and chemicals obtainable, and further, that in manufacture, the same care and accuracy, and close attention to each and every detail of manipulation is given, as in the manufacture of those products, which we supply under labels bearing our own name.

The duties, nowadays, of the modern retail pharmacist, are so manifold and complex, that he has not the time, and often not the facilities, for the manufacture of preparations of this class—consequently, he cannot do it as cheaply as we can.

We are able, therefore, to save him time, money and annoyance, by furnishing goods which are common needs of every household. We invite the most critical examination and comparison as to quality, price and beauty of finish.

When about to purchase, at least give us the opportunity to show samples and submit quotations—both will interest you.

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U. S. A.

pretation of the Medical Act as it applied to druggists. He pointed out that the convictions in the Police Court had been made with this end in view. But, inasmuch as the question was one in which the whole druggist body, as represented by the Council, was vitally interested, it was unfair to expect any one individual against whom a conviction might be recorded) to bear the whole expense of fighting the case in the higher court. In other words, was it fair to ask any one individual to pay for a ruling which all druggists desired to see handed down, and by which all would confirm themselves. Mr. Truss and others took a similar view of the case.

President Karn, in replying to the deputation, said that the question, which was of vital importance to all, would be carefully considered. The Council would have to be guided by legal advice on the question of defensive action, should such be deemed advisable. The matter would, he hoped, be decided upon before the close of the Council meeting. The deputation then withdrew.

A communication from Prof. Scott requesting the use of a lecture-room for the local company of the army medical corps was referred to the Educational Committee. Delegates representing the college students asked for a grant towards the expenses of a college dinner. A grant of \$25 was made last year for a similar purpose, but the students cancelled the banquet, and the funds were used for the benefit of students of the college serving in South Africa.

The question as to the Council fighting police court convictions was taken up at the afternoon session, and the following resolution was passed:

"That a committee consisting of Messrs. Watters, Graham, Curry, Snyder and Hargreaves be appointed to consult with the college solicitor to learn what powers this Council enjoys in regard to expenditure of the college funds, and that said committee be instructed to arrange, if possible, an interview with a committee of the Medical Council of Ontario to discuss the bearing of the Medical Act on the business and occupation of the retail druggists."

The rest of the afternoon session was devoted to the passing of report No. 1 of the Education Committee, the report

of Delegates John Hargreaves and J. F. Roberts to the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, held at Detroit last September, and other business of a minor nature.

The report of the Educational committee, Mr. Watters, chairman, was in substance as follows: (1) That the recommendation of the Board of Examiners be adopted and diplomas issued to those entitled to them. (2) That Prof. A. Y. Scott be granted the privilege of conducting lectures in connection with No. 4 Field Hospital, A.M.S., provided that the lectures be given during the day and at a time not to interfere with the work of the college students. (3) That Mr. E. T. Howard be granted a diploma upon payment of the usual fee. (4) That the committee, regarding the report of the Dean, direct the attention of the Council to their conviction of the unsuitableness of the present building for carrying out the intention of establishing two yearly courses of lectures, and in connection therewith would recommend that no change be made in the present system of conducting the lectures until the Council is assured that no diminution in the attendance of students is likely to take place. (5) That the next session of the college shall begin September 5, 1901, and continue to April 30, 1902, the junior term to terminate December 19, 1901, and the senior term to begin January 4, 1902, and continue for seventeen weeks.

The main feature of the delegates' report was the agreement decided upon by the 1,500 druggists assembled in convention at Detroit. The agreement was that the proprietors of medicines should restrict their sales to a list of jobbers agreed upon as acceptable by the N.A.R.D. and M.V.D.A.; jobbers should sell at a fixed scale of prices and to decline orders from aggressive cutters or brokers, or any parties supplying the same; the retailers should not substitute—they should designate—the aggressive cutters of their respective localities.

The reports cited certain manufacturers who had advertising contracts with newspapers, to the effect that the contract would be abrogated upon the publication in the paper of the advertisement of any cutter offering their products at cut prices.

The first report of the Executive and Finance Committee, after recom-

mending the payment of a number of accounts for college supplies, etc., continued as follows: *Re* Clayton Copeland, your committee would recommend that his request for amount claimed (\$2) be not entertained, as the books of the registrar-treasurer show that the amount has already been returned to him. *Re* Donald A. Lotham and William J. Brown, your committee would recommend that they be refunded \$42 each. (The men named were students at the college, but, owing to illness, were unable to attend the last session, hence the refund). *Re* Mr. Williams' application for an increase in salary, your committee would recommend that his application be not entertained, but have much pleasure in recommending a bonus of \$25 in recognition of his past services. Your committee would also recommend that a bonus of \$20 be granted to Mr. Young (the janitor).

The committee also recommended that the reports of the registrar-treasurer and the auditors be adopted and printed in the minutes. The report carried. At a later session report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee was also adopted. It recommended the payment of sundry accounts, and continued: "With reference to the recommendation of the Educational Committee, your committee recommend that the sum of \$175 be placed to the credit of Dr. Scott's department to purchase models and plates in botany and chemical apparatus; and \$234, inclusive of breakages, for the department of practical pharmacy and dispensing, and \$50 for the purpose of providing hot water for the use of the pharmaceutical laboratory, as per request of the Dean. Your committee would also recommend the payment of the sum of \$200 to Dr. Chambers for services rendered during Dr. Scott's illness; your committee also recommend that a cupboard be provided for the laboratory of practical chemistry, to cost about \$20. Your committee recommend that the registrar-treasurer procure a freezing apparatus as recommended by Prof. Kendal at a probable cost of seven dollars. *Re* annual announcement, and the advertisements for the same, your committee recommend that the same method be adopted as that carried out last year.

At the morning session on Thursday

it was moved by Mr. Case and seconded by Mr. Graham, in accordance with a notice of motion of a previous meeting, that in future all advertisements be left out of the annual announcement circulars.

The motion was lost by a division of six to five.

At the afternoon session a report of the By-Law and Legislation Committee, A. Turner, chairman, was presented. A number of applications from students and apprentices were considered, among them one from Private McMillan, of Sarnia, who served in South Africa. The report said that his year's absence could not be granted as apprenticeship time, but the committee recommended that the next Council grant him a junior term at the college without fee.

A report from the Education Committee was passed. They recommended that all supplies for the laboratories, etc., should be ordered only through the Registrar Treasurer. After the reading of this report, Mr. John Hargreaves rose to speak against the practice of having "quiz" classes conducted apart from the regular curriculum of the College. The discussion was ruled out of order, but was brought up later on under the head of miscellaneous business. The discussion elicited considerable varied opinion upon the subject. Some contended that students were greatly helped in their studies by being able to meet in class and ask questions of the lecturers, while others argued that many students came to the college unprepared to pay any more than was specified in the fees for the regular courses, but found that they had to pay the extra \$13 to keep up with the others. Some of the professors, it was said, receive from \$300 to \$400 a year from these "quiz" classes. The discussion ended in the presentation of the following resolution, proposed by Mr. John Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. J. F. Roberts: "That the Educational Committee make an agreement with the faculty of this college that the students attending courses of instruction here be not charged any fee for quiz classes after this term." Mr. Walters said that the resolution was an insult to the committee and to the faculty, as it gave the impression that the professors would be expected to do the work for nothing. The resolution was not carried.

The committee appointed to wait upon the college solicitor regarding the council's power in expending the college funds in fighting cases of druggists convicted in the Police Court for contravention of the Medical Act presented a communication from the solicitor to the effect that expenditures should not be made for anything that did not come under the special provisions of the pharmacy Act in that respect. It meant that the council had not power to expend college money in defending cases against druggists in the courts.

In the report of the Divisional Committee, Mr. Hargreaves, (Toronto) Chairman, it was recommended that, as there is no provision in the Pharmacy Act whereby the funds of the college might be set aside for the defence of cases brought up in the courts, where the question of proper standard of tinctures and other pharmaceuticals is made one of the issues, the retail druggists of the Province be asked to give \$2 yearly for this purpose. The Registrar-Treasurer was instructed to include in his yearly communication with the retail druggists in connection with the regular fee, a form asking the receiver if he would be willing to pay the two dollars.

The various reports of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, passed during the meeting, recommended that the following applications for registration by apprentices be granted: R. Barber, Milton; Geo. Brocklehurst, Toronto; Miss Isabel S. Currie, Minden; Hy. W. Conner, Kingston; R. B. Carter, Blyth; R. I. Davidson, Miss L. Gibson, Kempville; W. Harrison, Ottawa, E. E. Heagle, Campbellford; H. W. Hubbs, Picton; W. T. Lucas, Markdale; Jas. A. Longfield, Huntsville; A. C. Percy, Mount Forest; G. A. Quinn, Ottawa; D. F. Stewart, Wingham; Miss F. E. Scott, Forest; D. Thom, St. Thomas; J. E. White, Shelburne; T. Beasley, Hamilton; C. E. Griffiths, Colborne; W. B. Rutledge, T. J. Clarke, R. L. Wilson, Port Arthur; Chas. W. Wilson, P. B. Foster, Orono.

The committee reported against granting the following applications: T. H. Graham, Aurora; W. G. Charles, E. D. Clanston, Elora; H. P. Broughton, N. Watson, Collingwood; J. W. Woods, Toronto; H. L. Douglas, P. B. Robertson, J. Patterson, Wiarton; H. Ledoux, St. Hyacinth; A. Childerhose, Eganville.

On resuming business on Friday morning Mr. Case asked if anything had been done in regard to an interview with Dr. Pyne in order to arrange for a meeting between committees of the Medical and Pharmacy Councils with a view to settling the rights of druggists under the Medical Act. Mr. Waters replied that nothing had yet been done, but he would try, with the Toronto members to see Dr. Pyne and try to arrange for a meeting between committees representing the two bodies. So far as he was personally concerned, he did not think that the Medical Council would agree to enlarge any privileges the druggists now enjoyed, or confer any new privileges upon them. He was convinced that the cases in which prosecutions had been made were directly against people who had carried on an undisguised system of counter prescribing. Mr. Hargreaves (Toronto) pointed out that the suggestion from the local druggists for the appointment of a committee of the Council was made long before the charges were brought in the Police Court. Later in the day the committee appointed for the purpose saw Dr. Pyne, who promised to lay their request for consultation with a committee from the Medical Council before that body.

The report of the Infringement Committee, presented by Mr. Curry, was adopted. In brief, the report stated that 141 cases had been investigated, and satisfactorily; that the Inspector had collected \$334; of which \$254 was arrears of fees and \$80 fine. The committee urged the Committee on By-laws and Legislation the necessity of having the Act so amended that our College would have redress by appeals in cases where the Act was misinterpreted through carelessness or mistakes of Police Magistrate. The expense of prosecuting infringement work was \$392. The work of the Inspector was considered satisfactory, and it was recommended that he be re-engaged.

On motion of Mr. Hargreaves (Paisley), seconded by Mr. Snyder, a vote of thanks was passed to the President for his unfailing courtesy and excellent work as chairman during the past two years. Mr. Karn replied in appropriate terms, and expressed great pleasure at the kindness displayed toward him and the assistance given by all members of the Council.

The meeting then adjourned.

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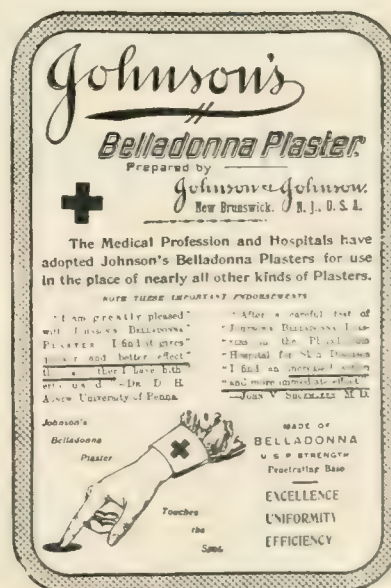
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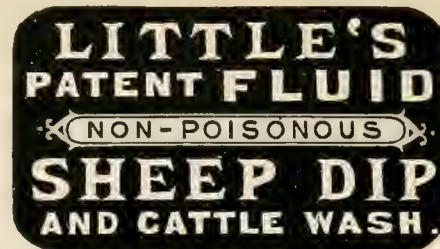
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Some Points About Prescriptions.*

By EDSEL A. RUDDIMAN, Nashville.

The combination of gold and sodium chlorid with strychnine, atropine or other alkaloid is one which is familiar to all. In aqueous or weak alcoholic mixture the alkaloid is precipitated in combination with the gold. If the mixture contains as much as 50 per cent. alcohol there will be but little precipitation. However, the addition of that much alcohol is not always allowable. By dissolving the gold and sodium chlorid in water and adding a weight of sodium thiosulfate equal to twice that of the gold and the sodium chlorid, a compound is formed that does not precipitate for some time when added to a solution of the alkaloidal salt. The length of time before precipitation occurs depends largely on the strength of the solution and per cent. of alcohol that may be present. One-fourth of a grain of strychnine sulfate, with $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain of gold and sodium chlorid and 4 drams of water does not precipitate within a week, but using one-half that amount of water a precipitate begins to form within a day. Sodium thiosulfate itself may precipitate the alkaloid if mixed with a solution as strong as that in which quinine sulfate is usually given.

Physicians sometimes write prescriptions calling for syrup of hypophosphites or some other form of hypophosphites with tincture of chlorid of iron and the result is that ferric hypophosphite is precipitated. If there is enough of phosphoric acid present to convert the iron into the phosphate, precipitation may not take place. There are cases, however, where phosphoric acid is not directed and the use of the National Formulary tincture of citrochlorid of iron may be used in place of the official tincture of iron, and thereby prevent precipitation. The National Formulary tincture contains sodium citrate and an aqueous solution of an alkali citrate is a solvent for ferric hypophosphite.

When solutions of cocaine hydrochlorid and silver nitrate are mixed silver chlorid is precipitated. If cocaine nitrate is used no trouble results. Many pharmacists do not keep cocaine nitrate, only the hydrochlorid. The nitrate can be readily made from

the hydrochlorid by dissolving the required cocaine hydrochlorid in water and adding one half as much silver nitrate as cocaine salt used. The silver chlorid thus formed is to be filtered out and the required amount of silver nitrate is then added to the solution of cocaine nitrate.

It is not uncommon to get a prescription calling for tincture of myrrh, potassium chlorate, glycerin and water. In mixing these, the resin of the myrrh is precipitated and generally forms masses that stick to the bottle or that cannot be evenly divided. By adding the tincture in small portions and with much shaking to the other ingredients the trouble is remedied to some extent. Where it is admissible, the use of honey in place of glycerin makes a much better mixture. The resin is precipitated but in much finer form and can be readily disseminated through the liquid by agitating.

A prescription calling for corrosive sublimate, oil of turpentine, iodine, and alcohol was of some interest on account of the color of the iodine being destroyed. On mixing the solution of mercury in turpentine with the solution of iodine in alcohol a turbid, nearly colorless mixture was formed, which separated into two layers, the upper being about one-third the value of the lower one. The upper consisted chiefly of oil of turpentine with some mercury salts perhaps, the lower one was alcohol with some turpentine and mercuric iodide. Leaving out either the turpentine or the corrosive sublimate, the iodine was not all reduced. The turpentine is the chief factor in reducing the iodine. The mercuric chloride perhaps acts as a carrier or acts by breaking up the compound which iodine forms with the oil, thereby allowing the oil to take up more iodine.

Capsules containing sodium bromide, camphor, caffeine citrate, antipyrin and tincture of aconite were dispensed. The next day the patient brought back the box in which the capsules had liquefied. The chief trouble here was due to the sodium bromide being hygroscopic. It had absorbed enough of water to liquefy or make a mass with the other ingredients and the capsules. The prescription was later dispensed by using considerable drying powder and sending the capsules in a bottle.

In the diuretic prescription containing spirit of nitrous ether, fluid extract

of buchu fluid, extract of uva ursi, potassium acetate and water there is the well-known effervescence. This has been ascribed to the decomposition which results when spirit of nitrous ether and tannin in some form, as in the fluid extracts, are mixed. The effervescence is not due entirely to this. Spirit of nitrous ether and an aqueous solution of potassium acetate produce the evolution of considerable gas. One writer says that nitrous acid with acetic acid forms carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other gases. In the dilute solution of spirit of nitrous ether and aqueous solution of potassium acetate this reaction is hardly likely. It has been suggested that the potassium acetate acts mechanically, throwing the ethyl nitrite out of solution and that the volatilization of the ethyl nitrite is the cause of the effervescence. This theory has some plausibility since a solution of potassium nitrate, sodium chlorid or Rochelle salt has about the same effect.

In combining the so called synthetics with other agents, the pharmacist cannot be too careful. For instance, antipyrin with calomel in the presence of a little moisture causes the powder to slowly become dark, due to the formation of metallic mercury; at the same time the much more active mercuric chlorid is formed. If sodium bicarbonate is added to the mixture it becomes black at once, if moistened. The proportion of mercuric chlorid increases with the metallic mercury, and consequently with the darkening. Sodium bicarbonate with either antipyrin or calomel alone with moisture seems to have no effect for several weeks at least.

Many of you are familiar with the combination of potassium bromide, chloral hydrate, extract of cannabis indica, extract of henbane, alcohol and water. Usually there is only a small proportion of alcohol directed and there is great difficulty to get the resin of the cannabis indica into solution or keep it in solution or even in such a form that the mixture is a respectable "Shake" mixture. If the chloral hydrate is dissolved in a very small amount of water, so as to make a nearly saturated solution, this will make an excellent solvent for the extracts, dissolving them to a clear solution. The alcohol should now be added to this and then the water in which the bromide has been

* Read before the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association.

dissolved should be added in portions, agitating well. Generally there is a slight precipitation formed but it is finely divided and can be easily distributed through the liquid. If the mixture contains as much as two ounces of alcohol to the pint there is practically no precipitation.

Methods of Doing Business *

By SAM BUCUS.

A person embarking in business, whether that of pharmacy or strictly mercantile, should be cautious and adopt such methods as at least would seem to ensure success. Statistics show that ninety-five per cent. of all business men fail. These figures do not lie; neither do they explain why it is so. Misfortunes unforeseen come to some, but incorrect methods must explain the majority of cases.

CAPITAL.

A person may start in business with little or no capital, but it is not a good method, and certainly is a very risky one.

It is wiser, safer, more certain of success, to work for a salary until one has laid by some capital that is all his own. It will have at least taught economy, the value of a dollar, and will go far to establish one's reputation as a capable and trusty business man. If in this or some other way sufficient capital has been accumulated so that no credit is needed, well and good. If not, one should not depend on being able to turn goods so as to be able to meet obligations in thirty or sixty days, but make some time loan. It will save much worry, establish a reputation with the wholesaler, and enable one to

BUY FOR CASH,

which should always be done, if at all possible. Cash discounts are small on general drug orders—one and one-half per cent. if paid in ten days, but this is equal to over eleven per cent. interest; so that it pays to save even the smallest cash discounts, though the money has to be borrowed to do it. And this profit will be further increased, because the wholesaler knowing he will get his pay at once, can afford and often will shade prices to

one who is certain and prompt in his payments.

QUANTITY BUYING.

Quantity has much to do with extra discounts, and if the sales justify buy the quantity; but in doing this, due consideration should be given to interest on investment, waste and insurance.

CARE OF STOCK.

Drug stock is not exempt from deterioration. Moths get into the brushes; ointments and oils kept in a warm place become rancid; perfumes in bright sunlight change and spoil; and so the profits disappear.

UNSALEABLE STOCK.

There are fads and fashions even in medicines. As soon as the advertising ceases, a patent medicine is out of fashion and becomes dead stock. Keep a careful watch on such; try and exchange with the wholesaler, he may have a sale for them in some other locality, and they may be unloaded with slight loss. If too few to return or an exchange cannot be made, have a certain shelf on which can be placed all unsaleables, and when a call is made for "something for a cold" or "a good blood medicine" draw on this corner. In doing this, it must be assumed that all patents are equal in their supposed virtues.

COST OF GOODS.

All goods should be marked as they are checked on invoice, and to the invoice price should be added the actual freight. On some light and expensive goods this is a small percentage, but on heavy or cheap commodities, such as whitening or ammonia water, it is quite different. It will save time in hunting up the bills, etc., when one has a customer who buys in special quantities, to have a certain cost on which to base your price. When a tincture is made, it is a good method to calculate the cost and mark on container.

REGULAR SELLING PRICES.

That you and your clerks may have the same prices at all times to all customers, have the containers marked for various quantities, as for instance:

Paregoric:—1 oz., 10c.; 4 oz., 30c.; 16 oz., \$1.00

If this is not done, different prices may be made to the same person, which is always a source of dissatisfaction.

CUSTOMERS.

New customers are hard to get, so use all honorable means to please and retain those you have. Demands they will often make that are unreasonable—perhaps return a prescription, claiming an error has been made in compounding, does not look or taste or smell exactly as they think it did last year. You may be positive in your own mind that it is all right. Do not argue with them, but you can simply say you think it is all right. However, no risk should be taken in the matter of medicine, and to be sure you will gladly compound again. It will cost you a trifle, but you will probably retain a customer whose future patronage may be worth many times your first loss.

KEEP UP TO THE TIMES.

Constant study is necessary in pharmacy. New remedies appear with surprising frequency. College textbooks are good, but they must be supplemented by pharmaceutical journals. It is not only their business, but also pleasure, to place before their readers things new and old. The *Western Druggist* will describe a new "anti" or "ine" with as much zest as a daily newspaper will a boiler explosion. Take a journal; yes, take several. Not all their articles will be useful; but be sure, some will. One single article in a certain journal the writer put into practical use, and it has put hundreds of dollars into his pocket.

Such are some of the "Methods of Business" which may assist us to success

Some Estimates.

A newspaper estimate of the appropriations of general advertisers credits the Centaur Company and C. I. Hood & Co. with a yearly expenditure of \$500,000 each. Dr. Pierce's bill is put down as \$300,000, and the Pinkham Co., the J. C. Ayer Co. and Scott & Bowne are said to spend \$250,000 each. Brent Good is in the \$200,000 class. In the list of advertisers spending from \$100,000 to \$150,000 apiece for publicity are the Sterling Remedy, Postum Cereal Co., Frank Stuart, California Fig Syrup Co., Warner's Safe Cure Co., Pond's Extract Co., Potter Drug & Chemical Co., and Enoch Morgan's Sons.—*National Advertiser*.

*This paper is awarded the Second Prize in the series of *Western Druggist* Prize Papers for January.

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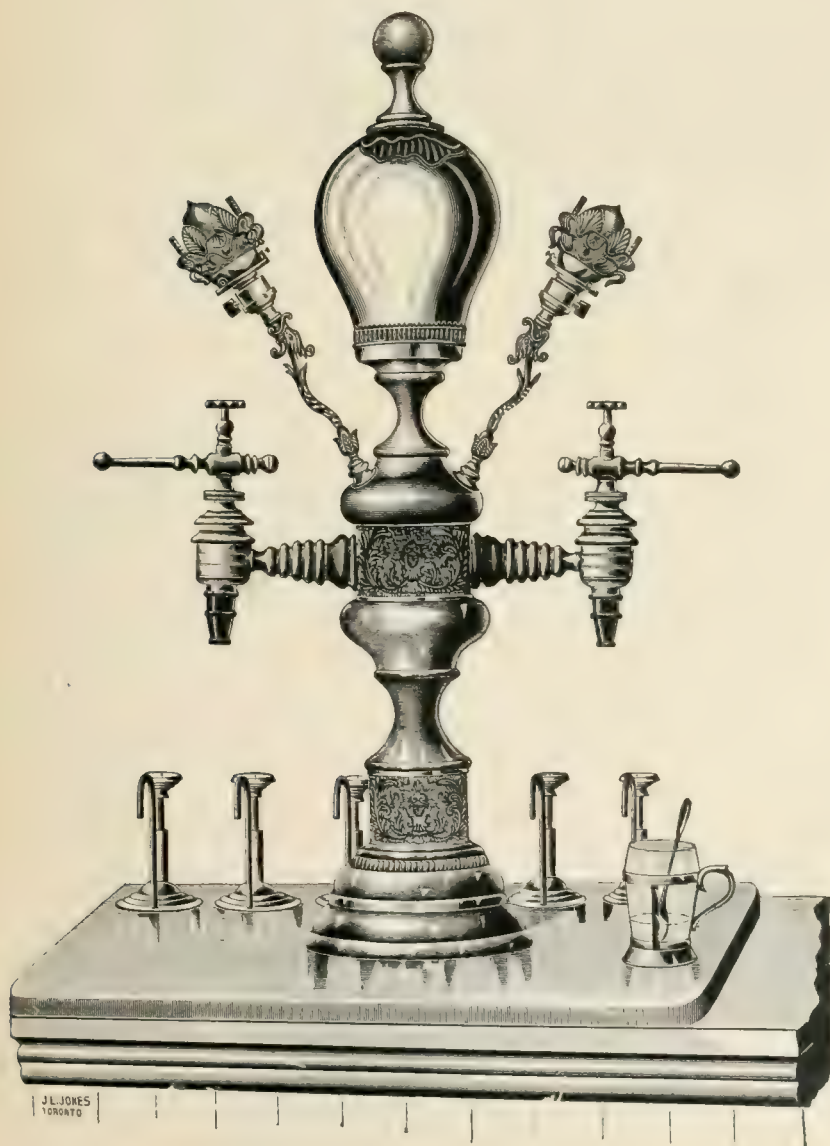
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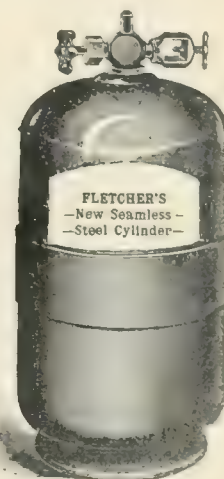
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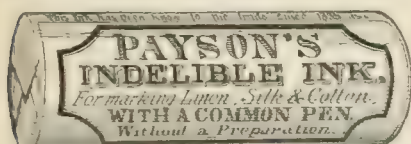
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| | |
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| 250. Roach, \$1.75 | 150. Rat, \$1.00 |
| 500. " 3.50 | 250. " 1.75 |
| 1,000. " 5.00 | 500. " 3.50 |
| | 1,000. " 5.00 |

All Wholesale Druggists.

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

Excellent Field for Sale of
Patent Medicines.



For sale at Manufacturers. Prices by the leading wholesale
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen
throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free
on Application.

Work No More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

TOWLE'S

✱ **Pennyroyal**
FOR FEMALES. AND
✱ **Steel Pills.**

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England.

Also sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over
99 per cent. Pure.

Packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb.,
Cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and
350-lb. barrels.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS
Toronto, Ont.

WE would be very glad
to supply the Drug
Trade and Medical Profession
with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts
will compare with products of
any other Laboratory on the
Continent.

THE

**Martin, Bole &
Wynne Co.**

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

I HAVE had a lot of
inquiries from people
with various kinds of
cures and money to
burn in amounts from \$100
to \$500.

With this they expect
to achieve popularity for
their preparations and a
fortune for themselves.

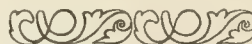
Frankly, they can't, and
no advertising man can
accomplish the smallest

kind of success, no matter how good the preparation may
be, without a sufficient appropriation to work on.

I want to correspond with advertisers who are willing
to spend from \$5,000 to \$100,000 per annum in advertising.

If they have the right article, I can, and will give it
the right kind of publicity—what's more, I will use all
precaution not to spend more on it than the probable
extent of market and margin of profit will allow for.

Write me a letter. I pay no attention to postal cards.
They may be written by the office boy, and I haven't time
to waste.



J.P.M^cConnell, Ad Specialist.
Fifth Floor Temple Building.
TORONTO,

4,833 Miles of Ads. in Seven Months.



No doubt you've seen these cuts before. All Canada has. They are four of hundreds that have told Canadians what a good thing "Dentofofoss" is.

In the last eight months 15,300,000 Dentofofoss ads. have been published in Canada. Laid in a single column they are longer than the C.P.R.

The question is: Are **you** getting the benefit of this advertising by **pushing** "Dentofofoss"?

There is a good profit in it; better than you make on your own stuff—**figure it up and see.**

Buy it from jobbers or direct from us.

Powder or paste, \$21 per gross, less 5 per cent., 10 days, or \$1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons. Retail for 25 cents a bottle or tube.



The Albionite Co.

Limited

31 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal.



Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS $\frac{1}{2}$ GROSS AND $\frac{1}{4}$ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Shop Notes and Dispensing Hints.*

By W. A. DAWSON, Hempstead, N.Y.

The making of suppositories is one of the most troublesome magistral operations that pharmacists are called upon to undertake, and their preparation is approached by most dispensers with the air of a man about to negotiate a difficult proposition.

The average prescription calls for a small quantity, six to a dozen, perhaps, and on this account the cold process—trituration, massing and forming with the fingers—is to be preferred to molding, as it is much more expeditious.

In molding suppositories, it is more difficult to get good results, and there is always the risk of accident on removing them from the molds, which would necessitate the repetition of the operation. The medicaments prescribed are nearly always insoluble in cacao butter, and therefore are liable, to be unevenly distributed through the mass, or if the distribution is successful the medicament may settle in the point of the suppository while cooling and make an unevenly colored and unsightly preparation. Where this is the case, aside from their unsightliness, they may prove irritating to the patient, owing to the concentration of the medicine in the point, and thus defeat the purpose for which they were prescribed.

The compressing machines, by which suppositories are molded by pressure, are likewise unsuitable for small quantities on account of the waste, whereby the medication of each suppository falls short of the quantity prescribed, there being nearly as much waste in a batch of half a dozen as in a batch of a hundred. This waste comprises that part of the mass that sticks to and is left in the machine, and that which escapes around the sides of the plunger, an important quantity in a small batch.

Then, too, there is the impossibility of exactly calculating the quantity of cacao butter to use when the medication is tannin, bismuth, or some other ingredient that is used in comparatively large proportion. All things considered, the cold process is preferable for prescription work, both as to time saving and efficiency of the finished product.

The cacao butter should be finely grated and mixed with five per cent. of

corn starch by lightly shaking the two together in the glass stoppered jar in which they are kept on the prescription case. The corn starch prevents the particles of cacao butter from massing together in the container and allows of trituration without massing in use.

In making the suppositories the cacao butter and medicament should be lightly triturated together in a pill mortar until thoroughly mixed, care being taken to use as little pressure as possible, so that the mass remain pulverent until trituration is complete.

Then with a little lanolin the mass may be formed exactly as a pill mass is, the mass rolled out and divided on a five-grain pill machine, the cutter being pressed down about half-way through the mass.

The grooves of the pill machine thus form the suppositories, as to length and diameter, and it is only necessary to point the end, flatten the base, and eradicate the mark of the fracture where the suppositories were broken apart by rolling with a spatula. A dozen suppositories may be thus made in fifteen to twenty minutes. As working up and beating cacao butter slightly raises its melting point, it is quite admissible to use lanolin for massing.

In cases where it is necessary to use some wax in a mass, on account of warm weather or the presence of deliquescent salts like chloral hydrate, this may be done by melting together ten parts of white wax and ninety parts of cacao butter, and when cold grating the mixture up fine. The melting point of this mixture and also of the plain cacao butter used should be carefully ascertained and marked on the container of each. By combining the two at the time of using in proper proportion any desired melting point between their respective figures may be obtained, or any proportion of wax, from one to ten per cent., may be thus introduced into the mass. Corn starch should be used for dusting suppositories, never lycopodium; the latter has been found to be irritating to mucous surfaces.

After trying numerous cold cream formulas, the formula of the Pharmacopœia has proved the best as a toilet preparation. Some criticism has been made of the presence of borax in it on account of the incompatibility of that salt with some others when the ointment is used as a vehicle, but as a toilet

preparation it is well nigh perfect and unexcelled by any cold cream that I have yet seen; the borax making a finer and whiter emulsion than would be possible if it were left out. It also retards rancidity; and the ointment keeps the better for its presence.

When the cream is to be sold as a toilet article its perfume may be enhanced by the addition of one or two grammes of oil of rose to each kilo of ointment, or the perfume may be changed to violet or any other odor by using about thirty cubic centimeters of extract of violet, or other extracts, to each kilo; the rose water being replaced by distilled water, and the extract added after the ointment has become cold, but before it sets.

In potting it a piece of waxed paper, cut to fit, should be laid closely over the cream before the cover is put on, so as to retard drying out and consequent unsalability. No greater quantity than will be sold in a month or two should be put up at a time, on this account, and the shop container should be an airtight vessel for the same reason.

The soft ointments containing no water that are sometimes sold as cold-cream, are in no sense "creams" at all, as the name can only be properly applied to an emulsion of ointment with water. Such ointments are entirely lacking in the prime requisites of cold-cream, its cooling, soothing and quickly absorptive properties. Petrolatum and mineral oils are unsuitable for use in cold-creams on account of their unabsorbability.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites of the National Formulary is a most unsatisfactory preparation, owing to its proneness to decomposition. The principal disturbing element in it seems to be the ferric hypophosphite, and if this be replaced by the ferrous salt the preparation is much more stable. The proper quantity of the ferrous hypophosphite for a pint of syrup may be obtained by dissolving separately in small quantities of water, twenty-five grains of calcium hypophosphites and forty eight grains of ferrous sulphate, mixing the two solutions and freeing the resulting solution from the precipitated calcium sulphate by filtration. This solution may replace an equal quantity of the water prescribed in the formula. The syrup should be protected from the light.

*Read at a recent meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the vast amount of information that has been published concerning syrup of ferrous iodide, there exists so much confusion as to the proper method of preserving this preparation. If the syrup be kept in a place having free access to full sunlight, it keeps perfectly for any length of time. I have kept it thus for more than a year in partially filled, loosely stoppered flint glass bottles in a sunny window.

In answer to a note on this subject that I wrote for the *American Druggist* last year, M. C. Bühner, the editor of the *Swiss Journal of Chemistry and Pharmacy*, of Clarens Montreaux, Switzerland, wrote me that "two conditions are necessary only to get an indefinitely good preparation; first, chemical reaction between the iodine and iron must be well conducted and complete; and, second, the syrup must be acid. When the syrup is made, add one-thousandth part of citric acid dissolved in a little water and mix with the finished syrup. The syrup will then keep for any length of time in the light or dark." Keeping the syrup in the sunlight has proven so entirely satisfactory with me that I have never tried Bühner's method, and present it without comment.

The syrup of yerba santa of the National Formulary is a most excellent vehicle for administering quinine, and pharmacists will find it profitable to call the attention of such physicians as are not acquainted with it, to its power of masking the bitterness of this salt. Physicians are always glad to know of a preparation that will enable them to prescribe quinine in mixture, and a four-ounce bottle of quinine and syrup of yerba santa, two grains of quinine to the drachm, presented to them as a sample, will bring you many prescriptions for this mixture. In administering it, the bottle should be well shaken, and a spoonful of the medicine should be taken, clear, and washed down with a swallow or two of water.

A fault of the syrup is that it is opaque and muddy looking. A more sightly syrup may be obtained by adding the whole quantity of water used to the alkaline fluid extract mixture and filtering with the aid of precipitated calcium phosphate, and then dissolving the sugar by percolation. The result is a nearly clear, slightly opalescent red-brown syrup.

During the hot and humid summer months care should be used to properly protect from atmospheric moisture such prescriptions as contain ingredients more or less hygroscopic. Waxed powder papers in duplicate sizes of the regular powder papers used should be at hand to dispense powders containing pepsin, pancreatin, diastase, lactopeptine, peptenzyme, and all drugs of animal origin as well as deliquescent salts, such as iodides, bromides, and some of the chlorides. Many things that are not usually considered as "hygroscopic" will cake up and stain powder papers during periods of excessive humidity, and waxed papers should be used freely. Physicians and patients appreciate such evidence of care and thoughtfulness on the pharmacist's part, and his reputation for thoroughness is enhanced by attention to these little details.

Gelatine coated pills, capsules and most tablets should be dispensed in "Homeo Vials." In fact, vials are much more elegant for dispensing pills, capsules, and tablets at all times than the paper pill box usually used.

Soft ointments that are liable to become nearly fluid in hot weather should be dispensed in wide-mouth bottles or collapsible tubes. The latter make a very elegant package, and ointments keep much better in them, as the air is excluded to a large degree. Suppository boxes should be marked "Keep in a cool place" Such mixtures as are liable to spoil quickly should be similarly marked.

Much time and bother may be saved by having written in a small memorandum book, which is kept hanging on the prescription case ready to hand, all the formulas of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary for preparations that must be made extemporaneously, such as Basiam's Mixture, Liq. Plumbi et Opii, Liq. Potassii Citratis, Infusion Digitalis, and the like. The formulas should be figured down to such quantities as are usually prescribed of each preparation, two, four or eight ounces, as the case may be, or in Pharmacopœial preparations to 60, 120, or 240 cubic centimeters.

Chalk Mixture should invariably be made freshly for each call, and the container for the compound chalk powder should bear a label giving the formula for the mixture. When called for, a proper quantity of the compound

chalk powder should be dropped into the bottle, and equal parts of water and cinnamon water added to make up the required measure, a vigorous shake and the mixture is complete. There is no preparation more badly abused or so carelessly dispensed as this mixture. To my mind, a man who will dispense chalk mixture, ready made from a shelf bottle, is unworthy the name of pharmacist, unless he knows that the mixture was made the same day it was dispensed.

German Physicians Must Cut Off Their Beards.

The German Emperor has issued his command, and the doctors must now cut off their beards. The Kaiser's own physician, as well as the Empress' and their assistants, we are told, will be obliged to shave, and the army surgeons may next expect to receive their orders. The cause of all this stir, of course, is the dangerous little microbe. The creatures, it is found, attach themselves easily to a physician's beard or mustache, when he examines his patient's throats, etc., and it is possible then for him to carry the disease in his beard to some other person. Two German professors and a French professor have studied the matter thoroughly, and the former go so far as to say that a skull cap should be worn by the physician in the sick-room.

In Berlin, Frau Hedwig Heyl has started a cooking school for doctors. Over a hundred prominent physicians from France, Russia and Italy, as well as Germany, have taken the course, and branch schools are to be established in many places. After this the weary man, when he returns home after a wintry night's call, will hie him to the chafing dish, and arouse savory smells which will make his wife awaken and groan with envy. The profession of the olden time seldom carried the practice of the culinary art beyond the cooking of a warm dish known as "hot Scotch."

Pensioned Swedish pharmacists will enjoy life after 1920. A royal edict provides that pharmacists shall contribute annually a fixed sum which goes to make up a pension fund, to be drawn upon by pharmacists after they have reached a certain age. Of course it is necessary for them to retire from business.

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL



AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name on Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

ALWAYS ASK FOR

WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS
NOTHING

"JUST AS
GOOD."

THE WORLD'S

STANDARD.



"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Whittmore Brothers & Co., 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

— WE IMPORT —

Castor Oil and Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.

TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

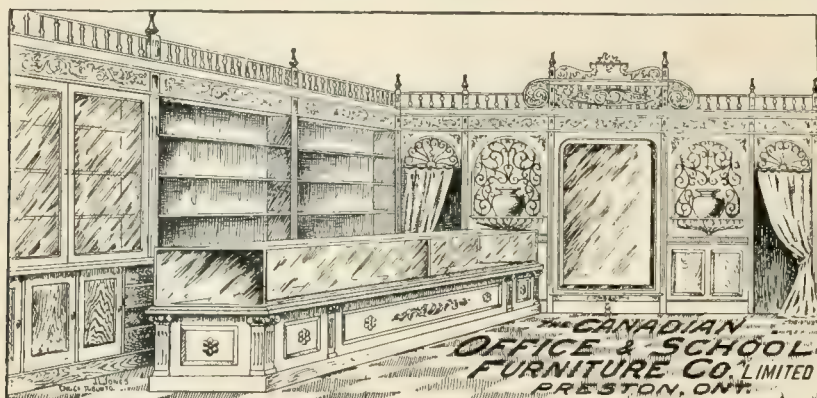
SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

ASK FOR
Labatt's
 (LONDON)
 INDIA PALE ALE

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good malt and hops. No substitutes used. At the proper age it is bottled and consumers are offered an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage, tonic, and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst. One case in your home will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is the best table ale brewed.

All dealers can supply you.



ALL LIVE
 DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

**TURKISH
 DYES**

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

Brayley, Sons & Co.

MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

**Roll Holders
 Roll Wrapping Paper**

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER

DRUG ENVELOPES

STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
 Toronto and Montreal

Patton & Eddington
 IMPORTERS

AND

MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

"ME-MOSA"

The Finest CACHOU on the English Market

Sold in Boxes
 of Forty
 to retail at
 3d. per packet



Price
 in London
 Five Shillings
 per Box

50 BOXES, LESS 10%, F.O.B. LONDON

Address

THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., England

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Physicians vs. Pharmacists.

Eight of Toronto's druggists have been charged with violation of the Medical Act of this province, by diagnosing and prescribing for a customer.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, through their detective Rose, employed a Mrs. Minnie Warring to call at several drug stores, and, under the plea of sickness, induced them to sell her something to relieve her supposed indisposition. At the first trial, which took place before Police Magistrate Denison on January 31, the case of Mr. Jos. R. Lee was first tried.

Mrs. Minnie Warring swore that she went to Mr. Lee in his King street store and told him she had a stomachache and a headache. He said it was indigestion, and sold her a 50-cent bottle containing a preparation of his own. He also gave her a dose for the headache, which she took in the store. Mrs. Warring was getting \$1 a day from Medical Agent Rose for this work.

Mr. E. A. DuVernet cross examined Mrs. Warring for Lee, and referred to the other druggists visited by her.

"Was it the same stomachache for every druggist?" he asked.

"No; I had the stomachache."

"Was it a specially prepared stomachache?"

Mrs. Warring denied that the affliction was any other than the ordinary one. A valise full of bottles and packages was produced.

"I wonder what would have happened if she had taken all those," suggested Mr. DuVernet.

"She would certainly have had a pain," said the Crown Attorney.

Mr. DuVernet argued that there was no case, and quoted a judgment of the late Mr. Justice Rose.

The magistrate adjourned the hearing until February 5, when the defence called a lady who swore that she knew Mrs. Warring, and she was such a liar that she (the witness) would not believe her under oath. After further hearing of evidence, the magistrate made a formal conviction of \$25 and costs, in order that, on an appeal being entered, the real intent of the law could be made clear.

H. W. Burgess, another of the accused druggists, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$25 and costs.

The druggists of the city, being very much interested in the case, were present in good numbers, as well as many members of the Council of the O.C.P., which was in session at the time.

That dignified (?) body, the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, cannot be congratulated on the *media* employed, nor on the methods adopted in their suit.

The physicians and surgeons of Ontario are brave if they are lacking in discretion. The throwing down of the gauntlet all at once—to the patent medicine manufacturer, in trying to limit sales by a license fee of \$1,000 per annum—to the wholesale drug houses by the declaration of a combine, which has no existence whatever, and—to the retail drug trade by the systematic employment of informers to work up cases, means a commencement of hostilities in which, perhaps, they had not estimated the strength of their opponents, nor the moral support which the general public will give in opposition to any body of men so grasping and selfish.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

By W. LVON.

The other day I came across an interesting proof of the preservative power of glucose in this syrup. Six years ago, in a communication to an evening meeting of the N.B. Branch, I showed, as the result of experiments, that there were good grounds for believing that direct addition of glucose was preferable to inverting a portion of the sugar by boiling. A sample of syrup made at that time, in which 10 per cent. of the sugar was displaced by glucose, had been put away, and on finding it recently it was an agreeable surprise to see that it was still practically as good as when made. There is no appearance of free iodine. Whilst on this subject I may describe a modification of the official method, which for several years back I have used with good results. The iodine and iron wire are placed in a flask along with the requisite quantity of water and shaken until the flask becomes perceptibly warm. It is then placed in a current of cold water, and the agi-

tation kept up until the iodine is entirely combined. The solution is then filtered into the syrup. By this method there is no loss of iodine and the maximum amount of ferrous iodide is formed, and the resulting syrup keeps as well, if not better, than the official.—*Phar. Journal*.

Peptonate of Iron.

Racuber gives, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, a method of preparing this substance. Fifty one grammes of dried egg albumen (corresponding to 400 grammes of fresh albumen) are dissolved in 4,000 grammes of water, to which are added 50 grammes of pepsin and 82 grammes of hydrochloric acid (containing 25 per cent. of the gas). This solution is maintained at a temperature of 40° C. for 12 to 24 hours in order to completely transform the albumen into peptone. After cooling it is filtered and neutralized with caustic soda. To the neutral solution is then added a mixture of 4,000 grammes of water and 586 grammes of solution of oxychloride of iron, prepared according to the German Pharmacopœia. Again, neutralization is brought about with caustic soda. The precipitate is washed until the washings give no chlorine reaction, and is then placed in a porcelain dish, mixed with 7 grammes of hydrochloric acid, and heated on a water bath, with stirring, till completely dissolved. The resulting liquid is diluted with water to 4,000 grammes, mixed with some corrective, and then brought to 5 litres by addition of water and alcohol.—*B.C. Druggist*.

Ozone.

M. Henri Moissan has recently devised a new process for the production of ozone, which he has described in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences. It consists of the decomposition of water by fluorine, and the operation takes place when the water is at freezing point and has fluorine passed into it rapidly. The oxygen is set free, and, when analyzed, is found to contain a percentage of ozone which, in some experiments, was as much as 14 per cent. The ozone thus produced is said to be practically pure, and there is a possibility that the new process will be available on a commercial scale.—*Revue Pract.*

Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

A large number of druggists have taken advantage of the Druggists' prize competition and sent in clippings of their advertising.

R. A. Land, of Bridgeburg, has sent in the best series for this month, and receives first prize.

W. E. Cowan, of Deloraine, Manitoba, sends in only two, but of these I select one as the next best. Some very creditable ads. have also been received from A. J. Gould, Cobourg; Mallery's drug store, Kamloops, B.C.; Geo. J. Hunt, Lanark, Ont.; Jury & Gregory, Oshawa Ont.

E. A. Renison has sent in a series of ads from which it would have been possible to pick the first prize ad., but the entire series is devoted to advertising his specialty, "Cherrine," sold by the trade, and may, therefore, be correctly classed as general advertising, while this competition is intended to stimulate an interest in advertising on the part of the individual druggist.

Here is the ad. which I have selected as the best ad. sent in.

It is well written, neatly displayed and stops at the right point. If the prices of the White Pine Syrup and La Grippe Tablets had been quoted in a small line of type at the bottom, instead of the three rules, it would have been as nearly perfect as an ad of its kind could be.

The Weather For Colds is here



Take every precaution we may, some of us are bound to get a cold—disagreeable anyway and in some cases dangerous. Means to get rid of it cannot be taken too quickly. IF IT'S ON YOUR LUNGS and you cough all the time, you need a quieting remedy—a soothing, healing expectorant, should be taken—My WHITE PINE SYRUP is just such a remedy—and flax-seed poultice to take out the inflammation in the chest. IF IT'S IN YOUR HEAD and you have a spell of sneezing and general unpleasantness, my LA GRIPPE TABLETS will allay the fever and start the vital machinery running with its accustomed smoothness.

R. A. LAND
CHEMIST, BRIDGEBURG.

Mr. Land has sent in several ads even better than this one, but as they advertise spring and summer goods, I have selected this one as most timely.

The next best ad. by W. E. Cowan, is everything that could be desired in brevity, clearness and neat display. If Mr. Cowan would add his address the ad. would be complete.

We Sell More Horehound Tar & Wild Cherry

Than any other Cough Mixture. It gives satisfaction. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. Colds are prevalent and la grippe is making its appearance again. Get a bottle of Horehound Tar and Wild Cherry and be prepared. Only 25 Cents.

W. E. COWAN.

A. J. Gould, of Cobourg, has sent in a fairly good series of ads., mostly set double column. There is a tendency to overuse borders and ornaments, and most of the ads. are poorly printed. Several of the ads. have a very striking signature cut, which is a decided improvement over the one in the ad below. This signature in itself is not a bad one, were the big G not so suggestive of something else other than Mr. Gould's name. Both the cuts in this ad. are very poorly printed, and the compositor has neglected to keep his spaces from printing up.

However, this is a very good ad., but I find in three of the ads. sent in by Mr. Gould that the same text has been used with different cuts. I think different text should always be used whether cuts are changed or not.

Extracts from some of the letters received:

"You are doing a good thing in encouraging our trade to use more printers' ink."

"Advertising department is a good one, and I hope to profit by the competition, even if I never come near the front."

"You certainly deserve much credit

for establishing this competition, and it should be the means of enthusing the druggists throughout Canada to active and greater efforts in this respect in the future."

Besides the competitors mentioned in Mr. McConnell's article a number of others were received, and the publisher has decided, on account of the decided interest manifested, to have another competition for our issue of April 15, particulars of which will be given next issue.—EDITOR C. D.

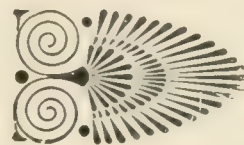
About Calendar Advertising.

There is great diversity of opinion as to the value of calendar advertising. The development of this line in the United States and Canada during the past ten or twelve years goes to show that there must be something of real value in it. To-day calendar advertising is quite as fully recognized as an agency in the development of business as newspaper advertising. In England, Germany and France the calendar has been a recognized factor in promoting trade for more than double the length of time that it has in this country. In England the productions of D. F. Taylor, of Birmingham, have become the standard chromo banners of the highest class, and the intelligent business man has been eager to secure the very best quality of work in whatever, in this line, he sends out. The American house of Brown & Bigelow, of St. Paul, have, perhaps, superceded all other manufacturers in artistic work by the color photo processes, and it is a matter of surprise the amount of money that this firm pay to secure the best paintings that are at present being turned out by the leading artists of America, in order to get the best originals from which to produce and copyright advertising calendars. The productions of this latter firm are controlled in Canada by Lawson & Jones, the drug, label and advertising novelty firm of London, Ontario.

Stauntons' Ingrains.

Stauntons, the wall paper people, report great success during the last month in selling their popular ingrain combinations. It is a very superior line in points of the artistic in design and colorings, and is bound to be popular with the people when the season opens. It is only one of the many just such good sellers as the Stauntons, Limited, have in their 1901 line. The company are working hard on orders, and are making big shipments every day now, and expect very soon to have all orders completed, so that the trade will have an early spring start.

Abbey's...



Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the
DRUG TRADE ONLY

...Salt

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS

Are being advertised in all Principal Newspapers. We advise Druggists to put in at least a small stock to meet the demand which is sure to be created.

DR. WALTON MEDICINE CO.,
28 and 30 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.



Pharmaceutical Journal



LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

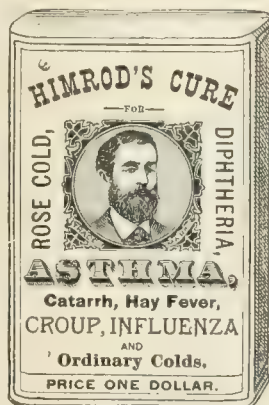
Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples
and Show Cards fur-
nished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, NEW YORK

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

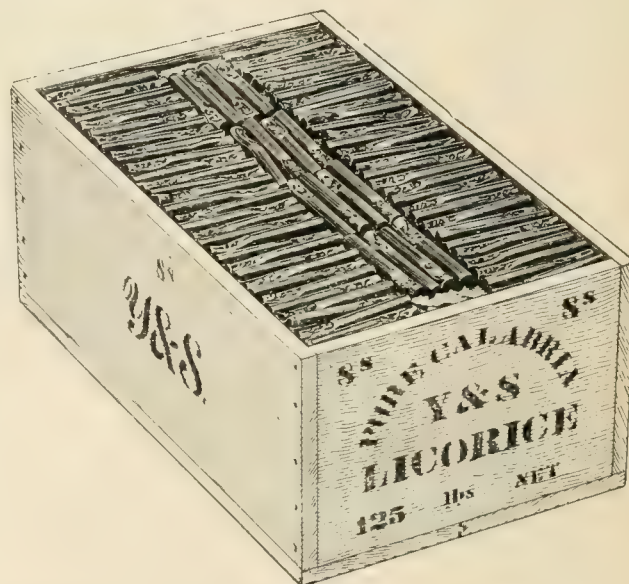
MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

**ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT**

**Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.**

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLYE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

Formulary

MOUTH WASHES.

Last month we gave some formulae for antiseptic mouth washes; the following additional ones are highly recommended:

SALOL ASTRINGENT.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Salol | 30 grains. |
| Tannin | 30 grains. |
| Saccharin | 4 grains. |
| Safranine hydrochloride | $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. |
| Spirit lavender | 225 minims. |
| Spirit melissa | 225 minims. |
| Spirit peppermint | 12 drops. |
| Cologne water | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. |

WITCH HAZEL.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Hamamelis water | 18 ozs. |
| Tinct. myrrh | 9 ozs. |
| Honey of roses | 4 ozs. |
| Tannic acid | $\frac{1}{2}$ z. |
| Sodium salicylate | $\frac{1}{2}$ z. |

THYMOBENZOFORM.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Thymol | 4 grains. |
| Benzoic acid | 14 grains. |
| Tincture eucalyptus | 225 minims. |
| Oil peppermint | 9 minims. |
| Chloroform | 15 minims. |
| Alcohol | 3 z. |

Twenty drops in a glass of water as a mouth wash.

HAIR DYE (ONE BOTTLE)

Black.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Pyrogallic acid | 20 gms. |
| Rect. pyroligneous acid | 250 gms. |
| Alcohol | 650 gms. |
| Eau de cologne | 100 gms. |

Brown.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Silver nitrate | 30 gms. |
| Copper sulph., crystals | 20 gms. |
| Citric acid | 20 gms. |
| Distilled water | 950 gms. |
| Ammonia water, q. s. to dissolve precip. formed. | |

Blonde.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Silver nitrate | 10 gms. |
| Copper sulphate | 15 gms. |
| Citric acid | 20 gms. |
| Distilled water | 950 gms. |
| Ammonia water, q. s. | |

Dissolve the salts and citric acid in the distilled water and cautiously add ammonia water until the precipitate first formed has been dissolved.—*Phar. Review.*

SEALING WAXES.

Brown.

| | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| Resin turpentine | 1 |
| Rosin | 13 |
| Shellac | 3 |
| English red | 2 |
| Heavy spar | 16 |
| Light spar | 6 |
| Oil turpentine | 1 |

Red.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Resin turpentine | 1 |
| Rosin | 8 |
| Bleached shellac | 5 |
| German vermilion | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Heavy spar | 10 |
| Light spar | 5 |
| Oil turpentine | 1 |

BOTTLE WAXES.

White.

| | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| Resin turpentine | 4 |
| Pale rosin | 15 |
| Metallic white | 4 |
| Heavy spar | 18 |

Red.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Resin turpentine | 4 |
| Rosin | 12 |
| Stearin | 2 |
| Vermilion | 1 |
| Heavy spar | 24 |

Silver, transparent.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Resin turpentine | 1 |
| Japan wax | 1 |
| Pale rosin | 80 |
| Imitation leaf silver | 1 |

SKIN FOOD.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Petrolatum | 7 ozs. |
| Paraffin wax | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Lanolin | 2 ozs. |
| Borax | 30 grs. |
| Rose water | 3 ozs. |

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the rose water, in which the borax previously has been dissolved. This preparation may be tinted red by means of alkanet root suspended in the melted mixture ere the water is added; or chlorophyl or aniline green may be added to give the preparation a green tint.

EMULSION LINSEED OIL, HONEY, GLYCERINE.

A very good formula for this is as follows:

| | Parts. |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Arrowroot | 1 |
| Gum traganth | 1 |
| Gum arabic | 1 |
| Linseed oil, best, fresh | 64 |
| Honey, strained | 16 |
| Glycerine | 16 |
| Water | 22 |

Rub the arrowroot and gums up with the oil, using a little at a time of the latter. Add, a little at a time, under vigorous and continued rubbing, the water, honey and glycerine mixed. Some might prefer, and possibly it would be less work, to add the honey and glycerine separately and lastly the

water; such questions can be answered by experiment only. Flavor to taste.

—*National Druggist.*

IODO SACCHARINATED COD-LIVER OIL.

The difficulty hitherto experienced in making this preparation has been the very slight solubility of saccharin in the oil. According to the *Bulletine de Pharmacie du Sud Est*, this has been removed by M. Reboul, who employs the following formula:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Saccharine | 1 gm. |
| Ether | 187 ccm. |
| Iodized cod-liver oil | 1000 gm. |

Dissolve the saccharine in the ether and mix the solution with the oil. Put the mixture into a ballon of sufficient capacity, and take the tare. Arrange the ballon with a descending refrigerator, and apply heat until the ether has been driven off (*ie*, until the ballon loses 187 grams in weight). The iodized cod-liver oil should contain one per cent. of iodine, but if a stronger solution is desired, it can be made by using a mother-solution of iodine in oil of sweet almonds, which takes up 10 per cent. of the substance on heating together on a water bath for four hours. With this, a preparation of any given strength up to four per cent. can be made.—*National Druggist.*

IODOFORM EMULSION.

Iodoform emulsion may be prepared as follows: Triturate in a mortar 3 parts of iodoform and 1 part of starch until a fine powder results, and then add 20 parts of glycerine and 12 of water. Heat gradually, and stir constantly, until the mixture reaches a temperature of 133° C (271 4° F.) The resulting emulsion will contain about 10 per cent. of iodoform, and is said to be very stable and to act more powerfully than the emulsions prepared in the ordinary way.

SOLUTION FOR NASAL CLEANSING.

Dr. Murray McFarlane says, that for cleansing the throat and nose he employs the following tablet with much benefit:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Sodium chloride | .80 grs. |
| Sodium sulphate | 12 grs. |
| Sodium phosphate | 1 gr. |
| Potassium chloride | 6 grs. |
| Potassium sulphate | 2 grs. |
| Potassium phosphate | 5 grs. |
| Menthol | 15 grs. |

Make one tablet.

One to be added to four tablespoonsful of lukewarm water, used in an atomiser as desired.—*Med. Council.*

TINCTURE OF SAPONARIA, IMPROVED.

Dieterich states that quillaya parts with its active principles much more easily and completely with an alcohol of 18 per cent. than with the alcohol dilute of the Pharmacopœia. He recommends, therefore, in place of the official formula for quillaya tincture (quillaya bark, 1 part; dilute alcohol, 5 parts), the following:

| | Parts. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Quillaya bark | 1 |
| Water | 4 |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent. | 1 |
| Mix. | — <i>Nat. Drugg.</i> |

PILL VARNISH.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Balsam tolu. | 15 gm. |
| Resin | 15 gm. |
| Alcohol absolute | 15 gm. |
| Ether | 100 gm. |
| Boiling water | 50 gm. |

Digest the balsam with the boiling water on a water bath for one hour, shake frequently and decant the liquid. To the residue add the resin, and then pour on the absolute alcohol and ether. Macerate so as to form a tincture and filter through cotton.

DUSTING POWDER FOR PILLS.

The following formula for a white dusting powder is recommended, its advantages being that it is not too slippery on the slab, and it tastes sweet at the first touch of the tongue to the pill. The formula:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Arrowroot | } of each 2 ozs. |
| Starch | |
| Rice flour | |
| Sugar of milk | |
| Lycopodium | ½ oz. |
| German potatoe starch | 8 ozs. |
| Saccharine | 30 grs. |

Mix, and pass through a fine sieve.—*Amer. Drugg.*

WORM SYRUP.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Santonin | 5 grs. |
| Fluid extract of senna | 1 oz. |
| Glycerine | ½ oz. |
| Syr. anisi | 8½ ozs. |

Rub the santonin to powder and mix with the glycerine: add the other ingredients and mix.

Doses; Under one year, ½ drachm; between one and two years, 1 drachm; between two and four years, 1½ drachms; between four and six, 2 drachms. and for older children, 3 drachms. To be taken the first thing in the morning, fasting, after the bottle has been shaken.

Selections.

BROMOCOLL.

Trade name of a compound of bromine, tannin and gelatine, carrying 20 per cent. of bromine in organic combination. It appears as a slightly yellow, odorless and tasteless powder, almost insoluble in acids, but instantly soluble in alkalies and alkaline media, generally. It is recommended as a succedaneum for potassium bromide, as a vulnerary powder, and an addition to soothing ointments.

IRON CACODYLATE.

This compound may be prepared (Rep. de Pharm.) by saturating cacodylic acid with iron subcarbonate or by double decomposition of ferrous sulfate and barium cacodylate. It contains 32 per cent. of arsenic and 45 per cent. of iron, is amorphous and soluble in water. Used in chlorosis and chloranemia.

HEDONAL.

Under this name, methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethane (see *P.J., ante*, p. 210) has been introduced into medicine as hypnotic. Eulenberg has recently examined the drug, and reports it to be at least twice as powerful as chloral hydrate. In doses of 1 Gm. it produces a natural sleep in fifteen to thirty minutes; by increasing the dose to 2 Gm., from five to seven hours' sleep is produced. From its insolubility it has to be administered in powder either suspended in an aromatic vehicle, or in cachets.—*Therap. Monats*, 14, 449

A WOOL FAT SUBSTITUTE.

M Zühl employs for the manufacture of a wool fat substitute Chinese wood oil. The right consistency is obtained by heating it to about 250 to 300°C., which gives it a syrupy consistence. It is then mixed with liquid wood-oil, and some such substance as wax added. One formula is to dissolve 300 grammes of the thick wood-oil in 700 grammes of the liquid oil, heating and adding 300 grammes of wax.

QUININE LYGOSINATE.

This new quinine salt is the outcome of the experiments made on the sodium salt of the acid by Fabinyi,

and is prepared by the interaction of sodium lygosinate and quinine hydrochloride. The acid has the constitution of a diorthocoumarone, and the formula of the new salt is $(C_6H_4)_2C_5H_4O_3(C_{20}H_{25}N_2O)_2$. It is an amorphous orange colored powder of aromatic odor and somewhat bitter taste. It is soluble in alcohol, but only to a slight extent in water. It melts at 114°. It possesses a very strong germicidal action—(*Ph. Post*, 1900, 598).

LIMES AS A GERMICIDE.

It may not be generally known that fruit acids are germicidal, but the information is of special value to planters on tea gardens. The juice of lime and lemon is as deadly to cholera germs as corrosive sublimate, or sulphur fumes, or formaldehyde, or any other disinfectant. It is so powerful a germicide that if the juice of one lime or lemon be squeezed into a glass of water, that if then left standing 10 or 15 minutes, the water will be disinfected. It makes little difference where the water has been obtained, or whether it has been boiled or filtered. This is a fact worth knowing, for anyone may at any time find himself under circumstances in which it is impossible to get either boiled or filtered water. In such a case the juice of a lime or lemon will purify the water perfectly.—*Indian Planters' Gazette*.

Improvements.

We notice the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, have had a new switch attached to telephone 1728 so as to render a more prompt service. Their phone service is now very complete, the numbers are 604 (long distance), 1728 and 8167. Their sundry department has also been brightened up with a new coat of paint. This with various other improvements make it one of the most convenient and handsome sundry rooms on the continent.

Ferrinol is nuclein in combination with 6 per cent of iron.

Cuprol is a compound of nuclein with 6 per cent of copper.

Nucleol is a form of pure nuclein in the shape of a white powder.

It does not require education to think, it only enables you to develop thought.

TRUST US!



IN ATTEMPTING to build up a specialty manufacturing business, it has been our steadfast policy to make, as well as lay in our power, the things we thoroughly understood; that we believed would give perfect satisfaction and that were in reasonably active demand. We acknowledge that we manufacture but a small percentage of the things we are asked for, and we believe our customers would buy from us; but, until our facilities will enable us to produce all kinds of products in such a way that we shall be convinced ourselves that they cannot be made better by any other house, we must ask the forbearance of those who so kindly and confidently give us all the trade they can. Even as it is, our business is growing at an exceedingly rapid rate, and, we believe, for no other reason than because the trade have confidence in the quality of our goods and trust us to keep always to a high standard. We are not ashamed of our position, or of the fact that older and wealthier houses have secured a long start of us. We believe we are going to have our day. We receive scores of very encouraging letters from druggists all over Canada which inspire us with confidence and encourage us in maintaining our conservative policy of "growing by degrees." We are content to wait our turn, but are at the same time using our utmost efforts to make it come speedily. We aim to draw our reputation from the satisfaction we give our customers, because we realize that, in turn, the druggist is anxious to derive increased personal reputation from the merit of the articles we supply him. He trusts us to make good goods, and we do our utmost to justify the trust.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Beeswax!

TRADE MARK **W.H.B.** REGISTERED No. 29,519.

Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B." and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-oz. cakes, in 2-pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.
BOSTON, Mass.

THE LONG EVENINGS OF WINTER ARE COMING—WHAT SORT OF LIGHT ARE YOU GOING TO USE?

Greasy Candles, Smelly Oil Lamps, Poor Electricity or Flickering Gas?

Isn't it about time to make a change and get more light for less money?

Get the light of Eight Oil Lamps for the cost of Two.

Get 100 Candle Power for 50c. a month.

GET AN

Auer Gasoline Lamp

Your money back if you don't like it.

Write for Catalogue.

AUER LIGHT CO.

E. Simpson & Co., Moose Jaw, Agents for the Territories.

1682 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANILIN-FABRIKATION

Photographic Department

Berlin, S.O. 36, Germany

Trade



Mark

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

PATENT DEVELOPERS

RODINAL:

A highly concentrated developing solution for all kinds of photographic work. Diluted with 20-30 times its volume of water it is ready for use.

| | | |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 3 oz. | 8 oz. | 16 oz. |
| \$0.60 | 1.10 | 2.00 |

EIKONOGEN:

Works very harmoniously and is specially adapted for portraits and instantaneous photography.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 1 oz. | 4 oz. |
| \$0.37 | 1.20 |

METOL:

Is a quick and powerful developer and is preferred in combination with Hydroquinone.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 1 oz. | 4 oz. |
| \$0.75 | 2.75 |

IMOGEN:

The most powerful developer of all. Does not injure the fingers. Strictly adapted to the high sensitiveness of the modern gelatino-bromide dry-plates.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 oz. | 4 oz. | 8 oz. | 16 oz. |
| \$0.37 | 1.20 | 2.10 | 3.95 |

DIAGEN:

Elastic! Powerful! Handy! Therefore suited for cases in which it is doubtful if exposure is correct.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| 8 oz. | 16 oz. |
| 2.10 | 3.95 |

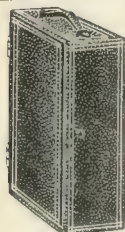
AMIDOL:

Needs no Alkali, can be well applied to all kinds of Photographic work.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| 8 oz. | 16 oz. |
| 5.25 | 10.00 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

HUPFELD, LÜDECKING & CO., MONTREAL



Instimos closed.

Photographic Cameras

INSTIMOS PREMOS HAWK-EYES EVERYTHING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Special Discount to Druggists and Other Dealers.

We Make Mounts.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE **The W. A. LYON CO., LTD.,**
130 BAY STREET, TORONTO

THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD



THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD

A PERFECT DEVICE

FOR PROTECTION Against Dust, Wind, Snow, Insects, Sparks, Cinders, Snow Blind, Fire Blind, Water Glare, Etc. Frames made of Clear Blue or Green Celluloid or Brass Wire Gauze; Mica Lenses two inches long. Weight 1-4 ounce. It's a comfort to wear one. Orders filled by THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, and other jobbers, or by

THE TEXAS COMPANY, 260 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



MANUFACTURED
BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO

Photographic Notes

Blocking-out Skies.

It is often desirable to block out a thin sky from a negative, in order that it may print a pure white suitable for the addition of clouds from another negative.

This may be neatly done, without fear of leaving a harsh outline, by the aid of a common paraffin lamp.

Turn up the wick until it smokes abundantly, and then pass the glass side of the negative over it to collect the soot on the sky portion. The smoke may be allowed to act over the horizon line, as it can be readily removed with a duster.

Pyro-Ammonia Developer.

STOCK PYRO.

Pyro 1 ounce.
Metabisulphite potassium.... 4 drams.
Ammonium bromide..... 4 "
Water to.....16 ounces.

A.—Stock pyro 8 parts.
Water to.....80 "
B.—Ammonia, 88°..... 1 part.
Water to80 parts.

For normal use take equal parts of A and B.

Photographic Novelties.

The following are extracted from *Chemische Industrie*:

For "fixing" dry-plates, Edler and Valenta recommend an 8 per cent. of acid anhydrous sodium sulphate.

An excellent flash-light which makes no smoke in burning, consists, according to Knatter, of a mixture of magnesium and silicic acid, or boric acid. Another good powder comes into the trade under the name of Argentorat. It consists of fat free aluminum powder and potassium perchlorate. The contents of the latter vary from 40 to 85 per cent. It is marked by a light development of smoke and excellent actinic properties.

As an intensifier for gelatine bromide pictures a preparation introduced by Lumiere is finding much favor. It consists of a solution of mercury iodide, 1 part, and 10 parts of sodium sulphite, in 100 parts of water. As an intensifier for the same class of negatives, mercury rhodanide, $\text{Hg}(\text{CNS})_2$ is recommended. It may be prepared extempore by dissolving 10 parts of

the mercury rhodanide in a solution of 8 parts of potassium rhodanate and 100 parts of water.

Iodine and Schlippe's Salt Intensifier.

Potassium iodide..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water.....20 ounces.

The potassium iodide is dissolved in the water, and then add:

Iodine.....20 grains.
When the iodine is dissolved, label No. 1.
No. 2:—
Schlippe's salt.....100 grains.
Water.....10 ounces.
Prepare just before required for use.

The plate is immersed in No. 1, and allowed to remain until it is uniformly yellow, and is then washed for 10 minutes. Then place for 5 minutes in No. 2, and afterwards wash for 15 minutes.

Selles' Uranium Intensifier.

No 1:—
Potassium ferricyanide..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water.....10 ounces.
No. 2:—
Uranium nitrate..... $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Water.....10 ounces.

When the salts are dissolved, mix the two solutions, and allow to stand for 24 hours. Filter, and add:

Acetic acid, glacial.200 minims.

Keep the solution away from light. If the solution becomes turbid, filter again.

Printing on Wood.

A professional photographer, who does a great deal in making prints from negatives, on sensitized wood blocks for the use of wood engravers, was kind enough to demonstrate his mode of working:

Gelatine.....8 grms
White soap.....8 "
Water.....50 "

The gelatine is allowed to swell dissolved by means of a hot water bath, and the soap gradually added with constant stirring. Finally the solution is filtered through muslin. With this mixture, to which zinc white is added, the wood block is well rubbed and allowed to dry; the film should be as thin and even as possible. The wood block is then, by means of a broad brush, coated with the following solution:

Albumen.....30 grms
Ammonium chloride.....1.2 "
Citric acid......2 "
Water.....24 c.c."

The albumen is beaten up to a froth and allowed to settle; then the water, the ammonium chloride and the citric acid are added in the order indicated. After the coating has dried the film is sensitized by means of—

Silver nitrate.....3.2 grms
Water.....31 c.c."

Of which solution a little quantity is poured on and distributed with a glass rod. The surplus is poured off and the block is allowed to dry. Printing is done as usual, but it is not necessary to overprint. After printing, the surface of the block is immersed for about three minutes in a weak solution of common salt in water, in which the print will be bleached to some extent. It is then rinsed under the tap, and fixed for from four to five minutes in a concentrated solution of hypo. Finally it is washed for about ten minutes, under the tap, and then dried.—*The Process Review*

Coloring Photographs.

A three-color method, on the lines of the mysterious Dansac-Chassagne process, is given in the *Mittheilungen*. The medium, or a Chassagne would say, "the shadows-albumen" is—

Dried egg-albumen.....2 grms
Water.....110 c.cm
Ammonia.....2 "
Acetic acid.....A few drops

Add the ammonia after dissolving the albumen. The acetic acid is only required if it is necessary to keep the mixture for some time. The colors are:

Red: Safranin G. extra.
Yellow: Ammonia picrate.
Blue: Methylene blue.

Use one gramme of the blue and two or three grammes of red and yellow in 1,000 c.cm. water for the stock solution, thinning them with the medium. Apply the medium alone, all over the print, as a first wash, and after the application of each color.

A New Restrainer.

Potassium borotartrate has been suggested as a restrainer in place of bromide. Mr. B. E. Edwards, who makes the suggestion, claims that whereas bromide of potassium retards development, and so alters the scale of graduation, giving greater density in the high lights, and cutting out detail

in the shadows, potassium boro tartrate restrains in the opposite direction. It holds back the density without interfering with the detail, and renders weakening of the developer unnecessary. Potassium boro-tartrate is familiar to chemists under the name of soluble cream of tartar. It is made by heating together cream of tartar and boric acid with water, and evaporating to dryness. Soluble cream of tartar has been used in medicine, but it is better known to pharmacists as a pill-excipient. In photography it is recommended to be made into a 10 per cent. solution, of which 10 to 30 minims is to be added to each ounce of mixed developer. As a restrainer potassium boro-tartrate works best with pyrogallol or kachin. Photographic chemists should be ready to supply either the salt or a 10-per cent solution — *Chemist and Druggist*.

Period Required by Various Developers.

In the *Chemiker Zeitung* Watkins gives the following figures, showing the time required for the action of various photographic developers:

| | Action begins in | Duration of Process. |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Pyrogallol | 16 seconds | 1.75 minutes. |
| Metol | 5 " | 2. " |
| Ortol | 15 " | 2. " |
| Odorol | 50 " | 4. " |
| Pyrocatechin | 42 " | 6.25 " |
| Hydroquinon | 62 " | 6.25 " |
| Glycin | 62 " | 7. " |

Paragraphs

A Berlin house has succeeded in manufacturing a new film said to be twenty five per cent. cheaper than plates. It is stated that the film is coated with bromide emulsion on paper previously treated with collodion. After development in the ordinary way and washing, a few drops of glycerine are added to the washing water, the film is then brought in contact with a strengthening support, also soaked in the water and glycerine. The two are squeegeed into contact and dried, and the papers then strip off leaving the negative enclosed between two films of collodion.

Soft effects with flashlight are obtained by using a screen of white tissue paper with another screen of pink tissue in front, between the sitter and the lamp. The screen of pink tissue produces a more harmonious lighting than when the white tissue is used alone.—*R.F.*

Photographic and Scientific Apparatus.

Ross, Limited, of 111 New Bond street, London, W., England, are amongst the largest manufacturers of scientific apparatus, etc. This firm have been awarded "Le Grand Prix" and a gold medal by the International Juries of the Paris Exposition, 1900. Amongst the goods manufactured by this firm are photographic lenses, field, studio and process cameras, new hand cameras and photographic apparatus of every kind, also science and enlarging lanterns, microscopes and objectives, sporting and naval telescopes, field, marine and opera glasses. One of their leading lines is the patent new model prism binocular glass. This business was established in 1830, and is recognized as one of the leading houses in its line. Correspondence is solicited.

Advantages to Buyers.

Moderate prices, Quality right, and Packing and cases free, are three decided inducements for importers, and when the fact is to be borne in mind that a saving of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % discount off the regular customs tariff is made on goods of British manufacture when imported direct, the advertisement of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., on the front cover of *THE DRUGGIST* is well worthy the attention of all careful buyers. Their illustrated price list for 1901 is now ready, and will be furnished on application. This firm do not employ travellers, and, consequently, are able to give customers the benefit of the expenses saved.

Dispensing Spurious Nepenthe.

By a decree of the Court of Session of Scotland, dated Oct. 15, the proprietors of *Nepenthe* have been granted an injunction against a chemist doing business in a large town in Scotland, prohibiting him "from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale any preparation of opium or other preparation not acquired from the plaintiffs under the name of "*Nepenthe*" or any colorable imitation of the name. This preparation is sent out in the following forms:

Nepenthe, in 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Glycerole of *Nepenthe*, in 1 oz. bottles only.

Double strength *Nepenthe*, in 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Nepenthe Suppositories, in boxes of 1 and 3 doz., and in strength equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphia.

Drug Sundries, Etc

We are in receipt of an "Illustrated Supplementary List of Notes and Novelties in Druggists' Sundries and Allied Branches," published by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, England. The "list" enumerates many lines of special interest to the drug trade, amongst others being a fine line of druggists' confectionery, cachous, etc., also porous plasters of every description, Flexible Gelatine Capsules containing Bland's Pills, Cascara Sagrada, Santal Oil, Terbine, etc. They also show some excellent lines in combs, hair and tooth brushes, etc., neatly put up in cases for display on counter or show case. Another specialty of this house is Delvoix's milled toilet soap, exquisitely perfumed and neatly packed. One of the main features which they desire to bring before the trade in this country is the quality and cheapness of their "Lisbon" brand of corks. If you have not read their advertisement carefully in this issue, it will pay you to do so now. The firm will be glad to furnish price list, etc., on application.

A Pharmaceutical Millionaire.

It is as the bequeather of a million francs, not a million pounds, that has earned for a Swiss pharmacist the title here given him. This gentleman—M. Rieter—has left his fortune for charitable purposes. M. Rieter was a bachelor, and is said never to have stepped beyond the threshold of his door. On one occasion he was invited to a banquet, but at the last moment he discovered he had not got a hat. So he stayed at home.—*Phar. J.*

Our esteemed friend, Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Halifax, N.S., is an enthusiastic curler, as well as a follower of Izaak Walton. At an "At Home" given recently by the Halifax Curling Club, of which Mr. Simson is president, we are told by the *Halifax Recorder* that the president was "a truthful exemplification of the old axiom, 'the right man in the right place,'" and that his untiring efforts made the afternoon thoroughly enjoyable.

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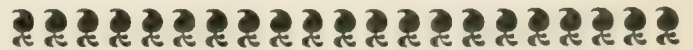
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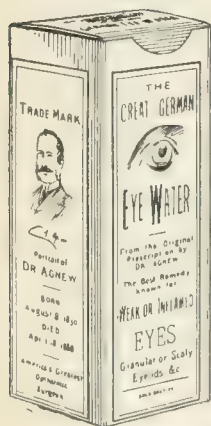
A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R Department is solicited.

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'Phone 2808



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A Harmless Preparation with Wonderful Curative Properties.

Twenty-five years on the market: sold by thousands of Druggists, Jewellers and Opticians throughout the United States and Canada with perfect satisfaction.

This preparation is **invaluable** for all persons whose business requires use of the eyes at close range several hours daily. It should be used after exposure to winds or dust, its antiseptic properties destroying the germs and preventing acute inflammation.

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Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

On Spectacle-Frame Fitting and Face Measurement.

(Continued from page 22).

Having correctly set the instrument to the proper width, we must proceed to the adjustment of the bridge—a very important item in the constituents of the frame. To define the bridge three dimensions are necessary; height, projection and spread. The instrument is already on your customer's face, and you proceed to adjust the mechanical bridge, first for height, and then for projection. The height of the bridge regulates the position of the eyes, and the use to which the spectacles are to be put must be considered. Thus for general out-door use the bridge must be lowered until, the eyes looking straight forward, the visual lines pass through the centres, or perhaps a little above the centres of the spectacle eyes; while for a reading frame the bridge shall be raised till the eyes assume a suitable position for the downward direction of the sight in reading. Having fixed the height, proceed with the projection; the bridge must be adjusted forwards or backwards till the glasses assume their proper position, as near as possible to the eyes, but clear of the lashes. In making this adjustment direct your customer to look sideways, and do not forget to allow for the curve, convex or concave, of the surface of the lens which will be next the face. Having completed this adjustment, after noting the position of the sides, of which more anon, you may take off the instrument, and lay it aside; subsequently you will measure off the two dimensions of the bridge with the spectacle rule. In writing down these two measurements, we take as zero positions the horizontal axis of the frame, *i.e.*, the level of the crack of the joints; and for projection, the plane of the front edge of the eyewire. Dimensions below the first or inside the other may be written with a negative sign.

A third bridge measurement remains to be taken, and that is the curve or spread. This is of more importance than some are apt to think. Most people have a bony swelling towards the top of the nose, and if the bridge

is so curved that it lies closely upon the eyeward slopes (so to speak) of this bony excrescence, it serves largely to keep up the spectacles in their proper position, and to prevent them from slipping down the nose. To take this measurement I use this spread-measure, a plain piece of boxwood or vulcanite with six graduated curves cut out of it, which, as a general rule, give sufficient variety, though if a nicer gradation be required half numbers may be used. A complement to the spread measure is a bridge block, a valuable aid to the workman, over which he bends his bridge wire before it is soldered on to the eyes and tempered. In connection with the spread the character of the bridge may be considered, *i.e.*, whether crank, arch, or the so-called sweeping W. Why this bridge is called sweeping I don't know, and I think we might well drop the adjective and simply call it a W bridge; the more so, as this is the type of bridge which is best in nineteen cases out of twenty; mainly for the reason that with it you can always regulate (1) the rake so as to get it at an angle of about 45° to the sides, and (2) the depth which should be about three eighths of an inch. These two dimensions of rake and depth may be taken as standards, not to be deviated from unless you specify otherwise.

This completes our measurements for the bridge, and we now pass to a consideration of the eyes. There are two qualities which we must specify, shape and size. The shapes which I find most useful are round-oval, oval and half-oval. Oval, I suppose for cosmetic reasons, is the most generally accepted shape. You may vary your ordinary oval, if you like, by having a deep oval or a shallow oval. Round-oval is a useful shape where large scope is required, *e.g.*, in spectacles which are worn both out of doors and for reading, etc., as well; spectacles for shooting, billiard playing, and so on. It is also a good shape for children's spectacles. Half-oval is a practical shape for presbyopes, as it enables the sight to be directed over the lenses when a distant object is looked at. So much for shapes. Each shape must have a certain number of sizes, and

you will see at once that this question of size is an important one in connection with our subject of frame fitting, as it affects the width of the front.

The controlling dimension of the eye is the horizontal or major axis. Whatever system of sizes you use, it is incumbent, if you are to be a good frame fitter, that you should carry in your head this dimension for each size. My own practice has been to arrange all sizes with reference to this consideration. I number my eyes from one to four. Whatever the shape, each number has the same major axis. No. 1 has a major axis of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., No. 2 of $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., and so on. So that no matter what the shape, I always know at once what proportion of the spectacle front the eye will occupy. Four numbers seem enough, but here again, if nicer gradations are required half numbers may be used.

Perhaps this is the place to allude to a mistake that a beginner may easily make; that of leaving insufficient space for the nose between the eyes. A thick nose will often require $1\frac{1}{8}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches of interval. Centres, minus eye, gives the space. So that with centres $2\frac{1}{2}$ and with such a nose to deal with you cannot prescribe No. 3 eyes.

Centres, front, bridge and eyes have now been dealt with, and there remains only the consideration of the sides. In single sides the length should be given. They should go about an inch beyond the ear. I work, as I told you, with a 5-inch side on my measuring instrument. Any desired addition to or deduction from this length can be gauged by eye, if the position of the side is noted when you have your customer side face. For turnpin sides the sides of the measuring instrument may be touched with a yellow pencil, and the length of a curl side, or rigid hook side may be gauged in the same way, or by the bent side with scale attachment with which you are doubtless familiar. In using this last, the mechanical frame should be on the face and the measure made to the crack of the joint. A deduction of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches must be made from the reading so taken, proportionate to the pliancy of the side—I have already alluded to the bow of the side; there seems nothing more to add, except that in writing down the bow it is convenient to use brackets as a symbol, thus ($\frac{1}{2}$). The

last point for consideration is the angle at which the sides are set to the front. As a rule the best angle for spectacles for general use is a right angle, and that angle may be assumed unless another is specified. For reading, writing, and generally for close work, the best inclination for the sides is at an angle of from 70° to 80° with the front. The position to aim at is that the front may be as nearly as possible normal to the average direction of the visual lines. Exact measurement is unnecessary. But before experience has taught accuracy, the measuring instrument may be tilted till the desired position of the front is obtained, and the angle which the sides then make with the line from joint to ear may be noted (or, if necessary, measured).

This concludes the measurements that are necessary in an ordinary case for the specification of a properly fitting spectacle frame. The process is so simple that I am myself rather astonished at the length to which the description of it has run. I propose now to demonstrate to you its simplicity and the expedition with which these measurements are made. The complete series of measurements can easily be taken in 1½ minutes; and to a practised man another minute is ample to write out the working specification for the frame.—*The Optician.*

National Association Retail Druggists.

The executive committee of the N.A.R.D. met in Chicago, January 11 and 12, F. E. Holliday in the chair and a full attendance of members.

A large amount of business was transacted, many important matters being brought before the meeting, amongst others (1) The designation of aggressive cutters, and efforts in various localities to secure the adoption of uniformly acceptable schedules. The reported sales of tripartite products through wholesale grocers, brokers, mail order supply houses and others. (2) Sales of proprietaries direct to the retail trade. (3) The advertising of tripartite articles in the public prints at cut prices. (4) Propositions submitted by manufacturers to donate to the association a percentage of sales of products, upon terms similar to those of the Sterling Remedy Company,

which was accepted by the N.A.R.D. at Detroit (5) The pernicious brokerage traffic conducted in unsalable or overstocks of patent medicines. (6) The proprietors who advertise their goods for sale by cutters (7) Evidence collected against violations of the tripartite plan. (8) The time and place of meeting of the 1901 convention. (9) The Phenyo Caffein plan for preventing the sale of proprietaries at cut prices. (10) The work of organization of the retail drug trade.

* * *

The Sterling Remedy Company, manufacturers of Cascarets, has presented the N.A.R.D., through their treasurer, Mr. Chas. T. Heller, with a cheque for \$4,342, being a royalty of \$1 on each order of \$10 or upwards net, received from retailers direct between Oct 15 and Dec. 20, 1900. We are in receipt of a facsimile of the cheque, dated Jan. 11, 1901, drawn on the Royal Trust Company Bank, of Chicago, Ill. The cheque was handed over at a banquet tendered the Executive Committee by Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the Sterling Remedy Co., at Chicago, Jan. 11.

* * *

One of the great drawbacks to the effectual carrying out of the plans of the association is the existence of a number of co-operative purchasing clubs. These clubs, which are composed of retail druggists in various centres, seek recognition as jobbers, which the manufacturers favorable to the N.A.R.D. are not willing to acquiesce in. An exchange very tersely says: "An association composed of thirty-two one-ounce graduates could not properly call itself a quart measure, nor can any number of retailers, by forming themselves into a club for uniting their purchases, thereby become a 'jobber'."

How to Join the American Pharmaceutical Association.

President J. F. Patton, of York, Pa., has announced the following members of the Special Committee on Membership. Each person has charge of the work of obtaining applications for membership in the State, Territory, City or Province named. If you desire to join the Association, apply to your local representative:

Manitoba—Chas Flexon, Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg.

Nova Scotia—F. C. Simson, Halifax.

Ontario—Henry Waters, Ottawa

Quebec—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

A statutory notice in the *London Gazette* declares the *Indian and Colonial Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopoeia* to be official from date of December 28, 1900. The price of the book in England is three shillings.

A retail druggist of Montreal, came very near being in a bad fix a few days since. He dispensed two grains of morphine sulphate for two grains of quinine sulphate. On discovering his error he wired the doctor, who promptly washed out the stomach and ordered the patient to the hospital, where he shortly recovered.

FOR SALE.—DRUG BUSINESS IN TEESWATER. Well assorted stock, \$1,500. Fixtures \$350. Must be sold at once. Send tenders to F. S. O'CONNOR, Walkerton.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store in a thriving town in Western Ontario. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to The London Drug Company, London, Ont.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BUY ONE-half interest in the growing and established patent medicine business now owned entirely by Merrill, the druggist, Brantford, Ont. Business has entirely outgrown the care of one man and must be enlarged. Merrill's Four T's cough medicine has the largest sale of any cough medicine in Canada. Merrill's System Tonic is well named, has extraordinary merit and is fast coming to the front as a staple medicine. This offers a good opportunity for a man to secure a good salary as traveller or manager and from 25 to 50 per cent. on money invested. A good sound business man's help is needed more than money, hence without ability no one need apply. Business will stand the fullest investigation. Apply to F. W. MERRILL, Brantford, Ont.

Business for Sale

Dr. Hamill has just had put into his hands for sale a Drug Business, unopposed, in a village of 500. The sales are about \$3,500 yearly. Last year's new prescriptions, without repeats, were over 2,800. The stock for quick sale is offered at invoice price. For particulars, address, DR. HAMILL, 88 Yonge St., Toronto.



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CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb..... | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb..... | \$ 2 50 | \$3 00 |
| Methyl..... | 1 90 | 2 00 | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Myrrh, lb..... | 45 | 46 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 | CARMINE, No. 40, oz..... | 30 | 40 | Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| ALON, oz..... | 40 | 45 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb... | 10 | 12 | Powdered, lb..... | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50 | 55 | Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.... | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Prepared, lb..... | 5 | | Shellac, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 20 | 25 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4 | 5 | Bleached, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 39 |
| Copaiba, lb..... | 70 | 85 | CLOVE, lb..... | 17 | 20 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85 | 90 |
| Peru, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 | Powdered, lb..... | 18 | 22 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 70 | 75 | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb..... | 40 | 45 | Sorts, lb..... | 55 | 70 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COLLODION, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | HERB, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 35 |
| Ruckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Bitterwort, lb..... | 36 | 40 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb..... | 1 30 | 2 50 | Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Cascara Sagrada | 25 | 30 | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50 | | Boneset, oz., lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Casarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz. | 10 80 | | Catnip, oz., lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 25 | 28 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 | DEXTRINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Feverfew, oz. lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb..... | 80 | 85 | Grindelia robusta, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | Horehound, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Ergotin, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb... | 13 | 14 | Lemon Balm, lb..... | 36 | 40 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 | Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Lobelia, oz., lb..... | 4 3 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed lb..... | 15 | 17 | Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Motherwort, oz., lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Camomile, Roman, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 22 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 | German, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Pennyroyal, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Peppermint, oz., lb..... | 21 | 20 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Rue, oz., lb..... | 30 | 32 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 | Sage, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Spearmint, lb..... | 21 | 00 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 75 | Saffron, American, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Thyme, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 8 00 | 15 00 | Spanish, Val'a, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | Tansy, oz., lb..... | 15 | 21 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb... | 25 | 30 | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 28 |
| powdered, lb... | 30 | 35 | French, white, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Yerba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 42 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 7 | 10 | GLYCERINE, lb..... | 20 | 25 | HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 14 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 | GUARANA, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Hops, fresh, lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 35 | INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 85 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 | INSECT POWDER, lb..... | 35 | 35 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Socotrane, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 58 |
| CAMPOR, lb..... | 95 | 1 00 | Asafoetida, lb..... | 45 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Powdered, lb..... | 80 | 95 | Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 43 |
| CAPSICUM, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Buchu, long, lb..... | 50 | 45 |
| | | | Sorts, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Short, lb..... | 35 | 00 |
| | | | Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Coca, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| | | | Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 | Digitalis, lb..... | 15 | 70 |
| | | | Gamboge, powdered, lb..... | 7 20 | 1 25 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| | | | Guaiaac, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Hyoscyamus..... | 20 | 25 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 90 | 00 | Matico, lb..... | 70 | 75 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb..... | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb..... | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz..... | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb..... | 20 | 30 | Rhubarb, lb..... | 75 | 2 50 | ANTIKAMNIA..... | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| Stramonium, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... | 45 | 55 | ANTIPIRYN, oz..... | 0 55 | 0 65 |
| Uva Ursi, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cut, lb..... | 50 | 65 | ARISTOL, oz..... | 1 85 | 2 00 |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Senega, lb..... | 55 | 15 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| LICORICE, Solazzi..... | 48 | 50 | Squill, lb..... | 13 | 25 | Fowler's sol., lb..... | 10 | 13 |
| Pignatelli..... | 35 | 40 | Stillingia, lb..... | 22 | 27 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| Grasso..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 40 | White, lb..... | 6 | 7 |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 | Unicorn, lb..... | 38 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. 8oc., | | |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Valerian, English, lb. true..... | 20 | 45 | oz..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Virginia, Snake, lb..... | 40 | 18 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow Dock, lb..... | 15 | 75 | Iodide, oz..... | 55 | 60 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | RUM, Bay, gal..... | 2 50 | 2 25 | Salicylate, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, | | | Essence, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | Subcarbonate, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| 5 lb. tins..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | SACCHARIN, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Subnitrate, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| LUPULIN, oz..... | 30 | 35 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.. | 13 | 40 | BORAX, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| Lycopodium, lb..... | 70 | 80 | Star, lb..... | 35 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 8 | 9 |
| MACE, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | Burdock, lb..... | 30 | 30 | BROMINE, oz..... | 8 | 13 |
| MANNA, lb..... | 1 85 | 1 90 | Canary, bag or less, lb..... | 6 | 7 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 20 | 25 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Caraway, lb..... | 10 | 13 | Iodide, oz..... | 45 | 50 |
| Irish, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Cardamom, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 25 | CAFFEINE, oz..... | 55 | 60 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz..... | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery..... | 25 | 30 | Citrate, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| NUTGALLS, lb..... | 21 | 25 | Colchicum..... | 50 | 60 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.... | 1 65 | 1 70 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Coriander, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 95 | 1 00 |
| NUTMEGS, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 00 | Cumin, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Phosphate, precip., lb..... | 35 | 38 |
| NUX VOMICA, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Fennel, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Sulphide, oz..... | 5 | 6 |
| Powdered..... | 20 | 25 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb..... | 7 | 9 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz..... | 10 | 12 |
| OAKUM, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Flax, cleaned, lb..... | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHINOIDINE, lb..... | 15 | 10 |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 75 | Ground, lb..... | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Citrine, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Hemp, lb..... | 6 | 7 | Croton, oz..... | 75 | 80 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Mustard, white, lb..... | 11 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb..... | 60 | 2 00 |
| PEPPER, black, lb..... | 16 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Pumpkin..... | 25 | 30 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| PITCH, black, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Quince, lb..... | 65 | 70 | COCAINE, Mur., oz..... | 6 75 | 7 00 |
| Bergundy, true, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Rape, lb..... | 5 | 6 | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz..... | 75 | 80 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash..... | 2 25 | 3 25 | Strophanthus, oz..... | 50 | 55 | COLLODION, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Adhesive, yd..... | 12 | 13 | Worm, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 65 | 70 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz..... | 65 | 70 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb..... | 80 | 85 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | COPPERAS, lb..... | 1 | 3 |
| Lead, lb..... | 25 | 30 | White, Conti's, lb..... | 15 | 16 | DIURETIN, oz..... | 1 60 | 1 65 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 40 | ETHER, Acetic, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... | 25 | 40 | Sulphur, lb..... | 40 | 50 |
| White, lb..... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | SPERMACETI, lb..... | 60 | 65 | EXALGINE oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| RESORCIN, white, oz..... | 25 | 30 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz..... | 75 | 80 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... | 25 | 28 | Venice, lb..... | 10 | 12 | IODINE, lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Wax, White, lb..... | 50 | 75 | IODOFORM, lb..... | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Althea, cut, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Yellow..... | 40 | 45 | IODOL, oz..... | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..... | 5 | 6 | IRON, by Hydrogen | 80 | 85 |
| Blood, lb..... | 18 | 25 | Quassia chips, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Bitter, lb..... | 27 | 30 | Red Saunders, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Sacch., lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Blackberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Santal, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Chloride, lb..... | 45 | 55 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | | | | Sol., lb..... | 13 | 16 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb..... | 20 | 25 | | | | Citrate, U.S.P., lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Canada Snake, lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | | And Ammon., lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| Cohosh, black, lb..... | 15 | 20 | ACID, Acetic, lb..... | 13 | 50 | And Quinine, lb..... | 1 65 | 3 50 |
| Colchicum, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb..... | 45 | 30 | Quin. and Stry., oz..... | 25 | 35 |
| Columbo, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz..... | 30 | 35 | And Strychnine, oz..... | 13 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | German, oz..... | 11 | 13 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... | 50 | 50 |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Ferrocyanide, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Carbolic Crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Hypophosphites, oz..... | 25 | 35 |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb..... | 15 | | Calvert's No. 1, lb..... | 2 15 | 2 20 | Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 |
| Dandelion, lb..... | 20 | | No. 2, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 45 | Syrup, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Elecampane, lb..... | 15 | | Citric,..... | 60 | 65 | Lactate, oz..... | 5 | 6 |
| Galangal, lb..... | 15 | | Gallic,..... | 12 | 13 | Pernitrate, solution, lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Gelsemium, lb..... | 22 | | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Phosphate scales, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | | | Sulphate, pure, lb..... | 7 | |
| Ground, lb..... | 13 | 24 | doz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Exsiccated, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz..... | 8 | 10 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.... | 80 | 85 |
| Ginger, African, lb..... | 18 | 10 | Muriatic, lb..... | 3 | 5 | And Ammon Tartrate, lb. .. | 80 | 85 |
| Po., lb..... | 20 | 22 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | | | |
| Jamaica, blechd., lb..... | 30 | 35 | Nitric, lb..... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz | 2 28 | |
| Po., lb..... | 35 | 38 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 25 | 30 | 50c. bottles, per doz | 4 50 | |
| Ginseng, lb..... | 6 50 | 7 00 | Oleic, purified, lb..... | 75 | 80 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Golden Seal, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 20 | Oxalic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Carbonate, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| Gold Thread, lb..... | 90 | 1 15 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | odide, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb..... | 15 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Dilute, lb..... | 13 | 17 | Red, lb..... | 7 | 9 |
| Indian Hemp..... | 18 | 1g | Pyrogallic, oz..... | 35 | 40 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb..... | 5 | 6 |
| Ipecac., lb..... | 5 00 | 5 20 | Salicylic, white, lb..... | 80 | 85 | In packages, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| Powdered..... | 5 25 | 5 55 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Jalap, lb..... | 40 | 50 | Bottles, lb..... | 4 | 5 | Carbonate, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered..... | 45 | 50 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Citrate, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Kava Kava, lb..... | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 15 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| Licorice, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Salicylate, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| Powdered..... | 13 | 50 | ACETANILID, lb..... | 60 | 65 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Mandrake, lb..... | 13 | 15 | ACONITINE, grain..... | 4 | 5 | Carbonate, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Masterwort, lb..... | 16 | 18 | ALUM, cryst., lb..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Citrate, gran., lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb..... | 30 | 40 | Powdered, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 40 | 35 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .88o..... | 10 | 12 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb... | | 50 |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb..... | 40 | 45 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... | 1 05 | 1 10 | MENTHOL, oz..... | 40 | 45 |
| Pink, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb..... | 15 | 16 | MERCURY, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Parsley, lb..... | 30 | 45 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Pleursey, lb..... | 20 | 35 | Nitrate crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Ammon (White Precip.).... | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Poke, lb..... | 15 | 25 | Muriate, lb..... | 12 | 16 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.... | 1 05 | 1 15 |
| Queen of the Meadow..... | 18 | 18 | Valerianate oz..... | 55 | 60 | Calomel, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| | | | AMYL, Nitrite, ct..... | 16 | 50 | With Chalk lb..... | 1 50 | 1 85 |

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies

J. E. Seagram

Beeswax

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Calenders

Lawson & Jones
Torrance & Bain

Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons
E. Merck

Cigars and Tobaccos

J. Bruce Payne
And. Wilson & Co.

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Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews

Clough Corkscrew Co.

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Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

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J. S. Bennett

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Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries

The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
May Roberts & Co.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Paroubek Bros.

Drug Journals

Meyer Bros. Druggist
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Sydenham Glass Co.

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The Elliot & Co., Limited
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Lime Juice

Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

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The Elliot & Co., Limited
Gillett's Chemical Works
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

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Toronto Pharmacal Co.

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Canada Paper Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons

Dominion Paper Box Co.
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John Bond's Ink Co.
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British Chemists Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
Druggists' Corporation of Canada
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London Drug Co.
C. C. Richards & Co.
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Pharmaceutical Preparations

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F. Stearns & Co.
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W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
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Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm
Parke, Davis & Co.

Wall Papers

M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1901.

No. 3

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS,
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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DRUG REPORTS.

Our Advertisers.

A conscientious publisher of a trade journal is always anxious to promote the interests of those who advertise with him. The insertion of the first advertisement is merely the commencement of what should be made a paying contract for the advertiser. We are as anxious to have the advertisements changed for each issue as the advertiser can possibly be, as our experience of those who have been successful advertisers with us has proven conclusively the value of variety. A comparison of a number of journals published at different periods will show that in style of advertisement and character of composition the advertisers have adopted the frequent change idea. In the case of wholesale drug houses the entire character of the advertisement should be changed monthly, on account of the numerous items of a seasonable character they can offer from time to time. Specific articles, which it is desirous of keeping constantly before the readers, should be as conspicuously written up as possible; and in all cases the advertisement should evidence a sign of life by the donning of new and attractive apparel.

The space is what the advertiser pays us for, but the advertisement itself is what the subscriber reads, and the more attractively the space will be filled the more certainly will it be noticed. If it pays to put an advertisement in the paper the first time, it will assuredly pay to put it in several times, but each subsequent time should secure for it the cumulate influence which good advertising merits.

Moral—Change your ads.

Living on hope is like living on wind—a good way to get full, but a poor way to get fat.

Individuality in Business.

The business of the pharmacist, more than any other which is not of a purely professional character, is dependant upon the individuality of its votary.

It is a business which secures patronage largely through the faith of the public in the man who conducts it. When it is possible, the person who desires to take medicine prefers to have it compounded by the principal of the dispensary, and even when they are buying anything in a drug store about which they may want to ask a question, they prefer to have it answered by the druggist himself. The clerks employed may be thoroughly competent and deferentially and courteously attentive, yet they cannot take, in the minds of the patrons, the responsibility which the proprietor should assume. With the druggist, as with the physician, his assistant, no matter how capable, cannot take his place. The public may not pay too well for the attention they demand from him, but they want it just the same. When it is impossible for the druggist to wait on his customers personally, he should endeavor, if engaged in other duties, to be within sight of those who enter his place, to acknowledge their presence by a nod of recognition or pleasant greeting, so that they may feel his personal appreciation of their patronage, and that they are at liberty to consult him if they desire to do so. We have known many businesses fail through lack of attention on the part of the principal, and may say we have never known a successful business which had been built up without such attention. It may entail considerable sacrifice of personal comfort on the part of the druggist to pursue such a course for a number of years zealously; but, if his object is the building up and maintenance of a lucrative family and dispensing trade, he must place his indi-

viduality at the disposal of his customers to the utmost of his powers. It is not what he may like himself, but what his customers want, that he must consider.

Dispensing Charges.

It has always been a difficult matter to attempt to secure uniformity in dispensing charges, yet we are convinced that nothing would conduce more to the well being of pharmacy than the fixing of some generally recognized standard which could be maintained. About ten years ago the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association purchased a price-book which had for its object the establishment of uniformity in prices, not only for prescriptions, but also for other articles in common sale by pharmacists. At that time the existence of divisional associations throughout the whole province, and the adoption by them of this price book, created the hope that a basis might be established which would become general. For a time a certain amount of uniformity was secured, but the gradual encroachment of price cutting induced by the departmental stores soon rendered uniformity an impossibility. That the influence of such places still exists is unfortunately apparent, but that they can still exert so deterrent an influence is not so certain. The drug trade has recovered from its fright, and is again in a position to organize for its own benefit. We are pleased to note that a leading centre like Toronto, which undoubtedly feels the pressure of the cut rate influence more than any other Canadian city, has again organized an association for the mutual benefit of its members, and that a number of prominent pharmacists who were supporters of the former association are leaders in the new one. It is a hopeful sign that the practical business men have not lost faith in their profession and the benefits which can be derived from co-operative action. We respectfully commend for their consideration the subject used as a heading for this article, as we feel that if they can afford to take the lead in arranging for a fairly remunerative basis for dispensing charges, that every other town and village throughout the country can afford to follow their example.

Pharmaceutical Formulas.

This book, which is published by the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, England, is recognized as the most valuable work of its kind which has been published. *Drug Topics*, in speaking of it, says:

"The pharmaceutical press of two hemispheres hailed it as a complete departure from the old-fashioned lines, as the author added to the formulas hints from practical experiences as to compounding, putting up and pushing specialties. The press verdict has been endorsed by the drug trade of the world, which has brought out three editions of the book in a year, and many of those who have bought late have written regretting that they did not buy earlier, as the first use of it has frequently repaid the cost.

"There are nearly 700 pages in the book, and the formulas cover all departments of compounded goods which druggists handle.

"'Pharmaceutical Formulas' is not a hap-hazard collection of recipes. The compiler is a practical pharmacist, and every formula has been carefully tested prior to publication. Every formula is workable."

This book can now be supplied by THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST for \$2.25, postpaid.

Next!

And now it is the women that are the subjects of the physicians' displeasure.

A movement has been started for the establishment of a Woman's Hospital in Toronto, a hospital where women, who are graduates and licentiates of the Medical Council, will be in supreme control. The idea is a laudable one, and should, we think, receive the encouragement, not only of the general public, but also of the medical profession generally. But the intolerance of some members of the noble profession displays itself in an article in the last issue of the *Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, and the movement is likely to have strong opposition from the monopolists. Listen to the threat from the warlike editor. It is on a line with the actions of the physicians to which we referred in our last issue:

"Where a woman puts herself she must stay. Once she flaunts the small flag of independence, she must expect

war to the knife or a smile of pity. Let the medical woman take her stand in line at the box office of the Toronto General Hospital, and ask again and again for a seat right in the bald headed row, and see if she does not get it sooner or later, and, obtaining it, she will assume a position that will benefit her in the eyes of the profession, and give her a higher standing for all time to come."

Training Clerks.

The average drug apprentice will become largely what his preceptor makes him. When he is possessed of a good preliminary education, is affable, industrious and steady, he can be made an efficient and trustworthy employee. It is too much to expect that without advice and training he can pick up unaided, in the same period of time, the knowledge that will give him confidence in himself and that will inspire it in physicians and customers upon whom he is expected to wait. Immediately upon assuming the duties of an apprentice his preliminary work should be mapped out systematically for him by his master. He should be taken in hand either by the druggist or an advanced clerk and be required to familiarize himself with the names, purposes and general character of the most commonly used drugs and chemicals. Time should be regularly allotted to him each day for study of the various articles he handles. Questions should be asked of him along the line of his studies to note his receptivity, and explanations should be tendered him of the many puzzling things he is sure to encounter. Each day will enable him to see more clearly that the science of the business cannot be secured by merely waiting upon customers; and, if he is made of the right material, his judgment will direct him to learn all he can by every means he can of the business he has adopted for his life's work. The time spent by his master in training him or in having him study the various text-books which can give him the knowledge to make him a proficient clerk, will be repaid a thousand fold by the intelligent manner in which he will be enabled to conduct the practical duties assigned him. Knowledge is power, and power of this sort always begets confidence

TINCTURES

Although it may seem to be contrary to our pecuniary interests in the matter, we have a sense of pleasure whenever we learn of druggists applying themselves to the manufacture and preparation of their own galenicals and "proprietarys." We most heartily advocate such application, providing always that care is taken to ascertain with reasonable exactness the cost of the products, reckoning time as a factor of value or otherwise, as the case may be, and allowing for loss of materials.

We ask for your trade in this line when you can save nothing or very little by home manufacture. If you get our list with prices perhaps it may appear to you wise to order a good many of the items from us.

ASK and we will quote the whole list.



TOILET PAPERS

ENSIGN 5c. package
TOWN TALK.... 10c. package, large profit
GOLDEN ROD... 10c. package, reg. profit

DELEWARE 10c., perforated roll
COMET (Lachute Mills) 15c., perforated roll
Also Lachute Red band & Blue band, packages

Shell Brand Castile Soap in Cakes, Small and Medium

Paas' Easter Egg Dyes.
Kilborn's Clover and Malt.
Mulford's Vaccine Points.
Mulford's Vaccine Lymph.
Bismuth Formic Iodide.
Acid Cinnamic.
Potass Cyanide 99%.
Bluestone, large crystals.
Bluestone, small crystals.

Shell Brand Castile Soap, 2 lb., 2½ lb. and 3 lb. bars.

Fema Cura.
Kidney Cura.
Mineral Waters.
Pabst's Malt.
Hofbrau.
O'Keefe's Malt.
Wyeth's Malt.
Moth Camphor.
Camphor.

WE INVITE YOUR ORDERS OR ENQUIRIES.
LETTERS ARE ALWAYS SPECIALLY VALUED.

Elliot's Insect Powder
ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

 **The ELLIOT & CO. Limited**
TORONTO

Calendars

For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS

Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA,

One Gallon Mixed with 100 Gallons of Water Makes a
Strong and Efficacious Disinfectant.

LONDON SANITARY FLUID

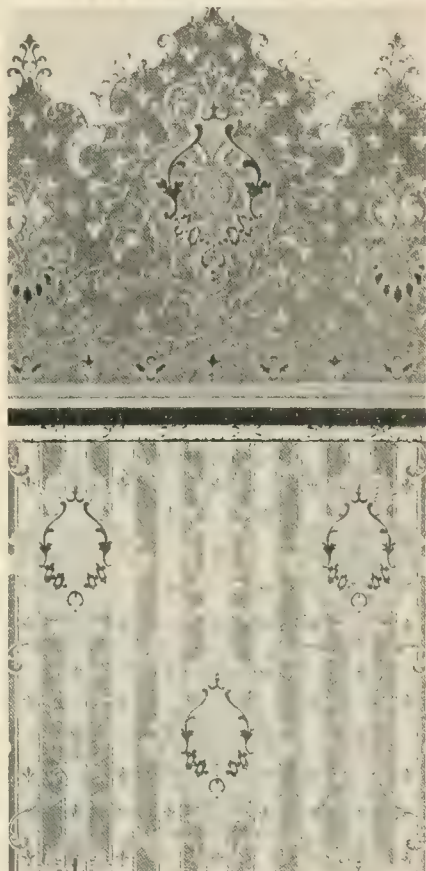
The Ideal Disinfectant.
True Germicide and Deodorizer.
A Powerful Antiseptic and Purifier.

LONDON SANITARY FLUID

can be diluted to the extent of 1 part in 100 of water, and will then make a strong and efficacious disinfectant solution. For sanitary purification of Dwellings and Tenement Houses, Water Closets, Sinks, Stables, Cattle Sheds, Public Schools, Railway Stations, Ferry Boats, Slaughter Houses, Hospitals, Workshops, Hotels, etc., it is unequalled.

Wholesale Agents:

The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONT.



Staunton

Wall Papers

How is your stock?

Within a fortnight or so at most, Spring Trade will open up with a rush.

Are you prepared to serve your customers to the newest, most artistic, most up-to-date and popular-priced papers?

If you're not, there's no excuse for you. We have the right goods, and will send you sample books of the STAUNTON, 1901, line on request. Drop a card.

Stauntons, Limited, TORONTO

Formerly M. Staunton & Co.

Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK**, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

—**SOLE PROPRIETORS**—

Evans & Sons, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,

23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada

and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 69 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST

without which no clerk can render his best service. From personal as well as knowledge acquired of clerks who have been through the hands of other druggists, the writer is aware that but few pharmacists do their whole duty by those who commit themselves to their care and teaching to be trained as future druggists. The apprentice who gets no training from his preceptor except such as may be furnished by the limited demands upon experience in the confines of the store in which he is engaged, will merely turn out a novice in the art of pharmacy when the time comes for him to present himself at College where the technique of his profession is expected to be explained.

College training is exceedingly valuable, and, under any circumstances desirable, but the young man who has been trained in the manner suggested during the active hours of his apprenticeship will be certain to acquire the College instruction more readily than the one who has not received it, and to graduate with proportionately increased honors when the test of examination determines his capabilities. The druggist who will do his full duty by his employees will at the time reap the benefit of their increased knowledge, and earn and deserve the lasting gratitude of his scholars.

A Polish for Aluminum Goods.

Aluminum is coming into such general use that the need for a special polish for the same is more and more felt (says the *Bayerische Industrielle und Gewerbe Blätter*). A mixture of 1 part of stearic acid, 1 part of fuller's earth, and 6 parts of tripoli (well and finely ground infusorial earth) is an excellent polish, and may be used either in hand or machine polishing. A mixture of vaseline and kerosene oil is an excellent application for protecting the surface of the metal. The same may be said of a solution of 37 parts of borax in 1,000 parts of water, with the addition of a few drops of ammonia water. To give the aluminum a natural, pure white color, dip the article in a strong solution of caustic soda or potash, and then into a bath of 2 parts of nitric and 1 part of sulphuric acid; thence into pure nitric acid, and, finally, into vinegar cut with water. Rinse in running water, and dry in hot sawdust. Burnish with a bloodstone burnisher.

Correspondence.

Questions from the Divisional Committee

Paisley, Ont.,

March 6, 1901.

To the Editor and Druggists of the Province of Ontario:

There has been a printed circular enclosed with each copy of the last Council minutes, which should be received by every registered druggist, but, Mr. Editor, if you will permit me, as chairman of the Divisional Committee and as the promoter of a "Divisional Committee," to take up space for a short explanation of that circular, I feel that replies might be more promptly and favorably sent to our worthy secretary.

First, the Divisional Committee is really a committee to look after or attend to commercial interests, but to have it more in harmony with a highly professional institution like the Ontario College of Pharmacy, some of the members of the Educational Committee objected to the use of that "vulgar" word commercial, and it was agreed to allow it to be called and become a standing committee under title of Divisional Committee.

Second, the Divisional (or Commercial) Committee proposed organizing somewhat along the same lines as the National Association of Retail Druggists have been formed. The organizing was to be done in each electoral district, and each electoral district might appoint proxies or delegates to meet at a provincial gathering.

This organization work would cost money. Who should pay for this?

I believe the only body who have, or should have the authority to spend money, so that as each druggist receives benefit each should pay equivalently, is the Council of the College of Pharmacy, of which every druggist in good standing is a member, and has a right to say how these funds should be spent.

The College is in a very good financial position. Would you, Mr. Druggist, support a movement to enlarge the college building?

Do you wish it sold (at a sacrifice, of course), and a larger, more modern building erected?

Do you favor more attention and money devoted to education work, or do you first wish the commercial interests of our craft to receive an earnest,

hearty and honest consideration at the council?

Your reply to that circular should be firm and prompt. You should see to it that your neighboring druggist reply Yes. Yes, if you wish the commercial interests to receive fair treatment.

If the council have no power to do commercial work, put a council there who will get power or authority to do commercial work.

Get out your circular and mail your reply at once.

Asking your pardon, Mr. Editor, for such a length of space, believe me, sir (as a druggist), Yours sincerely,

JAMES M. HARGREAVES.

Counter Practice.

The Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We frequently hear of the wonderful freedom of the Canadian people. It appears by your article on page 39 of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST for this month, that the druggists, at least of Eastern Canada, have yet to know what the freedom of older countries means.

I enclose copy of an article in the English *Pharmaceutical Journal* of Nov. 25, 1899: "Anyone, however ignorant, may prescribe for, visit, and treat a patient should he find anyone fool enough to let him do so. Only the 'practitioner' must not give out or use any title implying that he is a qualified medical man."

Yours truly,

TARAXACUM.

New Westminster, B.C., Feb. 26, 1901.

Buying and Overbuying.

It has been truly said that ours is a nation of great producers and great consumers. We make no mistake when we declare that it is a nation of gigantic enterprise. Manufacturing merchandise of every description and in great abundance as we do, no one need suffer because of lack of supply. As buyers we can get more than we need, with a little additional thrown in gratuitously. Big houses and little houses in competition with each other for trade fling out almost innumerable inducements to the retail merchant in matters of price, style, quality and finish, and even tempt him with extra datings and discounts. Occasionally

rebates are offered. Able and persistent salesmen are sent out, whose persuasive powers are so great that the retail merchant must possess unusual strength of mind to avoid falling a victim to their allurements.

The picture is not in the least overdrawn. It indicates the conditions with which every buyer must contend, whether he purchase for a wholesale house, for a department store, or for a store of any other description. The conditions apply with equal force to country merchants and to city merchants.

Everything is made extremely pleasant for the buyer. Accordingly, it is extremely easy to overbuy.

The successful buyer is one who is conversant with his business, and who is likewise a man of resolute character. He is one who keeps close tab on his stock, and who can tell you in a moment just what amount of stock he has on hand of every grade. He is one who studies his trade and the requirements of his customers. As a result, he knows what novelties he can sell and to what extent. He is always in position to regulate his purchase, and thereby keep his stock in proper condition. He is always wide awake and well informed on what is being offered in the market. Does he read? Yes. He carefully scans every trade journal that is issued touching the line of goods that he buys, and thereby he attains new ideas, and very frequently secures most valuable information. In a word, he is a thoroughly posted man.

More failures can be attributed to overbuying than to any other one cause, with perhaps the exception of incompetency and lack of capital. Overbuying is to be avoided only by close application, constant vigilance, and all-round information. To disregard possible overstocking is to invite embarrassment. The judicious purchasing of goods, in quantity as well as in kind, is one of the corner-stones of success.—*F. C. Brunhouse in the Spatula.*

The Stamp Tax Repealed.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill repealing the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, and also on perfumery and cosmetics. Both the wholesale and retail

drug trade are gratified that the tax has been done away with, and the manufacturers are, as may be supposed, highly pleased, as it made away with a large percentage of the profits. The repeal will take effect on July 1, 1901



John Uri Lloyd.

John Uri Lloyd, whose portrait we give above, is a chemist whose reputation is world-wide. He is one of the five Americans who was included in "Raber's Biography of the Eminent Pharmacists of the World," published in Geneva, Switzerland. From his early boyhood days he evidenced a wonderful aptitude for the study of botany and chemistry. He became Professor of Pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and resigned that position in 1887, being then elected President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Chemistry having become the passion of his life, it is but natural that his own original laboratory experiments should be the basis of his scientific works, and that his first novel, "Etidorpha," should be a scientific romance.

"Stringtown on the Pike" is his first venture in fiction. It is the story of his boyhood days, told with the vigor and realism of an eye-witness, that make his characters stand out on every page. These characters are many and varied, and each has a distinct individuality. Original, curious, and unique, many critics have compared this book to the works of Jas. Lane Allen, Dr. Weir Mitchell, etc.

A peculiar story of a peculiar people, it is not wanting in dramatic situations, and in the trial scene the author explains the expert evidence that condemned "Red Head," and the later experiments which destroyed this evidence based though it was on scientific authority.

All druggists should read the book.

Will Not Meet in Montreal.

The Board of Control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States have decided against holding their annual meeting in Montreal this year, as was at first intended. It is now thought that the place of meeting will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

The Antiquity of Modern Science

From time to time glimpses come to sight of the light that really existed, far beyond what is commonly supposed, in the esoteric knowledge of the ancient world. Much of the teaching of the earlier books of the Old Testament is now seen to be in accord with some of the most advanced sanitary science. Prof. Nuphtuli Herz Imber, in the *Denver Medical Times* for April, gives an insight into the medical teachings of the Talmud, from which we gather that most ailments were, even in those days, suppose to be due to little dangerous organisms termed "shedins" (destroyers), too small to be seen by the eye. These organisms were inhabitants of air, water, animals, and decomposed wood. Hogs and certain fishes were the creatures most infested by them. Leprosy was due to the presence of such organisms beneath the skin, and its origin was attributed either to eating certain fish or to wearing untanned hides. The ordinances which forbade spitting in the streets of Jerusalem allotted four cubits of space to each dweller in a room, and prescribed the investigation of the lungs and livers of slaughtered animals seem to indicate quite an up to date board of health some two thousand years ago, while the Talmudic admonition concerning flies as transmitters of disease, if better known, might have caused more respectful attention to be paid to the warning of the surgeon-general in respect to flies and typhoid in our late campaign. *E pur si muove*, but always in an orbit.—*Medical Journal.*

THE DOMINION DRUG CO.

HAMILTON LIMITED

Are you selling

CREAMERY
BUTTER
COLOR ?

Others are, and are
making

Big Profits

Try some with your next
order.

It is

Guaranteed

Purity - Price Promptness

OUR MOTTO

Make a note of it, and try us with
your next order.

We would like to have your enquiries for
prices on Blue Stone, Insect Powder,
Paris Green, Hellebore, Moth Camphor,
and other Spring goods.



The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
Manufacturing Chemists.
LIMITED.

Originators
Of

Concentrated Fruit Syrups

Our Specialties:

"TRUE FRUIT" FOUNTAIN SYRUPS
"TRUE FRUIT" CRUSHED FRUIT
"TRUE FRUIT" POWDERED CHOCOLATE
"TRUE FRUIT" EXTRACTS

Our prices may seem slightly higher, but Quality and Results will tell.

WE PAY FREIGHT

on orders of six gallons or over to all points in Ontario and Quebec. We make an allowance to all outside points of 12 cents per gallon when freight equals or exceeds that amount.

Handsome Colored Lithographed Banners

Most attractive to customers—Supplied free with first orders.

Rochester, N.Y.

— 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 Alice St. Toronto

Canadian Agency of Mather's Plaisters.

Mather's plaisters, so well known throughout the world, are likely to have a largely increased sale in this country, from the fact that a Canadian agency has opened for the distribution of the goods. Mr. J. Judd Mason, of Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed agent for the Dominion, and orders will be filled direct by him.

News Items.

A combination of manufacturers of Witch Hazel is reported from the United States. A company capitalized at \$3,000,000 is said to have purchased the principal factories in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company, of the Congo Free State, has declared a dividend of 700 per cent. on the stock of the company. The enormous profit is said to be indicative of the result of many Congo enterprises.

The business of the Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, Md., London, Eng., and Toronto, Can., has been sold to R. J. Drinkwater, of London, England, for \$200,000. The purchase includes all the good-will, patents, trade marks, etc., of St. Jacob's Oil and other proprietary remedies, but does not include the company's premises in Baltimore.

A reduction has been made in regard to duty, etc., on advertising circulars, etc., between the United States and Canada. As will be seen by the P.O. regulations given below, trade catalogues and price lists, which heretofore were subject to duty, are now admitted free:

"Advertising circulars are liable in Canada to a specific customs duty of 15 cents per pound, which duty Canadian customs officials are required to collect when such pamphlets arrive by mail, even though each pamphlet bears a different address. But bona fide trade catalogues and price lists of goods for wholesale, not exceeding three to any one address, are admitted to Canada free of customs duty. Almanacs, advertising periodicals and printed matter designed to advertise

the sale of goods by any person in Canada are not excluded in the exemption from duty granted to 'bona fide' trade catalogues and 'price lists.'"

Pharmacy Students' Annual Dinner.

The faculty and students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy held their annual dinner on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at the Arlington Hotel.

Last year the holding of this annual event was postponed, and the amount usually expended was devoted to the National Patriotic Fund.

The gathering this year was a very successful one and thoroughly enjoyable, the presence of the Premier of Ontario adding *eclat* to the event. The splendid dining-room was tastefully decorated with the college colors—red, yellow and black—and the students were out in force to give the last college yell and sing the last college song before the impending slaughter of the innocents in May—of which they were reminded by the cruel letter of regret from one of the examiners, who promised to make up for his absence by "a pleasant little interview" when the proper time comes. President Harry Bull, of the graduating class, did the honors, assisted by Secretary W. R. Vining and the following committee: Messrs. H. Yarnold, F. J. Butland, J. A. Buckham, E. Candow, J. A. Miller, T. M. Doyle, C. A. Hamlin and A. M. Sutherland. Among the guests were Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. Dr. Talling, Dr. Smith, President of the Veterinary College.

Speaking in reply to the toast "Canada," Premier Ross gave as his reasons for the long life of the British Empire its unity, continuity, and its unanimity. The kings of the Empire had the same blood that flowed through all the centuries separating us from Alfred the Great. There was no gap in the strain of Imperialism. Canada had led the way in the federation of the colonies, and to be a Canadian meant to be a citizen of a country whose possibilities could not be foretold. He hoped that Canadians would look the future in the face with the same dignity and calmness as the British.

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Education," Dr. Talling,

"Our College," by Harry Foote and John Hargreaves; "The Faculty," by Dean Heebner; "Board of Examiners," by Dr. C. R. Sneath, George A. Evans and W. Garland; "Medical Profession," by Drs. Fotheringham and McPhedran, "Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade," by Alfred E. Cox, L. McD. Hay and C. D. Daniels; "Our Athletes," by H. N. Smith and W. E. Fisher; "Sister Colleges," by Messrs. Gordon for McMaster, Pearson for Trinity, Grant for Upper Canada College, McKay for the Dental College, and Argue for the Normal School; "The Ladies," by C. Judd and J. Beattie.

The members of the faculty present, in addition to the Dean, were Messrs J. T. Fotheringham, M.D., A. T. Scott, M.D., and W. A. Kendall, Phm.B.

Vaccine.

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, are prepared to fill promptly all orders for "Vaccine," and for "Antidiphtheritic Serum."

This house is noted for prompt shipment, and special attention is given to mail orders, a feature so essential in the drug business to-day.

Extending Business Demands an Increased Executive Staff.

Owing to expansion of business, it has been deemed advisable to increase the executive staff of the W. J. Gage Co., Limited, publishers and manufacturing stationers, Toronto, Ont. The following are the officers of the company:

Mr. W. J. Gage retains the presidency, and Mr. George Spence the vice presidency.

Mr. W. P. Gundy has resigned the office of secretary-treasurer, and has been appointed general manager and treasurer.

Mr. F. Herbert Gage, who has had charge of the printers' supply department, has been elected to the directorate, and Mr. Francis Wright, for many years office manager, has been appointed secre ary.

Ichthyodin.—Trade name for a purified ichthyol, said to be free from the sulphones and the volatile oils of the latter.

TO THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to solicit your active interest in the sale of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** for this, their twenty-second season.

I am of the opinion that the sale of my goods can still be very largely increased, and I intend spending a large amount of money in creating a greater demand this year.

The retailer's profit on **WILSON'S FLY PADS** is very large and satisfactory, while no other Fly Killer gives anything like such results.

NOTE THESE FACTS

1. A packet of *Wilson's Fly Pads* has killed a bushel of flies.
 2. Each packet of *Wilson's Fly Pads* will kill more flies than three hundred sheets of Sticky Paper.
 3. No flies are left lying about if used as directed.
- All Canadian Wholesale Druggists sell *Wilson's Fly Pads*.

ARCHDALE WILSON, = = Hamilton

PROTECT Your Fruit Trees and
Potato Vines by spraying
them with _____

PARIS GREEN

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT
THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The **PARIS GREEN** made by the
CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited,
is guaranteed to be in strict accord-
ance with the Government Standard,
and will, therefore, give thorough
satisfaction.

The
**Canada
Paint
Company**
....LIMITED

Montreal
Toronto

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ($2\frac{1}{2}$ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St., Liverpool, England

Important to the Trade

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Trade to our

"Chewstick" Dentrifice

the important ingredient of which is a vegetable production of certain tropical countries. "Chewstick," in its habitat, is very extensively used, even in its crude, natural state, as a cleanser and beautifier of the teeth and gums, and to its remarkable cleansing and wholesome properties, the sets of clean, well-preserved and splendid teeth which its fortunate users possess, are entirely due. In our Dentrifice, this wonderful natural product constitutes the *base*. Such being the case, we claim that it is unique as a tooth paste, for all other preparations of the kind are simply chemical preparations. In addition to "Chewstick," the Dentrifice has in its composition certain well-known antiseptics which are intended to destroy any germ life that may be lurking in the cavities of decayed teeth, and a certain flavoring which will purify and sweeten offensive breath. We fully believe our Dentrifice to be the most effectual, the most wholesome and the most agreeable preparation for the teeth and gums ever introduced. For hours after its application, a cleansing, stimulating, refreshing and delightful glow or sensation pervades the mouth, which renders its frequent use a source of pleasure and satisfaction. A trial will convince the user that it is an article of very great merit, and that it really possesses all the good qualities we claim for it.

The Trade will find it most attractively put up in scarlet Florentine collapsible tubes. These are handsomely labelled and placed in suitable cardboard slides, also artistically labelled, and a dozen of these slides are in turn packed in a cardboard retainer.

For sale by the manufacturers

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington St. East, Toronto

Soda Fountains Soda Cylinders,

ALL REQUISITES
FOR THE SODA
AND ICE CREAM
TRADE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Geo. Sparrow & Co.

118 King Street East,
TORONTO, Ont.

Kola Tonic Wine

One of the most important modern discoveries has been the great value of kola nuts. Kola Tonic Wine is a scientific combination of the properties of this wonderful nut, with celery and pepsin. This combination has accomplished a scientific triumph because it has been proven that not only must disease of almost every kind give way to its health-giving properties, but it puts the system in such a condition of perfect healthfulness that is a practical proof against all disease. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and nervous diseases can be cured by using Kola, Celery and pepsin. Physicians recommend it ahead of all previous concentrated nourishments for building up the constitution.

Manufactured only by

Hygiene Kola Co.,

84 Church Street, - TORONTO.

Small Business.

Under the above heading the *Toronto Daily News*, in a recent issue, treats of the action of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario in the matter of prosecuting a number of druggists of this city for alleged counter-prescribing. It says:

"The Medical Council has not been particular as to the methods adopted for the elimination of competition in the profession. Not only are the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held in check with a very tight rein, and brought up with a jerk upon the slightest deviation from the straight course mapped out for them by the rules of this institution, but every possible effort has been made to prevent people having their little ailments treated in any other way than that prescribed by the Medical Council, or by any other persons than those authorized by this professional union.

The latest and perhaps the most despicable thing to the credit of the Medical Council is the summoning to the police court of certain druggists who were so unwise as to attempt to relieve the sufferings of poor people afflicted with some of the ordinary complaints, such as indigestion.

There is probably not a man in the city of Toronto who has not, in some period of his history, had occasion to make immediate application to a druggist for some local affection, the granting of which relief would have brought that druggist within the penalties of the law, and yet to deny assistance in such cases would be a brutal act upon the part of any man. It is evidently the intention of the Medical Council to prevent a man with the hiccoughs going to a drug store and getting a mixture to relieve it. The intention is that he shall first pay a dollar to some physician.

It is by actions such as these that the Medical Council forces upon public attention the fact that their powers are altogether too great, and that their body is the most tyrannical in the Dominion of Canada, exercising its power not only in the profession, but over the community whose representatives enfranchised it with extraordinary powers, which the council, in turn, seems anxious to apply in a most offensive and arbitrary manner. Some day the

people will take the regulation of these things into their own hands. The Medical Council will be deprived of the special privileges it exercises now, and that will come about because of the unreasonable manner in which the law is enforced by that body."

A Plea for the Commercial Pharmacist.

Druggists, as a class, have had the reputation of being poor business men. There is no reason why they should not be good business men, for the very qualities that go to make them good pharmacists—honesty, probity, concentration, attention to detail, method, originality, experimentation, order, study—are the qualities that go to make up the successful merchant. I think it is mainly a matter of pride that has held them back from success as merchants. College professors and the pharmaceutical press have in the past preached against the "commercial degeneracy of pharmacy," and some of them have urged the separation of pharmacy from the drug business. Of late years, however, progressive pharmacists have slowly awakened to the fact that there was money to be made in the retail drug business, if the purely commercial side of it, the side lines that have been added to pharmacy, were managed with the enterprise of any other class of merchandizing.—*W. A. Dawson, in Am. Drug.*

A Valuable Book for Dispensers.

An American exchange, in speaking of "The Art of Dispensing," says: "Ever since its first appearance in 1888 this English publication has been held in great esteem by pharmacists in all English-speaking countries, for it is what its title indicates, a valuable aid in the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions. It is not necessary here to enter upon a detailed description of the volume, since that has been done on previous occasions, and so it only devolves upon us to call attention to the greatly improved character of the new edition just issued. For not only has the text been increased by two hundred pages, but much of the old matter (two-thirds, we are told) has been entirely rewritten, so that we are practically presented with a new treatise. In this manner the present—sixth

—edition has been brought abreast of the times in the art of dispensing. In fact, the value of the volume is enhanced to such a degree as to suggest that those in possession of an old copy will find it desirable to discard it in favor of the new edition. The chapters notably on capsules, tablets, new remedies and incompatibilities are practically new. As before, Peter MacEwan, editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, has performed the work of revision."

This book can now be supplied from the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. The price is, postpaid, \$1.75

Sulphonal Poisoning.

According to Dietrich sulphonal is by no means so free from toxic action as is generally supposed. At least thirty cases of death from the use of the drug have been recorded in medical literature, he says. The dose which produces these harmful effects appears to be very variable. Oestreicher quotes a case in which a patient took 1,500 grams of sulphonal in six years without any ill effects. On the other hand, Schulz reports a case which ended fatally in which only sixteen grams were given in the month, and Helweg another fatal case resulting from the administration of 90 grams in three months. Numerous similar cases have been recorded. In the majority of these the patients were in a weakened condition, anæmic, with much impaired digestion, so that the sulphonal, which, in healthy individuals is dissociated and reabsorbed with difficulty, in these cases acquired a cumulative action which terminated disastrously. The symptoms of poisoning are intestinal pain, nausea and constipation. The urine is colored a deep cherry red. This coloration is often the first indication of the commencement of the toxic action.—*Midland Druggist.*

METHYLENE SULPHATE.—Dr. Delepin has prepared a crystalline compound, which he terms sulphate of methylene, by the combination of formic aldehyde with sulphuric anhydride in equimolecular proportions.—*Comp. Rend.*

HOMOCRESOL.—This name has recently been applied to guathol (guaia col ethyl). It is intended as a succedaneum for guaiacol topically as well as internally.—*Revue. Pract.*

Cacodylic Acid, Etc.

We are in receipt of *Merck's Digest No. 10* which treats of cacodylic acid and cacodylates, giving a general description of these new remedies, together with clinical reports as to their use by the medical faculty.

Acidum cacodylicum is dimethyl-arsenic acid, represented by the formula $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}(\text{OH})$. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and melts at 200°C . The acid is now, however, rarely prescribed, and various cacodylates and cacodyl compounds are used, the cacodylates of iron, mercury, guaiacol, potassium, calcium, magnesium, lithium, and quinine cacodylates, as prepared by Merck & Co., being suggested for clinical use.

A Paste that will Adhere to Anything.

Prof. Alex. Winchell is credited with the invention of a cement that will stick to anything. Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one-half ounces of fine starch, and one-half ounces of white sugar. Pulverize the gum arabic, and dissolve it in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by dropping in a lump of gum camphor, or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is very strong indeed, and will stick perfectly to glazed surfaces, and is good to repair broken rocks, minerals, or fossils. The addition of a small amount of sulphate of aluminum will increase the effectiveness of the paste, besides helping to prevent decomposition.—*Journal of Medicine and Science*.

Photographing Upon Marble.

The following process for making photographic impressions upon marble has recently appeared in a technical magazine, and is said to give very fine results. The surface of the marble is well smoothed but not polished. Upon this is spread a layer of the following mixture: Benzine, 500 grams; turpentine, 500 grams; bitumen, 50 grams; beeswax, 5 grams. This layer is allowed to dry, and the gelatine surface of

the photographic plate is then applied and an exposure of 20 minutes made by sunlight. After removing the plate, wash with gasoline, which takes off that part of the varnish which has not been acted upon by the light, and the image gradually appears. The action of the gasoline is stopped at the desired point by washing in a stream of water. The surface thus prepared is plunged into an alcoholic solution of Prussian blue, eosin-red, etc. When the color has penetrated by capillary action, the layer of varnish is taken off and the surface of the marble finely polished. In this way a permanent image of a fine color and great depth is obtained.

A Few Hints About Cloud Negatives.

Beginners very often make the mistake of thinking that to secure cloud negatives it is necessary to use a quick plate, the smallest stop, and the quickest shutter. Not only is this quite unnecessary, but it is quite undesirable.

In the first place, the most useful cloud negatives for pictorial purposes are not obtained on the very brightest days, but on the half and half sun and cloud kind of days.

Next, a very small stop tends to accentuate the effects of light contrast *i.e.*, to make the shadows come relatively darker than they are, or than we desire them to be for pictorial purposes.

Again, a very small stop gives us more detail than the ordinary observer sees or wants to see. For pictorial purposes we do not require to show every minute detail of cloud form, but simply the larger masses and groupings of form, and of light and shade.

Thirdly, a very quick exposure very often means under exposure. For one can under expose clouds just as well as any other light and shade subject. Under-exposure again means exaggerating the contrast effects of light and shade.

Speaking generally, from personal experience and also from extended observation of the failures and successes of many others, we unhesitatingly offer the following advice to beginners on this topic:

Plate.—Do not use a very rapid plate, nor a very slow plate, but one of moderate rapidity.

Stop.—Do not use a very small stop,

but rather prefer a fairly large aperture, say $f16$ or $f22$ as smallest.

Exposure.—Do not try to see how quick you can work your shutter, but how slow you can go without overdoing the exposure. The actual time will vary very greatly with month, hour, plate, stop, and weather. It may be "cap off and on," or 1-100th second.

Development.—Here, again, the beginner is apt to "try and get out all the detail in the shadows." This, in other words, very often means prolonged development and a strong negative, which takes a long time to print and gives very "contrasty results."

In general terms, the best kind of cloud negative is thin and delicate, no clear glass, and no very dense deposits. The developer best for this is one which gives detail rather than density, *i.e.*, metol rather than hydrochinone, or ortol may be recommended.—*F.C.L., in London Amateur Photographer*.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge St., who conducts the Drug Exchange, informs us that he has several very inviting drug businesses for sale. A post card to him will give you full particulars.

The following students have just completed a course in optics and spectacle fitting at the Canadian College of Optics under the tuition of Dr. W. E. Hamill, viz.: J. A. Mitchell, Atwood; W. T. Liddell, Cornwall; W. L. Phelps, Kemptville; H. Benjamin, Toronto; R. M. Bell, Orangeville. The next college course commences March 19.

Bonducin.—The bitter principle of bonduca seed. It has been found efficient, in doses of 10 to 20 cgm., in intermittent fevers.

Heiko.—Trade name for a new composite synthetic oil, used in perfumery, and consisting of a mixture of jasmon and indol. It is an exact reproduction of the odor of the freshly opened jasmine bloom.

Ichthargan.—Trade name for a combination of ichthyol and silver, containing 30 per cent. of silver bound up with ichtyolsulphonic acid containing 15 per cent. of sulphur. It appears as a brownish, odorless powder, completely and readily soluble in water.

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PHOTO ALBUMS in large variety, including Celluloid, Plush, Leatherette and fine Leather Covers.

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CELLULOID BOXES (Fine American), fitted Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, Manicures, Shaving Cases, Smoker Sets, Necktie Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

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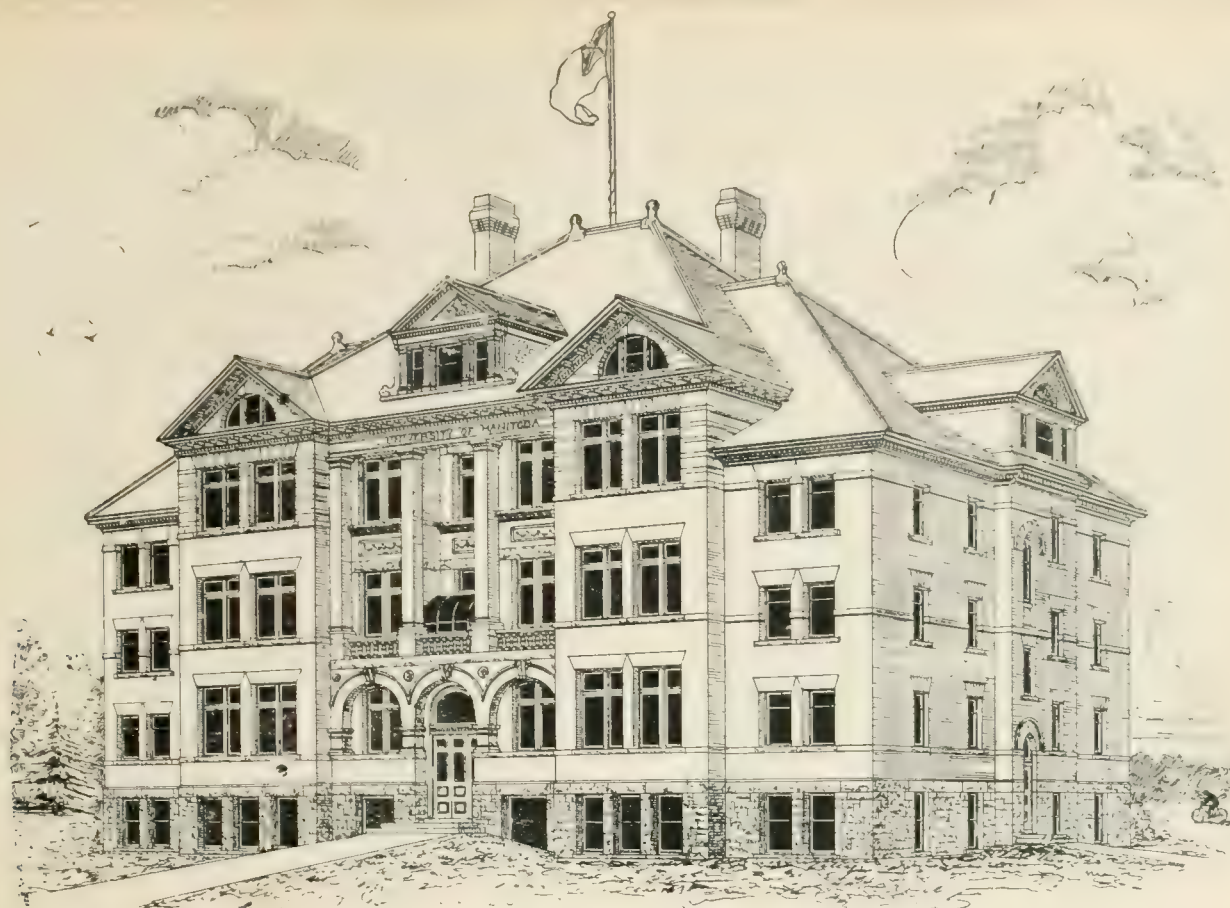
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Full line of Import Samples will be displayed in our new Toronto Sample Rooms during the months of March and April. It will pay you to see them.

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146-148 Front St. West
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TORONTO



Manitoba University Building.

Manitoba University.

The cuts which we print in this issue, showing the Manitoba University building and the Board of Studies, bring before us the growth of educational institutions in Canada in a way that speaks much for the advantages enjoyed by young men and women throughout the provinces. The first examination in connection with the Manitoba University took place in May, 1878, when seven candidates presented themselves; in 1900 the number reached 435, which, considering the population of the province, was exceedingly gratifying. The new building, which has just been completed at a cost of about \$60,000, is a credit to the province and to its capital city, Winnipeg. The land on which it stands, nearly seven acres, was donated by the Dominion Government.

Antineon Locher.—A preparation of sarsaparilla, portulacca and veronica officinalis, used in affections of the stomach and bladder.

Kineurin.—Trade name for quinine glycerophosphate.

Gleanings

Actineon.—A tincture-like liquid, said to contain sarsaparilla, portulacca, etc., and used in diseases of the bladder, it is claimed with high satisfaction. It is also recommended in certain diseased conditions of the stomach and intestines.

Propionyl-Salicylic Acid.—A new combination of salicylic acid obtained by causing it to be acted on by propionylic anhydride. It crystallizes in white leaflets, which melt at 90° C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol, but dissolves with difficulty in water.

Cascarine Leprince.—Name for a crystalline principle obtained from *Cascara sagrada*, with the formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$. It possesses the aperient and cholagogue properties of cascara, with apparently no evil sequelæ. It comes into trade in the shape of an elixir and also in pills.

IN PLACE OF IODOFORM.—Iodochloroxyquinoline or vioform is stated by Tomaskin to be one of the most efficient of the substances introduced to re-

place iodoform. Not only does it possess marked antiseptic and germicidal properties, but it is also free from toxicity, large doses when injected being completely and harmlessly eliminated.—*Oester. Zeits. fur Pharm.*

NEW METHOD FOR MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—A. Archetti (Boll. Chim.-Farm.) utilizes the property of hydrogen peroxide to precipitate metals from their solutions for the preparation of mercurial ointment. He dissolves 1 gram of mercuric chloride in water, adds 25 Cc. of 3.6 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide and heat to the boiling point. To the still warm liquid he then adds 10 to 15 Cc. of 50 per cent. potash solution, continues the heat for 5 minutes and allows to cool. The dark brown powder is now washed by decantation and then incorporated with lard to produce the ointment.

FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR.

The following method of powdering camphor to produce flowers of camphor was recommended: Powder the gum with the aid of a mixture of equal parts of stronger ether and alcohol, and before sifting add 1 per cent. of white petrolatum and 5 per cent. of milk



Board of Studies of Manitoba University.

sugar, and triturate until fairly dry. Expose to the air spread out on paper for fifteen minutes and pass through a moderately fine wire sieve, using a stubby shaving brush to work it through.

ZINOL.

A mixture of zinc acetate, 1, and aluminium naphthol-sulphonate, 4, has recently been introduced under this name as a remedy for gonorrhœa. It is injected in the form of 1.5 to 3.0 in 1000 aqueous solution. — *Union Phar.*, 41, 3.

Leisure Moments

Husband—I see they're advertising bargains in patent medicines at Kutt & Price's drug store.

Wife—Isn't that too aggravating? There isn't a thing the matter with any of us. — *Philadelphia Record*.

SENT OR UNSENT.—Mr. Dooley: Gimme a bar of soap, please.

Mr. Druggist: Yes, sir. Do you want it scented or unscented?

Dooley: Aw, niver mind; I'll just take it wid me.

"O, yes, her father is rich. He got his money through an invention that

was designed to obliterate one of the crying needs of the time."

"What was it?"

"An improved nozzle for a nursing bottle." — *Chicago Times*.

Doctor (on second visit to see a boy who had swallowed a copper cent)—How is the boy this time?

Anxious Mother—No change yet. — *Facotum*.

"I hate to be in debt."

"Don't like to pay interest, eh?"

"No, it's the principal of the thing that bothers me." — *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Grocer—Yes, sir, this grano grino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is pre-digested.

Mr. Fadsby (shuddering)—Bless my soul! By whom?

A FORTUNATE FELLOW.

Kelly—Who was it hit ye?

Cassidy—Sure, Oi dunno! 'Twas in a crowd!

Kelly—Thin ye are in luck! Now ye won't have to get licked ag'in thrying to lick th' fellow thot hit ye! — *Puck*.

The Truth Pays in Business.

Bear in mind that the goods in your store are always best sold by telling truth concerning them. Plain facts have their heaviest weight when unembellished with extravagant and unnecessary statements. The salesman who tells the customers plain truth has the verification of his language in the goods themselves, never has need for long explanations and is assured of the customers returning to him. Never forget that the best work of merchandising, the bit of it that shows the greatest record for the expenditure, is the forcing out of goods at their proper time and in the proper manner. You cannot get all there is to be had from your stock if you let it lie on shelf and counter until it is called for, that is laziness pure and simple and will bring only the returns that it deserves. By act and tongue keep speaking the words that fitly put merchandising on the level of public esteem where it belongs. The disrepute which a store obtains is more from its own shortcomings than from any other cause. — *Keystone*.

It is better to know nothing than to know what is not so.

SWEET FLY POISON DISCS

VERY NEATLY PUT UP
3 DISCS IN EACH ENVELOPE

100 Envelopes packed in attractively labelled wooden box which also
contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding
Disc when moistened.

PRICE, With Druggist's Name, \$2 00 PER BOX.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, TORONTO and
MONTREAL.



ELMWOOD, September 3, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: Kindly send one case Fly Poison Discs Kill'em Quick with my name on
envelope as before. It is the best I ever handled, at least my customers think so.

Yours truly,

R. H. McNALLY.



For Cementing on to Glass only.

Is a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

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| " 4 " "..... | 16 cts. | "..... | 20 cts. |
| " 6 " "..... | 24 cts. | "..... | 30 cts. |

The Gold is fired into the glass, and is therefore very durable. These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

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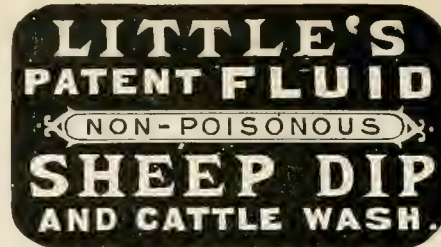
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And other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

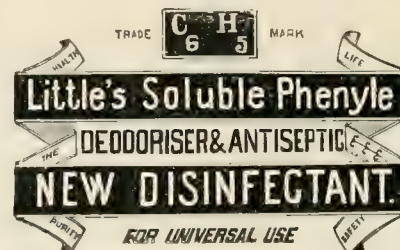
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Don't Kill Your Goose

THE GOOSE that lays the Golden Eggs for the Drug Business to-day is undoubtedly the sale of Non-Secret Remedies.

You can only build and hold a permanent trade on these goods, by selling the best the market produces.

The Golden Eggs are not so plentiful in the Drug Store Basket that you can afford to risk this trade by selling goods you are not sure of.

You know Stearns' are always right.

Don't Kill Your Goose

Ruts Fatal to Success.

A merchant who feared that he might be getting into ruts, recently invited a friend to inspect his establishment. As he explained his various methods, the friend was quick to see faults and offer suggestions. The merchant now claims that this interview pointed out to him ruts, the elimination of which has saved him a hundred dollars a week.

Perhaps you cannot see the ruts you are running in. If you ask some friend or some one who don't lie to please you, how your store or factory, or place of business looks, how it compares with other places of business, he will probably point out a rut or two. If you are an employee the same rule holds good.

It is an easy matter to get into a rut and very difficult to get out. What is to-day a dangerous rut may have been a perfect method at a time not long past, but conditions and times change. This is an era of up to date methods.

Ten years ago, if you did not happen to have what your customer wanted, he would take the best substitute you had. To-day he will get just what he wants from your neighbor. Almost any kind of a store would do twenty-five years ago; to-day it must be well furnished, well lighted, well kept, and must have bright, courteous salesmen or the best customers will not patronize it.—*Exchange*.

TO FILL COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—F. Edel, in the *Spatula*, gives this advice on filling collapsible tubes: "To those who have had no experience in filling collapsible tubes with tooth paste or toilet creams, I would say that I have found nothing as handy as a large-barreled metal syringe. Remove the pipe and fill the barrel with paste and then force the given quantity into the tube and close with a broad pair of pincers (which are furnished by the manufacturers for that purpose). It only requires a little ingenuity, however, to improvise pincers that will close the tubes nicely, and any tinsmith can make a suitable apparatus for filling the tubes."

Mercuriol is nuclein combined with 10 per cent of mercury.

Globone is a food preparation said to be obtained by splitting up the nucleo-albumins.

Incompatibility in Prescribing.

Incompatibility may be defined as "any unintentional change which not ably interferes with the elegance, usefulness or safety of a prescription," and it may be physical, chemical or therapeutical. The golden rule in prescribing is to avoid as far as possible any chemical action amongst the ingredients of a mixture, unless such action is deliberately desired. It would not be difficult to find examples of the unintentional infringement of the principle. A physician wrote a prescription for a child containing potassium chlorate, syrup of iodide of iron, simple syrup, spirit of chloroform, and water. The mixture gradually darkened, and in a few hours deposited iodine in abundance. In this condition it was given to the patient, with the result that serious symptoms set in, and terminated fatally. It is sometimes forgotten that most alkaloids are practically insoluble in water, and that they do not readily form carbonates, so that they should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates or hydroxides; for example, morphine acetate with sodium bicarbonate, or liquor strychninæ with the aromatic spirit of ammonia. A mixture was once ordered containing potassium bicarbonate, solution of strychnine, and compound infusion of gentian. The bottle was finished up to the last two doses, and laid aside for a fortnight. A sediment was then noticed, and after taking the last dose the patient suffered severely from strychnine poisoning. A lady lost her life by taking a mixture of strychnine and potassium bromide. The last dose contained all the strychnine. A patient died not so very long ago as the result of taking a mixture containing liquor arsenicalis and liquor strychninæ, and the physician was indicted for culpable homicide. One of his prescriptions contained liquor arsenicalis, liquor strychninæ, tincture of strophanthus, and tincture of capsicum.

Speaking of the insolubility of alkaloids in water, it is as well to remember that in the case of effervescing medicines the solution of the alkaloid should always be added to the acid bottle. Another point often forgotten is that basic salts, such as bismuth subnitrate, slowly decompose alkaline bicarbonates, especially in a warm room. A chemist dispensed a pre-

scription containing sodium bicarbonate, bismuth subnitrate, aromatic spirit of ammonia, spirit of chloroform, and water. After the bottle had been put aside for an hour it burst. Some combinations are not only chemically incompatible, but form true explosive compounds. When liquid ammonia or compound camphor liniment is added to tincture of iodine the color of the iodine is discharged and a black precipitate forms—the so-called iodide of nitrogen. This is a most unstable substance, and when dry is highly explosive. Chromic acid, if concentrated, will set fire to glycerine or alcohol. A lotion was ordered containing half a drachm of chromic acid in four ounces of glycerine. The dispenser dissolved the chromic acid in a little water, added the glycerine, and shook up the mixture, with the result that the flask was shattered by a violent explosion. Accidents have frequently occurred in dispensing potassium permanganate, and an unfortunate pharmacist had to dispense a mixture of ten parts each of permanganate and alcohol and fifteen parts of distilled water. Scarcely had the bottle been corked when an explosion took place, spurting the boiling liquid into his face. He nearly lost the sight of one eye, and was disabled from work for more than a month.

These are some of the inconveniences which follow the neglect of the study of pharmacy by physicians. Dr. Walter Smith's papers are full of examples of this description, and he has done well in calling attention to them.—*British Medical Journal*.

Rapid Method of Preparing Wine of Quinum.

Apothecary Fageardie, of St. Privet (Corrèze), in the *Bulletin Commercial*, recommends the following as a rapid and convenient method of preparing wine of quinum (crude alkaloidal quinine).

"I commence," says he, "by rubbing up in a mortar sufficient quinine—or 4 gr. 50 cgm. (according to the Formula of Dujardin-Beaumetz), with from 300 to 350 ccm. alcohol of 90 per cent. After thorough trituration I add, drop by drop, hydrochloric acid, until I obtain a liquid of a rather deep amber yellow color.

"The wine preferred by me is a generous white Malaga, and to sufficient

of this to make one liter, I add the solution of quinium. If there is any clouding on addition, I add, drop by drop, sufficient hydrochloric acid to make it perfectly limpid. This may produce acidity, but on standing over night the wine will be found to be neutral.

"Wine prepared in this way has remained neutral for many months—indeed, I have some samples that I have had for upwards of two years and which are still limpid." — *National Druggist*.

To Distinguish Between Citrate and Tartrate of Iron or Potassium Tartrate.

To differentiate the two bodies, Griggi recommends the following process: Dissolve a few scales of either substance in 5 ccm. of water and add an equal volume of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium salicylate. If the sample be citrate of iron, a pomegranate red will at once appear; whereas, if it be tartrate of iron or potassium, there will be no immediate color reaction.

Syrup of Ferric Bromide.

A writer in the *Annales de la Poly-clinique de Lille* communicates a formula for syrup of iron sesquibromide, which reads as follows:

| | Parts. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Bromine | 10 |
| Iron filings | 5 |
| Distilled water | 16 |
| Syrup of orange flower | 400 |
| Syrup | 1570 |

Introduce the bromine and water into a flask and add the iron filings in very small amounts at a time, until the reaction is complete. Toward the end, should some iron remain undissolved, a gentle heat may be applied. Filter the greenish solution of ferrous bromide and wash the filter with enough distilled water to bring the filtrate up to 30 parts. Divide the filtrate into two portions, placing one-half in a flask and adding two parts of bromine. Assist solution by agitation, and then expel excess of bromine by the application of a gentle heat. Mix the two solutions and incorporate with the syrups.

One tablespoonful of the finished product represents 0.1 gramme of sesquibromide of iron. Owing to its ready reduction to the ferrous state

the syrup should be prepared only as needed. It is red when just finished, but almost immediately after becomes colorless, due to the cause mentioned. — *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Quinine Glycero-Phosphate.

Professor Prunier finds that the method of preparing glycerophosphate of quinine from quinine sulphate and glycerophosphate of lime by double decomposition is liable to produce a certain amount of calcium sulphate under some conditions of temperature and with some dilutions of alcohol. He prefers Faliere's method, whereby glycerophosphoric acid is saturated with hydrate of quinine, modified to this extent, that the glycerophosphoric acid is prepared at the time by treating an aqueous solution of glycerophosphate of lime in the cold with oxalic acid in molecular proportions. The calcium oxalate carries down with it a little glycerophosphate, but that does not matter; it is necessary, however, to avoid the use of an excess of oxalic acid, lest oxalate of quinine be subsequently formed. The main points of the process are as follows: A saturated solution of glycerophosphate of lime is slowly poured into a solution of oxalic acid, with careful agitation until the former is slightly in excess, as indicated by filtering off a portion and adding oxalic acid to the filtrate, when a precipitate should form. The mixture is allowed to stand for some hours in order to precipitate the whole of the oxalic acid, and then filtered. The filtrate should give a faint precipitate when a portion is treated with oxalic acid, and have an acid reaction; to it is then added, little by little, a slight excess of powdered quinine suspended in water, and the mixture is set aside till it has an alkaline reaction to tournesol. The saturation is effected in the cold at first, and afterwards at the boiling point, in order to dissolve the quinine. Hot filtration is then resorted to, in order to remove excess of quinine; lastly, the filtrate is cooled to induce crystallization of the basic glycerophosphate of quinine. The salt so obtained crystallizes with five molecules of water, and has the following composition: Quinine, 70; glycerophosphoric acid, 19; water, 11. It is soluble in about 600 parts of cold water and in

less than 100 parts of hot water; it is readily soluble in alcohol, in glycerine, and in acids, but less soluble in ether and in chloroform. At 60° C. the salt turns brown and begins to decompose; it should be dried, therefore, at the temperature of the air. — *Journ de Pharm. (Phar. Journal)*.

Some Menthol Combinations.

Menthol Anticatarrrhal.—Menthol, 15 parts; boric acid powder, 30 parts; ammonium chloride, 55 parts. Mixed together.

Menthol Chloral.—Equal parts of menthol and chloral hydrate are melted together at 30 deg.; the resulting oily liquid is applied in cases of toothache and facial neuralgia.

Menthol Cholera Drops.—Menthol, 6 parts; tincture of vinegar, 8 parts; tincture of opium, 10 parts; ethyl alcohol, 76 parts. Ten to 15 drops every half hour.

Menthol Ice.—Ten parts of spermaceti are melted with 10 parts of paraffin oil, and 10 parts of menthol added. To be rubbed on the nose for catarrh.

Menthol Ointment.—Paraffin oil, 5 parts; lanolin, 85 parts. To be melted together, and menthol, 10 parts, added. To be rubbed on the forehead for headache, hemicrania, etc.

Menthol Toothache Drops.—Menthol, 8 parts; chloroform, 8 parts; alcohol, 95 per cent., 84 parts. Apply to the cavity of the tooth on a piece of cotton-wool.

Menthol Vinegar.—Menthol, 3 parts; vinegar, 97 parts. To be used with water as a gargle.

Menthol Wine.—Two parts of menthol are dissolved in 6 parts of French brandy, and 6 parts of glycerine in 85 parts of Tokay wine are added.

Mentholin.—Ten parts of menthol are dissolved in 78 parts of 95 deg. alcohol, and 12 parts of strong ammonia liquor added. A smelling salt. — *Amer. Therap.*

Menthol Oil.—Sixteen parts of menthol are dissolved on a water bath in 84 parts of olive oil.

Elosine.—According to the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, this is a trade name given to a resinoid substance obtained from the root of *Chamadirum luteum* (Gray), a Melanthacea. It has tonic, diuretic, vermifuge and emmenagogue properties.

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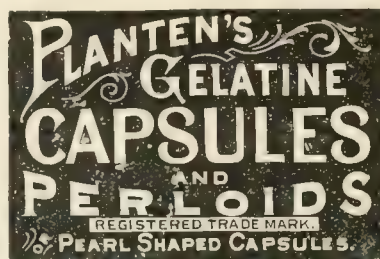
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Discoloration of Syrup of Iodide of Iron.*

By F. W. HAUSSMANN, Philadelphia, Pa.

The causes of the color-change in syrup of ferrous iodide have frequently been investigated, and the published statements resulting from these researches cannot be regarded as conclusive. Chemical decomposition of the ferrous iodide, indicated by the liberation of iodine, or the formation of ferric compounds, furnish the basis upon which the majority of investigators agree. A consideration of the process of preparation, involving the several steps, especially the common mistake of the tyro to filter the iron solution while yet brown, will readily explain the universal acceptance of such statements.

It has, however, been observed by many pharmacists that the syrup, despite the efforts at preservation by following a number of contradictory suggestions, such as exposure to direct sunlight on one hand, and entire exclusion of light on the other, gradually turns darker. The fact that application of the starch test gave negative evidence of the presence of free iodine indicated the necessity of another explanation. This was believed to be found by advancing the theory that a ferric compound is formed, and the statement that ferrous iodide changed to ferric iodide or oxyiodide was accepted as conclusive. This change probably takes place if an aqueous solution of ferrous iodide is evaporated with the view of obtaining the salt, but, based upon results obtained from the examination of a number of specimens of various ages and shades of color, the writer questions if this takes place in the syrup, as in an examination of some fifteen discolored samples not one reacted for the presence of ferric compounds. This result practically excludes this theory, and the cause of discoloration must be sought elsewhere.

Recently the action of free acids upon syrups has received attention, and the changes produced thereby have been described. Considerable work still remains to be done in this direction, and the action of metallic salts, particularly those of an acid reaction, upon saccharine solutions demands exhaustive investigation.

Regarding the reaction of ferrous iodide, the statements of the Pharmacopœia are contradictory, the saccharated iodide being stated to have a slightly acid and the syrup a neutral reaction. Founded on the results of an investigation carried on for some time, the writer inclines to the belief that the action of the iron salt, without itself undergoing any chemical change, causes discoloration of the syrup. The amount of heat employed in preparing the syrup also has an important influence.

The following reasons may serve to substantiate these assertions: Ferrous iodide is not the only iron salt which, with the influence of heat, causes darkening in syrup. A syrup of ferrous sulphate, containing 10 per cent. of the salt, prepared by dissolving sugar in an aqueous solution and heating to boiling, on standing from four to six months with exposure to light, turned from a light green to a brown color. Examination at the expiration of six months, with the view of determining the possible formation of a ferric compound, gave a negative result.

Identical results were obtained with a syrup containing 10 per cent. of ferrous chloride.

The influence of temperature is demonstrated by the fact that syrups prepared by dissolving the sugar in the iron solution at a temperature below the boiling point possess greater stability than those heated to boiling. The addition of hypophosphorus or other acids exerts no influence except to prevent the liberation of iodine. Several specimens of the syrup to which hypophosphorus acid was added, originally of a bright green color, have gradually turned brown. The premature addition of an acid may cause the syrup to rapidly change in color. In one instance, where this possibility was considered, the addition of hypophosphorus acid to a boiling bright-green syrup was followed by an immediate change to dark brown. This points to the immediate necessity of adding the acid only to the perfectly cold syrup.

This color-change may also be noticed if a small quantity of the syrup, either with or without an addition of acid, be heated to boiling and the heat continued. Caramelization will be the consequence.

Brief mention may be made of the

restoration of discolored syrups of iodide of iron. Specimens containing free iodine may be restored by the well-known practice of digestion with iron filings. Care in the regulation of heat must be observed, and addition of sufficient water to restore the original weight of the syrup should not be neglected.

A syrup in which the brown color is due to caramelization is difficult of restoration. Animal charcoal will remove some of the brown color, but the writer has never been able to completely restore the original bright-green color by this method.

It may incidentally be mentioned that if further investigation should prove this action of iron salts upon saccharine solutions to be true, the color-change in elixirs containing scaled iron salts, which is the source of much annoyance to the pharmacist, is thereby explained.

How to Increase the Sale of Perfume.*

By C. J. SACKSTEDER.

The perfume department in our drug stores is an interesting and delightful, as well as a profitable one.

To increase the sale of perfume the principal medium to employ is, of course, advertising.

The daily newspaper furnishes, perhaps, the best means of conveying to the minds of the public, and appealing to their purses, that your delicate odors and delightful extracts are to be desired. Neat cards with dainty samples of a certain favorite odor attached, distributed among the people as souvenirs, please them and bring them to your perfume counter, though it may be for any other odor than the one advertised.

It is foolish for a druggist or dealer in perfumes to give a lot of talk about his perfumes and perfume department, unless both appearance and reality substantiate what he is saying.

The perfumes in the store should be neatly and tastefully arranged. The goods sold in bulk in a very convenient and proper place. The fancy goods must be arranged nicely in a show case which occupies a conspicuous position.

Ladies all like perfume. Treat them

* Prize paper read at the last annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

* *American Journal Pharmacy.*

to it by scenting their handkerchiefs when they visit your store. Tell them about the particular odor you have presented in this manner, and if they like it they will be sure to get it the next time they want perfume.

If a customer brings an unsuitable bottle, for instance an eight-ounce or even larger (as it sometimes happens), for 25 cents' worth of perfume, present the person with a smaller bottle, accompanied by a polite remark, such as: "I'll give you a nice glass stoppered bottle to keep your perfume in." This glass stoppered bottle later on acts greatly as an incentive to purchase more perfume and the donor is sure to be remembered.

All manufacturers have a long list of odors. As we cannot keep them all we must limit our purchase to the better odors and carry those of all leading manufacturers. In this way we can satisfy the public and give them anything they may want.

A good salesman can increase the sale of perfume to a great extent. He will show the perfumes well while making a sale. He will remark about some late odors just received, show them and allow their delicate fragrance to be inhaled. Give customers a good look at your goods instead of hurrying them into buying something which they perhaps would rather not have had.

We should make a study of perfumes, learn how they are made, where manufacturers are located, etc., etc., so that a customer can be readily answered correctly any question he may ask.

A window display of perfume is a great advertiser; I think the best manner to advertise them in this way is to display only one odor at a time and dress the window accordingly. For instance, if we are showing violet perfume, the decorations and colors of our show bottles should all have exactly the same color as the violet perfume we are showing. We can use colored waters in showing goods in this way, thereby not only protecting our goods from the injurious sunlight, but also making it appear as though we have a mammoth stock. If in the violet season, or if violets can be procured, bunches of them in the window make the trim a very attractive one.

If the perfumes we are showing are white rose or red carnation, we can use

white or red carnations to beautify the displays. The prices should be conspicuously displayed in the windows and mention should be made that any other odor can be had at prices ranging from so and so to so and so.

Circular letters are also an excellent means of gaining new customers as well as reminding our old patrons of arrivals of new odors, or calling their attention to our perfume department.

These letters should be sent mainly to the better class of people, and to those who, we know, purchase perfumes.

A good quality of paper should always be used, as an inelegant and cheap grade will not make the impression that is made with a neat and good quality of paper.

Perhaps the greatest piece of advertising we can accomplish is the scenting of a public building, for instance, an opera house. Select a time when a good entertainment is to be given and when the house will be filled with people. The perfume can be sprayed with large atomizers a half hour before the doors open. Large placards should be hung up in conspicuous places, announcing (in large type) that the house has been perfumed by "Jones, Smith & Co." A blotter scented with the odor and giving the name of it, where it can be purchased, also the price, should be placed on every seat. The manufacturer will be glad to aid the retailer in this kind of advertising by furnishing the perfume to spray and also the blotters.

A local ad in a daily paper or papers run at the same time, announcing this wholesale odorizing and calling attention to the odor will simply work wonders.

Enumerating the points brought forth, *i. e.*: Newspaper advertising, window displays, goods displayed otherwise in store, salesmen, cards as souvenirs, presenting glass stoppered bottles, scenting ladies' handkerchiefs, making a study of perfumes, circular letters, using flowers in connection with window displays, and last, but not least, the scenting of an opera house. I think these are the best methods to employ "To Increase the Sale of Perfume."—*Phar. Era.*

Charity coldly rendered hurts. It is like pulling a drowning man out of the water by his beard.

Florida's Sponge Fisheries

The United States Government is about to make a thorough investigation of the sponge industry in Florida. Florida is the only part of the United States that produces sponges having commercial value. They are found both on its eastern and western coasts, but are far more abundant on the latter.

The sponge grounds of the Gulf of Mexico extend from the Florida reefs to St. Marks, and for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from shore. The best sponges in color, texture and size are indigenous to deep water, and as these command the highest prices in all markets, the sponging vessels are often at work for days together out of sight of land.

Sponges are known by various names, such as sheep's wool, the grass, the yellow, the velvet, and others, but only the first three have any commercial value, and of these the sheep's wool is by far the best, being of a soft yielding texture and very durable, so that it is well adapted for toilet, surgical and general hospital purposes.

Sponge buyers pay from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bunch for this variety at the kraals, while they only give from 40 to 75 cents a bunch for the grass and from 15 to 25 cents for the yellow sponge.

It is only of late that the grass sponge has had any commercial value, but many vessels pull it now when the sheep's wool is scarce, as London has recently become a good market for it.

The yellow sponge is used only for the coarsest kind of work, and is scarcely considered worthy of their attention by the crews of the sponging vessels. It is very abundant owing to the fact that it has rarely been disturbed. The sheep's wool variety has been getting scarce of late years, and not enough of it can be produced now to supply half the demand for it.

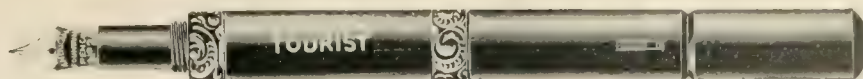
The sponge business was begun about the year 1858 in Key West, and has been gradually increasing in importance until it may now be deemed the most valuable of Florida's maritime industries.

The first catches of sponges were made along the Florida reefs in small boats, and from this petty beginning the industry has expanded until it now gives employment to over 2,000 people

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—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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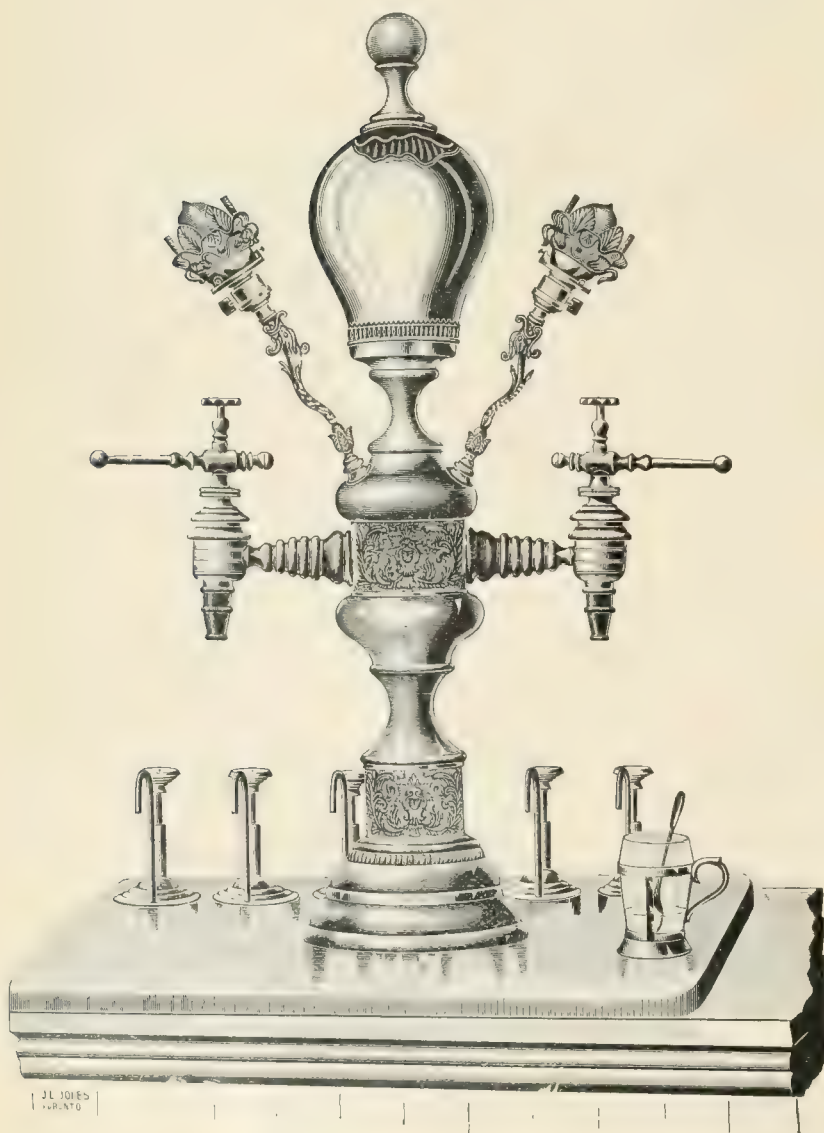
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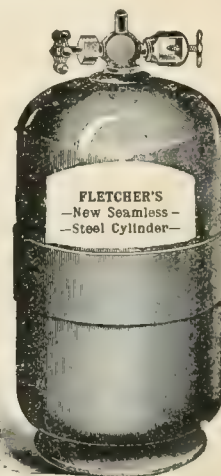
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and keeps a handsome fleet of nearly 200 vessels constantly cruising along the eastern shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

The sponging vessels owned in Key West may be divided into two classes, the first being the reef fleet, which is composed of small craft that rarely go far from shore, doing most of their work along the Florida reefs, and the second being the main fleet, which includes all the large vessels capable of going on long cruises.

It is estimated that there is nearly \$1,000,000 invested in the sponge industry, and the annual value of the sponges taken varies from \$50,000 to over \$1,000,000, as much depends upon the character of the water and the abundance of the material.

The quantity of high-grade sponges secured is never enough to meet the demand, a fact that may be inferred from the reports of the custom house, which shows that the United States imported sponges to the value of \$5,503,203 during the years 1870-94. The exports for the same time amounted to only \$281,747, but these figures will soon be greatly increased if England continues to be a market for our grass sponge.

There are in the Key West fleet about 200 boats, and the Tarpon Springs fleet consists of perhaps fifty boats. Many of the boats in the United States fleet are nothing more than row boats, which the spongers own themselves and work for themselves.

If the number of boats and sailors who disappear and are never again heard of is a criterion, the business is one of great danger. The sponging grounds are in the track of the West Indian hurricanes and sub-tropical storms, which, though only local, are terrible while they last. Many times a fleet will start out in fine weather with prospects the brightest, and a week later will return with from two to three boats missing, and a report that a violent hurricane struck the fleet and the boats were separated. The casualties to a sponging fleet are never reported unless the entire fleet is destroyed. It is one of the most dangerous of all sea-going lives.

For the most part the sponges are only trimmed and sun bleached in Florida. They are shipped to New York and Philadelphia, as a rule, although a

great many are shipped to England from the Bahamas. When they reach the North they are put through a process that gives them the beautiful color seen when they are put on sale in the stores. Sponges are of different grades; in fact, like almost anything else that grows, they are of different varieties.

Some are more expensive than others, some are of a very fine grade and others are correspondingly coarse. Only the finer grades go through the expensive process of bleaching, the coarser varieties being sun bleached only, and sold for cleaning carriages and windows and such work. The wholesale merchants have brokers at the wharves where the fleets land. The spongers separate the varieties and turn them either in bins or on the dock, and the brokers price them, put in a bid, and the sale is made by an auctioneer. There is a combine among the buyers of the sponges and an outsider cannot buy up the sponges and corner the market.

As to how the sponges are gathered, there are several methods. Down among the reefs the water is so clear that one can see the bottom at almost any point in still weather. Where the bottom is safe, divers go down and collect as many sponges as they can, placing them in a basket. They are then pulled up while the diver comes to the surface to breathe. Some of these divers will make from fifteen to twenty plunges in an hour.

Another method of gathering the sponges is by drags. A long rake is placed over a boat and the boatmen row for about twenty yards and then the rake is drawn to the surface and the sponges are removed. Another way of collecting the sponges is by placing a bucket with a glass bottom in the water and then locating the sponges with a hook with which they are drawn to the surface. This latter method is the most common one and is used when there is a ripple on the water which prevents the spongers from seeing the bottom.

The Bahama dealers and the Key West dealers sell to the brokers from Philadelphia or New York and the sponges are shipped to the North, and after being put through the process of bleaching are put on the market.

At the Florida end of the line the sponges are all clipped, cleaned and classified, and are then put up in the

neatest of bales, covered with burlap and shipped. Previous to their manipulation they are all dried in a large yard adjoining the wharves, where racks are built for that purpose.—*Pharm. Era.*

Some Points About Prescriptions.*

By EDSEL A. REDDIE, Nashville, Tenn.

The combination of gold and sodium chloride with strychnine, atropine or alkaloid is one which is familiar to all. In aqueous or weakly alcoholic mixture the alkaloid is precipitated in combination with the gold. If the mixture contains as much as 50 per cent. alcohol there will be but little precipitation. However, the addition of that much alcohol is not always allowable. By dissolving the gold and sodium chloride in water and adding a weight of sodium thiosulphate equal to twice that of the gold and sodium chloride, a compound is formed that does not precipitate for some time when added to a solution of the alkaloidal salt. The length of time before precipitation occurs depends largely on the strength of the solution and quantity of alcohol present. One-fourth of a grain of strychnine sulphate, with one-fourth of a grain of gold and sodium chloride and four fluid drams of water does not precipitate within a week, but using one-half that quantity of water, a precipitate begins to form within a day. Sodium thiosulphate itself may precipitate the alkaloid if mixed with a solution as strong as that in which quinine sulphate is usually given.

Physicians sometimes write prescriptions calling for syrup of hypophosphites or some other form of hypophosphites with tincture of iron chloride, and the result is that ferric hypophosphite is precipitated. If there is enough of phosphoric acid present to convert the iron into the phosphate, precipitation may not take place. There are cases, however, where phosphoric acid is not directed, and the use of the National Formulary tincture of iron citrochloride may be used in place of the official tincture of iron, and thereby prevent precipitation. The National-Formulary tincture contains sodium citrate; and an aqueous solution of an alkali citrate is a solvent for ferric hypophosphites.

* Read at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

When solutions of cocaine hydrochlorate and silver nitrate are mixed, silver chloride is precipitated. If cocaine nitrate is used no trouble results. Many pharmacists do not keep cocaine nitrate, only the hydrochlorate. The nitrate can be readily made from the hydrochlorate by dissolving the latter in water and adding one-half as much silver nitrate as cocaine salt used. The silver chloride thus formed is to be filtered out and the required quantity of silver nitrate is then added to the solution of cocaine nitrate.

It is not uncommon to get a prescription calling for tincture of myrrh, potassium chlorate, glycerine and water. In mixing these, the resin of the myrrh is precipitated and generally forms masses that stick to the bottle or cannot be evenly divided. By adding the tincture in small portions and with much shaking to the other ingredients the trouble is remedied to some extent. Where it is admissible, the use of honey in place of glycerine makes a much better mixture. The resin is then precipitated in much finer form and can be readily disseminated through the liquid by agitating.

A prescription calling for corrosive sublimate, oil of turpentine, iodine and alcohol, was of some interest on account of the color of the iodine being destroyed. On mixing the solution of corrosive sublimate in turpentine with the solution of iodine in alcohol, a turbid, nearly colorless mixture was formed, which separated into two layers, the upper constituting about one-third the volume. The latter consisted chiefly of oil of turpentine with perhaps some mercury salts; the lower one was alcohol with some turpentine and mercuric iodide. Leaving out either the turpentine or the corrosive sublimate, the iodine was not all reduced. The turpentine is the chief factor in reducing the iodine. The mercuric chloride perhaps acts as a carrier, or by breaking up the compound which iodine forms with the oil, thereby allowing the oil to take up more iodine.

Capsules containing sodium bromide, camphor, caffeine citrate, antipyrine and tincture of aconite were dispensed. The next day the patient brought back the box in which the capsules had liquefied. The chief trouble here was due to the sodium bromide being hygroscopic. It had

absorbed enough water to liquefy or make a mass with the other ingredients and the capsules. The prescription was later dispensed by using considerable drying powder and sending the capsules in a bottle.

In the diuretic prescription containing spirit of nitrous ether, fluid extract of buchu, fluid extract of uva ursi, potassium acetate and water, there is the well known effervescence. This has been ascribed to the decomposition which results when spirit of nitrous ether and tannin in some form, as in the fluid extracts, are mixed. The effervescence is not due entirely to this. Spirit of nitrous ether and an aqueous solution of potassium acetate alone evolve considerable gas. One writer says that nitrous acid with acetic acid forms carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other gases. In the dilute solution of spirit of nitrous ether and aqueous solution of potassium acetate this reaction is scarcely likely. It has been suggested that the potassium acetate acts mechanically, throwing the ethyl nitrite out of solution, and that the volatilization of the ethyl nitrite is the cause of the effervescence. This theory has some plausibility, since a solution of potassium nitrate, sodium chloride, or Rochelle salt has about the same effect.

In combining the so-called synthetics with other agents, the pharmacist cannot be too careful. For instance, a mixture of antipyrine with calomel in the presence of a little moisture slowly becomes dark, due to the formation of metallic mercury; at the same time the much more active mercuric chloride is formed. If sodium bicarbonate is added to the mixture it becomes black at once, if moistened. The proportion of mercuric chloride increases with the metallic mercury, and consequently with the darkening. Sodium bicarbonate with either antipyrine or calomel alone with moisture seems to have no effect for several weeks at least.

Many of you are familiar with the combination of potassium bromide, chloral hydrate, extract of cannabis indica, extract of henbane, alcohol and water. Usually there is only a small proportion of alcohol directed, and there is great difficulty to get the resin of the cannabis indica into solution or keep it in so, or even in such a form that the mixture is a respectable "shake"

mixture. If the chloral hydrate is dissolved in a very small quantity of water, so as to make a nearly saturated solution, it will make an excellent solvent for the extracts, dissolving them to a clear solution. The alcohol should now be added to this, and then the water in which the bromide has been dissolved should be added in portions, agitating well. Generally there is a slight precipitate formed, but it is finely divided and can be easily distributed through the liquid. If the mixture contains as much as two ounces of alcohol to the pint there is practically no precipitation.—*Merck's Report.*

Rubber Substitutes.

Substitutes for rubber are numerous, but thus far nothing satisfactory has been found. Such being the case, thoughtful parties are looking forward to the cultivation of rubber trees. Consul General James C. McNally, of Guatemala, reports that in his opinion the cultivation of rubber in that country offers an opportunity for large returns on small investments. He points out, however, that good judgment must be exercised in the selection of locations and the cultivation of trees.

Seven years are required before any returns can be expected. The plant is grown from the seed, or from any portion of the tree placed in the soil. The tree attains a height of from 45 to 60 feet. The so called milk, containing 40 per cent. of rubber, exists in the fibres located between the bark and the wood. The incisions are made only through the bark as injury to the fibres causes death to the tree. The tree will not produce good rubber if exposed to the extreme rays of the sun.

The female plant only produces rubber. One male plant to every 35 female plants is the proportion for an orchard. When the bark of the male plant is punctured a puff of wind is given off but no liquid produced. A fully developed tree yields from 3 to 4 pounds of milk yearly. The life of a tree cannot well be estimated. Some of those now growing in the native forests are several hundred years old. The tree can be bled twice a year, with safety, and seems to be as productive in old age as when young.

Pure rubber is white, and, if properly collected, foreign substances are not necessarily present in the commercial crude article. Some natives collect the milk in holes in the ground. Other careless methods are also followed. Alum solidifies the rubber. Another process is to pour the milk into water. The milk hardens immediately forming a spongy rubber. This is pressed by running through an ordinary clothes wringer.—*Meyer Bros., Druggist.*

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The B.P. Ointments.

By ARTHUR W. NUNN

In the making of ointments everything depends on whether the batch is small (in filling a prescription, for instance), or whether it is being manufactured on a large scale, and in recommending a process these facts should always be mentioned. The only ointments which seem to present any real difficulty are ung. paraffini (the base of several others) and ung. resinæ, but it is more particularly about the former that I wish to give my experience. It seems to me a matter to be regretted that the Pharmacopœia compilers allowed the following paragraph to appear:

"The proportions of hard and soft paraffins in paraffin ointment may be modified to meet the exigencies of climate and prevailing temperature."

This, I take it, gives too much play, and many will take advantage of it by using a larger proportion of soft paraffin to obtain a softer base, which, of course, is easier to work; the result is anything but uniformity in the consistency.

Ung. Paraffini.—I have made by my method, presently to be described, a batch of ung. paraffin (about 4 lbs.), using the stated quantities in the B.P., and the result is, in my opinion, everything to be desired, although the "prevailing temperature" was that of a medium winter's day. In making ung. paraffin, by all means, after melting the ingredients at the lowest possible temperature, best acquired by melting the hard paraffin first, adding the soft paraffin and stirring until clear, using sufficient heat if necessary to acquire that object. The ingredients having melted, let the ointment set without further stirring. The ointment, however, is not finished at this stage, for, after having allowed it to set and become quite cold, proceed as follows:

Procure a brass wire sieve of a fine mesh (about twenty meshes to the inch), or a piece of clean wire gauze, somewhat coarser than that which is generally used under flasks when applying heat, place it over the ointment pot and rub the ointment through with a spatula, a method which does not occupy nearly so much time as rubbing the ointment down on a slab or in a mortar, or stirring until cold.

The result will be a uniform ointment without that unpleasant, hard,

caked feeling, and, moreover, having been passed through the gauze, it is quite free from objectionable lumps. Small quantities can be squeezed through fairly fine muslin. Having obtained a smooth and workable ung. paraffin, the making of other ointments with it as a base becomes quite an easy matter.

Ung. Resinæ.—This certainly should be stirred until cold—not until it becomes semi opaque, a point at which it is often left as finished. If the melted and strained ingredients are allowed to set without stirring, as has, I believe, been recommended, the result is quite a different-looking preparation, being hard, darker in color, and unpleasant to use.

Ung. Cetacei.—This being a softer ointment, is better left to set after the ingredients are melted together and strained, as stirring, especially in the hot weather, causes it to remain much too soft. I would here remark that the addition to adeps benzoatus or something to harden it slightly would be an advantage, as prolonged heating of the adeps seems to soften it permanently and considerably.—(*Phar. Journal, Eng.*)

Some Business "Pointers."

By JOSEPH F. HOSTELLEY.

A dispersion of case and counter stock about the store hither and yon, without any definite order, is always conducive to contingencies that make at least one phase of the order book system a hollow mockery. How is one to know when he has or has not a certain article without systematizing the disposition of stock? How can a perfect and proper account of stock be kept if there be two or three resting places for one style of goods? The time-honored axiom, "A place for everything and everything in its place," which is universally conceded to be wisdom of the highest order, cannot be interpreted to mean anything but that there should be *one* particular place for every single thing, and that every single thing should always be found in that one place. As a rule it is not nearly so difficult to observe this precept literally as to evolve some figurative meaning from it or to modify it. As a store keeping policy to keep a pharmacist ever in touch with his goods, this rule is perfection as it stands—as it has stood and been

handed down from the stock keeper of the past to the stock keeper of the present; it needs no amendments, no improvements, no modifications. It is just right. It may be altered in diction, but its meaning and moral will go on living the same, teaching the man with a stock and store a sound and simple truth, through the years of stock-keeping to come. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

WHERE THE INVENTORY PREVENTS LEAKS.

An inventory is a capital scheme. There is nothing that so intimately acquaints one with his belongings as the inventory. The man who established the system of periodical stock taking was the founder of a sound business principle and a benefactor to the business world. Inventories have saved dollars and cents to almost every storekeeper in the land. Druggists have benefited in pocket by the inventory at every taking. No inventory is without its compensation. The student who aids in the inventory profits in mind by the handling of roots, herbs, and leaves, the chemicals and the pharmaceuticals. Contrary currents in the main and tributary channels of business are corrected at the stock taking period; leaks are eliminated; disorder in the storage of stock is changed to decorum and system; long-forgotten goods are discovered and rescued from the ignominy of "dead stock;" and things in general are set to rights and put in a prime condition for a propitious start afresh.

GOODS YOU CAN'T FIND WHEN YOU WANT THEM!

The value of the inventory for locating divers uncatalogued items of stock is significant. These goods are not listed in the mental or pen and paper memorandum of the druggist or his assistants, because in the course of events they have got hidden from sight or in some way have escaped from the mind. Stock to be remunerative must circulate—it must sell, and be replaced by other stock that sells. Simply storing stock is of no avail. "Foul cankering rust the hidden treasure frets." But stock that is put to use, more stock begets. We think it might be safely said that nine druggists out of ten could find some forgotten stock about the store if they would but make a careful search for it. And now is

the time to look. And if an inventory of stock has not been taken for one or several years, now is the time to do it; and this is just the time of the year to do it, too. The beginning of the new year is the time to take inventories. Consider the advantages that are to accrue, and let it be an inventory that is an inventory. Take stock!

DEAD STOCK.

Stock that will not sell well at a lucrative figure should in most cases be disposed of at a loss. Many commodities might be sold at a reduction before they become so shopworn as to be dead stock. It is better to sell without profit than not to sell at all. Don't hold unpopular goods that there is a possibility of "bargaining off" until they have no intrinsic value at all in the eyes of the public. Much stock deteriorates through waiting too long for the non-appearing purchaser. And much space is usurped by unsalable goods that might better be relegated to the rubbish heap.

"EMPTIES."

Return "empties" promptly. Procrastination in this regard results in the accumulation of a diversified assortment of containers that get hidden under and behind boxes, casks and other things in the cellar or "back room." When they are "rooted out" after a lapse of time, memory fails to connect them with the wholesaler from whence they came, possibly, and rather than take the trouble to seek the source of credit the druggist "shelves" them for future use, a contingency that may never call them into service. A one or two gallon turpentine or cod liver oil can would probably never come into use because of the work entailed in the perfect cleansing necessary for rendering them suitable containers for galenic products. A similar condition would apply to many vessels accumulated.

BROAD VERSUS NARROW SHELVES.

In the storeroom or cellar narrow shelves that will support but one or two rows of bottles seem much to be preferred to broad shelves that will hold many rows of containers. Not from a view-point of economy of space, but from a monetary consideration born of the fact that the less a shelf holds the more likely will its contents be known to the attachés of the store.

Upon broad shelves holding several rows of containers there is a great probability that there will accumulate more or less stock which is overlooked or forgotten until an inventory discloses its presence. The vessels nearest the wall are farthest from sight. Containers are pushed back to bring a needed article to the fore, and moved further to the rear to make room when replacing the containers. Small bottles are hidden from view by companions of superior height and capacity. Thus sales are lost and stock duplicated; the mislaid material possibly deteriorating in the meantime. The contents of a single row of containers on a narrow shelf can be determined in a trice, while the broad shelf has a sinister habit of holding things out of sight when they are wanted, and pressing them to the attention when not wanted.

AN ECONOMICAL SHELF ARRANGEMENT.

There is one way a broad shelf can be made a practical repository for stock, a medium of storage that will not keep one wondering what he has and what he has not; that is by building the shelf up into tiers or steps. In this style each receding row of containers can be elevated to such a height that the labels thereon can be plainly read above the tops of the vessels in front. Such a disposition of stock containers will often prove an advantageous and economical system, not alone because of the judicious utilization of all available space, but because then there is not such a pressing demand for a frequent inventory of stock; there are no long-lost products to deteriorate; customers are not told, after a five minute search, that you "thought you had it, but find you are just out;" there is no unwise duplication of stock.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Glycosine.—A synonym for saccharine.

Silberol.—Trade name of a sulphophenylate of silver ($C_6H_4-OHSO_3Ag$), recently introduced by Zanardi. Used in the treatment of blennorrhagia, certain affections of the eye, etc.

Sapolane.—Trade name for a new preparation used in dermatology. It is of an unguentlike consistency, and consists of lanolin, soap and a naphthol derivative. It has yielded excellent results in parasitic skin troubles.

Saline Injection Fluids.

The following list of formulæ for saline injection fluids used in infectious diseases has been published in the *Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Bordeaux*:

Luton's Serum.—Crystalline sodium phosphate, 4; sodium sulfate, 10; boiled distilled water, 100.

Hayem's Serum.—Pure sodium chloride, 5; pure sodium sulfate, 10; boiled distilled water, 1,000.

Surgical Serum.—Sodium chloride, 75; boiled distilled water, 1,000.

Crocq's Serum.—Sodium phosphate, 2; boiled distilled water, 1,000.

Cantani's Serum.—Sodium chloride, 5; sodium carbonate, 2; boiled distilled water, 1,000.

Leclerc's Strong Serum.—Sodium chloride, 40; sodium phosphate, 5; boiled distilled water, 1,000.

Cheron's Serum.—Crystalline phenol, 1; sodium chloride, 2; sodium phosphate, 4; sodium sulfate, 8; boiled distilled water, 100.

Latta's Serum.—Sodium chloride, 3 to 5; sodium carbonate, 1.7; water, 3,400.

Kroneker and Lichtenstein's Serum.—Sodium chloride, 6 to 7; sodium carbonate 0.1; water, 1,000.

Schwartz's Solution.—Sodium chloride, 6 grams; solution of caustic potash and soda, 2 drops; water, 1,000 Cc.

Herard's Solution.—Sodium chlorate, 0.5; potassium chloride, 0.25; sodium phosphate, 1.26; sodium chloride, 4.5; distilled water, 1,000.

Dujardin Beaumetz's Solution.—Sodium carbonate, 1; potassium sulfate, 1; sodium lactate, 1; sodium phosphate, 0.5; sodium chloride, 3.1; distilled water, 1,000.

Sapelier's Solution.—Sodium chloride, 60; potassium chloride, 5; sodium carbonate, 32; sodium phosphate, 1.5; potassium sulfate, 3.5; boiled water, 900.

Sydman's Solution.—Sodium chloride, 6; sodium bicarbonate, 1; water, 1,000.

Mathieu's Solution.—Sodium sulfate, 6; sodium phosphate, 4; sodium chloride, 1; glycerine, 20 fluid parts; water, 100 fluid parts.

Huchard's Solution.—Sodium phosphate, 10; sodium chloride, 5; sodium sulfate, 2.5; distilled water, 100.

Renzi's Solution.—Pure iodine, 1; potassium iodide, 3; sodium chloride, 6; distilled water, 1,000.

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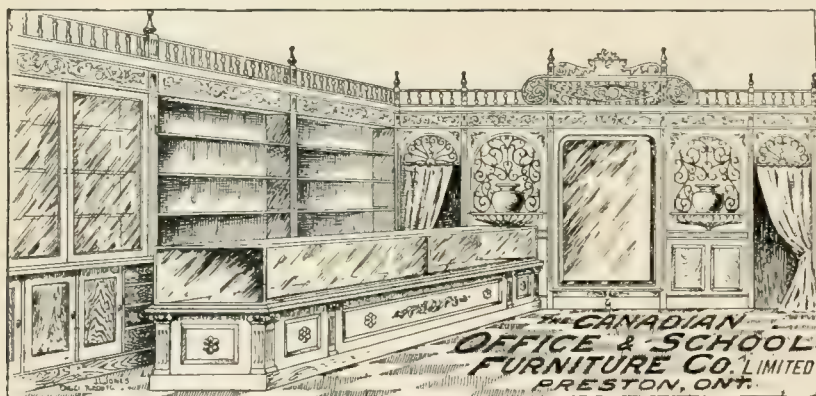


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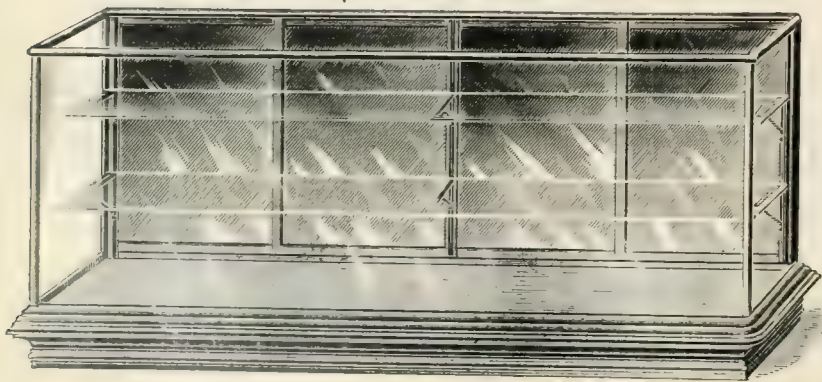
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Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Photography in Pharmacy.

Ambrose Mueller, Ph.G., of St. Louis, read a paper on photography, of which the following is a part:

Great and manifold are the advantages which the photographic camera has placed at the disposal of the apothecary in the way of facilities for illustrating and studying the sciences pertaining to pharmacy.

First, I will mention one branch of pharmacy, namely, microscopy, which is perhaps more closely related to photography than any other, *i.e.*, pursuing in part the same course, as illustrating objects, various stages of changes, and in short picturing everything that in words could be explained only with great difficulty or not at all. This branch of science is greatly aided by photography, and is distinctly defined by the term micro-photography, which can be considered under at least four different classes of work, viz, biological, histological, bacteriological, and pathological.

In this work the microscopist can make any number of printed copies from one negative, after a slide has been properly prepared and photographed, and send specimens to all parts of the globe.

Second, as applied to medical botany and pharmacognosy, it again fills the office of an absolute necessity, for when a photograph is taken of living plants it is true to nature and suffers in no way, as do the most carefully drawn pictures by skillful hands.

There is no better equal to the natural specimen of plants or parts of plants than a carefully fixed and finished picture. For instance, if one photographs a living plant with a fair-size lens of about one and a fourth to one and one-half inches in diameter, he will get a perfectly satisfactory picture, which, if the operator desires, may be enlarged or reduced.

Third, photography has done a great deal to render a more ready and better understanding of the different processes taking place both in pharmacy and chemistry, with special reference to illustrating lectures and practical work. And it is due to photographic developments that our books are so profusely illustrated, and even our daily papers are so rich in beautiful half-tones. All of this is due to the extraordinary progress in photography,

which has reduced and almost entirely replaced the steel and copperplate engraving, as most of such work is now done by photoengraving.

Photography as practiced by most pharmacists is generally purely amateur, but splendid are the achievements and highly creditable the work and new development which some have accomplished.

To the store, away from large photographic supply houses, material used in photography forms a pleasant and well-paying side line. Most druggists carry a well-selected stock of pure chemicals, and if they possess a little photographic inclination they will find cameras and other photographic paraphernalia a highly remunerative investment, and to-day hundreds of druggists do a splendid and very profitable business with amateur photographers in nearly every state in our union.—*Western Druggist*.

Vasoliments.

G. Roch, a German pharmacist, has successfully combined soft and liquid paraffins with ammonia, by the aid of other agents, into acceptable embrocations or liniments, which in turn may be variously medicated. He describes his process in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* as follows:

Make a mixture of 100 parts liquid paraffin (liquid petrolatum) and 50 parts olein (oleic acid of commerce), heat, and then stir in a mixture of 25 parts each of ammonia water (10 per cent.) and alcohol. A clear solution is the result. If not, a little more alcohol is to be added. Agitated with water, this mixture yields a permanent emulsion, while with chloroform, oil of turpentine, creosote, etc., it forms clear solutions: it dissolves iodine, and in the presence of a little chloroform it also dissolves camphor, iodoform and various other substances.

Soft paraffin, or petrolatum, treated similarly, yields with water an unctuous body, forming emulsions with larger quantities of water.

Instead of the water of ammonia the spirit of ammonia may be employed in the above process with more satisfactory results.

In the same journal Karl Bedell subsequently gives a number of formulas, combinations of the foregoing with medicinal ingredients,

Vasolimentum Simplex.—Bedell mixes 50 grams olein and 25 grams spirit of ammonia, warms, then stirs in 100 grams liquid petrolatum. When the mixture is clear, he adds alcohol to bring up to 175 grams.

Vasolimentum Spissum.—Warm together 50 grams olein and 25 grams spirit of ammonia, incorporate 100 grams petrolatum, and continue the heat and stirring until the alcohol is dissipated.

Vasolimentum Picis.—Mix 25 grams pine tar with 25 parts spirit of ammonia and heat together on the water bath with 75 parts vasoliment until the weight is reduced to 100 grams. Allow to settle, decant and filter.

Vasolimentum Hydrargyri.—Combine 40 grams mercury, 20 grams wool-fat, and 60 parts solid vasoliment.

Vasolimentum Chloroformii Camphoratum.—Camphor, chloroform, vasoliment, equal parts of each. Dissolve the camphor in the chloroform and incorporate the vasoliment.

Other medicaments are combined with vasoliment in proportion as given, the compound being named accordingly: Chloroform, 30 per cent.; creolini, 5 per cent.; creosote, 5 per cent.; eucalyptol, 20 per cent.; guaiacol, 20 per cent.; ichthyol, 10 per cent. (settle and filter); iodine, 6 per cent.; iodoform, 1.5 per cent.; menthol, 2 per cent.; naphthol, 10 per cent.; salicylic acid, 2 per cent.—*Western Druggist*.

Credit is Lending.

Few customers who come asking to buy on credit realize that they are borrowing money. Neither does the merchant usually appreciate the fact that he is actually lending money when he grants the credit asked for.

This is the great error of the credit system, and is responsible for much of the vexation and loss which it causes.

Should a customer call upon a tradesman and request the loan of money, the latter would hesitate. And yet he seems to think that to let him have credit for goods is another thing altogether. Goods and money are the same thing. That is to say, whenever credit is extended to a customer, it is the actual equivalent of lending that customer so much money.—*Brains*.

It takes a wise man to suffer prosperity—any fool can suffer adversity.

Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

A POOR BILL-HEAD.

Mr. R. A. Land, winner of the prize ad contest, Bridgeburg, Ont., sends me his bill-head for criticism.

A quality talk on a bill-head is a good idea, especially if you feel that your prices are likely to be a little higher than the other fellows.

However, I don't like Mr. Land's bill-head. It is too crowded and his talk is not clear. The cut of the mortar and pestle looks as if it had been resurrected from Noah's ark. Then again it reads: "Bought of R. A. Land, chemist, central telephone office, agent Canadian and American Express, money orders. These lines are set in the largest type on the bill-head. Afterwards the question is asked in small type, "Does quality count with you?" Then follows a long drawn-out talk set in very small type, which I question greatly if it will be read by the average recipient of Mr. Land's bills. The main point of the bill-head is that its principal business is subordinated to the side issues, the telephone and express agencies.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

One Winnipeg advertiser thus unburdens himself to the dear public: "Call and see our large stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods, politeness costs us nothing, so we willingly offer it gratis." The one redeeming feature of that effusion is that it was set in such small type that nobody was likely to read it. It must be some comfort to the Winnipeg public to know that there is one thing offered in that store "gratis," but the full effect of bestowing such generosity upon the public is likely to be offset by the confession that "it costs us nothing."

SILLY COPYISTS.

The thief who breaks into a house and steals gold watches and things is an object of admiration in my eyes, compared to the inane little copyist who must do something as near like somebody else as the trademark laws will permit him without putting him in jail. Every community seems to possess this genus of advertiser.

Because the Uneeda biscuit made a howling success a horde of uwantas, uautos and other kinds of u's have been thrust upon a suffering public. What is there in the word Uneeda in the first place? What particular or desirable biscuit quality does it suggest? It sounded to me when I first saw it advertised like the invention of a brain suffering from paresis. However, a stiff advertising appropriation has made it popular, thus again demonstrating the power of good display ads in good media. But Uneeda was not enough. Now we have cigars, grip capsules, clothing, stoves, candy, and a conglomeration of parodies that must make a horse laugh if he should stop to read the bill boards. The worst of it is the thing is likely to continue

UNDERPAID SERVICES.

An ad writer in this city recently poured out a wail to me about the smallness of the ideas of Toronto advertisers as to what constituted a fair rate of payment for an ad. writer's services. While I sympathize with the fraternity, I think the prices they get are pretty much the result of their own folly. Just why an ad writer should give an advertiser \$10 worth of brain service for \$2 is something I don't quite understand. Yet I am told on good authority that there are plenty of just such cases. The only remedy I can see lies with the ad writers themselves—refuse to work for anything but a fair rate. I am free to confess that during the last year the work I have done for Toronto advertisers has not amounted to five per cent. of the output of my office, 95 per cent. has been done for outsiders. I will add to that, that I have had more trouble with that five per cent. than I did with fifty per cent. of the balance. This comes of humoring the advertiser in his own ideas, which in most instances are at variance with good advertising principles. The everlasting scramble for work and the fear of somebody else getting it at a lower price is responsible for the underpaid position of Toronto ad writers. Until they banish their petty jealousies and get together like business men, they will probably re-

main where they are. Meantime the Toronto advertisers cannot set a proper valuation upon the ad writer's service because the ad writer himself does not.

DESERVED SUCCESS.

I hear that Powley's Ozone is having a phenomenal sale. If it is, it deserves it. It is the best advertised medicine running in the Toronto papers to-day.

A GOOD PRESCRIPTION AD.

The Hudson's Bay store in Winnipeg recently announced their prescription department like this:

Prescriptions

Properly

Put Up

Our old hobby again; filling prescriptions as the doctor orders. This ought to be a matter of course, but it isn't, and so long as we do it better than anyone else we are going to talk about it.

A good prescription may be utterly spoiled if wrongly filled. We avoid any such contingency.

One Thing at a Time.

I stood at a corner where two street car lines crossed, the other evening. A switch point had worn down and refused to switch a car in the direction it should go. Cars came down behind from the north, they gathered from the west and east, and were blocked in the south. Perhaps 300 passengers were delayed fifteen or twenty minutes. The road-master, or whatever functionary he was, saw nothing or heard nothing of all these cars, and the impatient passengers—he recked little of the wasted time of three hundred people. By moving one car up on a switch, as he could have done, three-quarters of all the cars in the blockade could have gone on their way, and left him to proceed with the worn-out switch at his own convenience. But he has probably been reared in the idea that to do one thing at a time was good doing. Finally a motorman, with some practical sense, suggested the simple remedy, the car was moved up and the other cars passed on. When I last saw the road-master he was still

ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 21 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simpson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

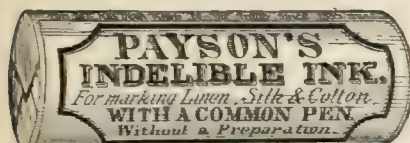
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wiser & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Carls & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.



Clough
Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL
SIZES, FREE

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

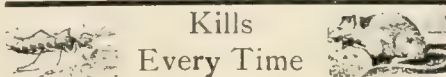
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada :

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.



Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS,
RATS AND MICE.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 25c. Roach, \$1.75 | 15c. Rat, \$1.00 |
| 50c. " 3.50 | 25c. " 1.75 |
| 1.00 " 8.00 | 50c. " 3.50 |
| | 1.00 " 8.00 |

All Wholesale Druggists.

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,

MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA

Excellent Field for Sale of
Patent Medicines.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

Work No More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already

a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,

10½ Oliver St., Boston

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

TOLE'S

✱ Pennyroyal
FOR FEMALES. AND

✱ Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), at all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS,
"Druggists" Corporation,

MONTREAL
TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

MONTREAL

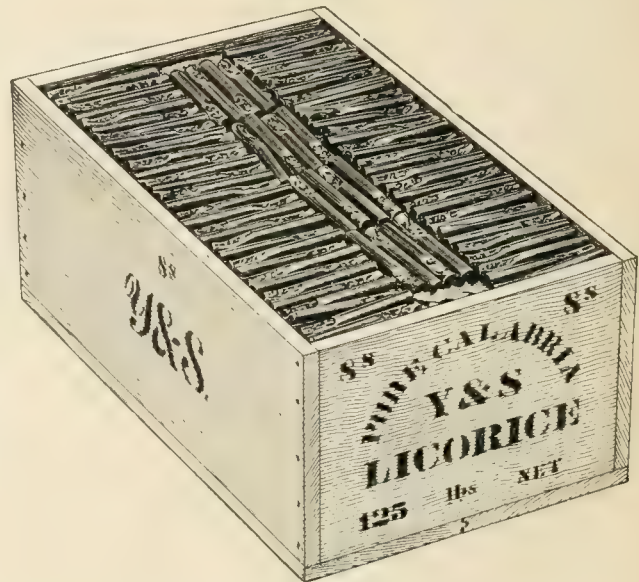
TORONTO

WINNIPEG



Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING :

ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT

Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below :

YOUNG & SMYLYE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

Formulary

fussing with that switch point, and, for all I know, these 300 passengers would have been there another half hour if somebody else hadn't had more brains than he.

There are many such people as that road-master. Give them something to do and they have no thought or loquacity for anything else. That old saw about one thing at a time needs filing and setting. "While you're doing one thing do it well, but be preparing for the next thing too," would be a good amendment. While you are advertising one thing advertise it well, but don't forget you have a stock of other things to sell as well. Make your ads have such a general effect that while you nail public attention to one thing, you impress them with the fact that your whole stock and business methods are in keeping with what you say about one thing.

Advertising Competition.

Our next competition will be for the issue of April 15. Prizes will be given for the best advertisement of *regular drug stock*, not to be that of a patent or proprietary remedy. First prize, a copy of "The Art of Dispensing," and the second, a copy of the "National Formulary."

The succeeding competition will be for the issue of June 15, and will be for advertisements of optical goods, which may also, if preferred, include photograph supplies, but not necessarily so.

The advertisements to be of the druggists' own designing, and to be clipped from their local paper.

EDITOR C.D.

Falling Glasses.

A small piece of rosin finely powdered and kept on the toilet table will prove a great benefactor to those who are troubled with their eye-glasses falling off. Dip the tip of the finger into the rosin and put what adheres to the finger on the side of the nose. It will then be impossible to shake the glasses off.—*Omega*.

Furunculin.—Trade name for a basic preparation derived from brewers' yeast, recommended in splenic fever, furunculosis, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, etc.

Victorian Pharmaceutical Formulary of Unofficial Preparations.

The following formulæ were compiled under the authority of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for use in Victoria, with the object of securing uniformity in dispensing.

N.B.—Avoid making use of fancy or coined names, such as :

Tabloid for Tablet.
Lanoline for Wool Fat.
Hazeline for Witch Hazel.
Vaseline for Petroleum Jelly, etc.

This avoids monopoly by any one firm, and all these preparations are made of official or other recognized standard by different firms.

SYR. HYPOPHOS CO.

R. Calcii. Hypophos. 5 i., gr. iv.
Potass. Hypophos. 5 ii., gr. viii.
Sod. Hypophos. 5 ii., gr. viii.
Strychnine Hydroch. gr. iv.
Ferri. Pyrophos. 5 i.
Quin. Hydrochlor. gr. xxxii.
Sach. Alb. Xtal. qs.

Dissolve the first 3 ingredients in the smallest quantity of *cold water*. The Ferri. Pyrophos. in 5 i. of warm, mix the solutions and filter through kaolin. Dissolve the Quin. Hcl. and Strych. Hyd in 5 i. diluted alcohol. Make a strong syrup to allow for solutions, and clarify by white of an egg or felt filtering bag (and kaolin), and add enough to produce 5 lxxv. of Syr.

SYR. QUINNÆ HYDROBROM.

R. Quinæ Hydrobrom. gr. lxxx.
Ac. Hydrobrom. dil. 5 iii.
Syr. Aurantii (B.P., 1898) ad. 5 x.
Dose.—5 i. to 5 ii. in water.

MIST. PEP SINÆ CO. C. BISMUTHO.

R. Pepsine (scales 1-3000) gr. cclvi.
Tr. Nucis. Vom. (B.P., 1898) x., m xl.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. 5 iv. m xvi.
Liq. Carmini. 5 ss.
Aq. Puræ. 5 viii.
Liq. Bismuthi. ad. 5 xvi.

Dissolve the Pepsine in the water, and add the Liq. Carmini *last*. Filter per talc, if necessary. Each 5 i. dose contains :

Pepsinæ. gr. ii.
Tr. Nuc. Vom. m v.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. m ii.

Dose.—5 ss. to 5 i. in water.

N.B.—Liq. Carmini must be *filtered perfectly bright* before use.

LIQ. CARMINI.

R. Carmini. gr. xx.
Liq. Ammon. Fort. m xx.
Glycerini. 5 i.
Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect. 5 i.
Aq. ad. 5 i.

Dissolve Carmine in water and Ammonia, filter, and add Glycerine last.

LIQ. PEPTICUS.

R. Pepsine (scales 1-3000) 5 iv.
Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. 5 iii.
Glycerini. 5 iii.
Alcohol, 90% 5 i.
Ess. Rennet. 5 viii.
Aq. ad. 5 xx.

Dose.—5 i.

Filter through talc, if necessary.

ESSENTIA. RENNET.

R. Rennet (freed from salt and chopped fine) 5 vi.
Salt. 5 iv.
Alcohol 90 or S.V. Rect. 5 x.
Aq. ad. 5 xl.

Macerate 4 days, add Vin. Xericum 5 v. After a day or two strain, then add :

Glyc. Ac. Tannic. gtt. x.
Fuller's Earth. 5 i.

Shake and set aside for a week. Decant clear solution and filter the sediment.

VIN. PEP SINÆ.

R. Pepsine (scales 1-3000) gr. cxxxviii.
Glycerini. 5 i.
Acid Hydrochlor. (fort) 5 ss.
Vin. Xerici ad. 5 xvi.

Mix the water, Glycerine and Acid. Add the pepsine, and when dissolved add enough wine to make 5 xvi. Filter through talc.

LIQ. EUONYMI C. PEP SIN

R. Tr. Euonymi. 5 ii. ss.
Pepsine (scales 1-3000) 5 iv.
Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. 5 iii.
Glycerini. 5 iii.
Aq. ad. 5 xx.

5 i. for a dose.

N.B.—Tr. Euonymi :

R. Cort. Rad. Euonymi. 4 oz.
Alcohol 90 vel S.V.R. ad. 5 xx.
(Bark in 20 powder, and percolate.)

MIST. TUSSI RUB. CONC.

R. Ac. Hydrobrom. m xv.
Tr. Chlorof. et Morphine (B.P. 1898) m vi.
Liq. Carmini. m ii.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. m i.
Syr. Pruni. Virg. ad. 5 i.

Dose.—5 i. to 5 ii.

N.B.—Let stand for a day, then filter through paper.

LIQ. COPAIBÆ (SOLUBLE), P.F.

R. Balsam Copaibæ. oz. 20.
Liq. Potassæ. cz. 30.
Aq. oz. 10.

Boil Copaiba and Potash for an hour ; add the water, and mix thoroughly ; set aside till cold and well separated ; draw off clear liquid from upper oily portion and sediment, and evaporate to 5 xxxviii. ; add Liq. Potas., 5 ii.

MIST. BROMOFORMI, P.F.

R. Bromoformi. m xvi.
Alcohol 90 vel S.V.R. 5 ii.
Tr. Card Co. 5 ii.
Glycerine. 5 i. ss.

Dose (to be gradually increased).—5 i. every four hours for whooping cough of children 1 to 3 years of age.

LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. CO. (SOLUBLE), P.F.

R. Ol. Santal Flav. 5 ii.
" Cubebæ. 5 i.
" Copaibæ. 5 vi.
Ol. Pimentæ. 5 ss.
" Cassia. 5 ss.
Tr. Buchu. 5 vi.
Inf. Buchu. Conc. (1 to 7) 5 vi.
Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect. 5 viii.
Liq. Potassæ. 5 vi.
Mag. Carb. Levis. 5 i.
Aq. Dest. 5 iii.

Boil the Liq. Potassæ and mix with the Oils, and stand two days ; add the water, and shake

well (if not saponified, boil up with a little more KOH), when cold add Tinct. Inf. and Alcohol, add Mag. Carb.; mix well and in 24 hours filter through filter paper sprinkled with Mag. Carb.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, N.F.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Rx. Tr. Cinchonæ..... | ℥ iii. |
| Syr. Simp..... | ℥ ii. ss. |
| Glycerini..... | ℥ ii. ss. |
| Syr. Aromat..... | ℥ xx. |

Mix, and filter through a wet paper filter.

EMULSIO OL MORRHUÆ.

(c. Hypophosphibus, Ovis et Vino.)

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Rx. Ol. Morrhue..... | ℥ viii. |
| Ovi. Vitelli..... | ii. |
| P. Tragacanth..... | gr. viii. |
| Liq. Saccharini, 5 %..... | ℥ i. |
| Tr. Benz. Simp..... | ℥ i. |
| Sp. Chlorof..... | ℥ iv. |
| Ol. Amygd. Ess..... | ℥ viii. |
| Sodii Hypophos..... | |
| Calci Hypophos. aa..... | ℥ i. |
| Vin. Xerici, q s. ad..... | ℥ xvi. |

Place Tiagacanth in dry mortar, rub with a little oil, then add the yolks of eggs (previously beaten), stir briskly, add wine and oil alternately until quantity is made up. Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the wine.

N.B.—Can be dispensed at counter in fifteen minutes.

LIQ. THYMOL. CO.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Rx. Thymol..... | ℥ ii. |
| Ac. Benzoic..... | ℥ vi. |
| Eucalyptol..... | ℥ ss. |
| Ol. Gaultheriæ..... | ℥ xx. |
| Menthol..... | ℥ i. |
| Solve in Alcohol 90 vel Sp. Vini. | |
| Rect..... | ℥ xx. |
| Aq. Pure ad..... | ℥ c. |
| Solve in Aq. | |
| Sod Bibor..... | |
| Ac. Boric aa..... | ℥ i. |

Stand for a few days, then filter through Talc.

ELIXIR. CASCARÆ C. GLYCERINO.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Rx. Ext. Cas. Sag. Liq..... | ℥ xxx. |
| Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq..... | ℥ xxx. |
| Glycerine..... | ℥ xxv. |
| Saccharine (Soluble)..... | gr. cclxxx. |
| Ol. Anisi..... | ℥ xx. |
| " Menth Pip..... | ℥ xx. |
| " Anethi..... | ℥ x. |
| " Caryoph..... | ℥ x. |
| " Cinnam..... | ℥ x. |
| Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect..... | ℥ i. |

Dissolve the Oils in the Spirit or Alcohol, and add to other ingredients.

Dose—℥ i. to ℥ ii. as a laxative, or ℥ ss. to t.d.s.

Syn., Cascara Aromatic.

THROAT SPRAYS.

No. I.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Rx. Iodi. (pur.)..... | gr. i. |
| Menthol..... | ℥ i. |
| Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad..... | ℥ i. |

Dissolve Iodine in the oil by heat and add menthol while warm.

No. II.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Rx. Guaiacol..... | ℥ x. |
| Menthol..... | ℥ i. |
| Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad..... | ℥ i. |

No. III.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Rx. Cocaine (alk.)..... | gr. x. |
| Menthol..... | ℥ i. |
| Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad..... | ℥ i. |

Antiseptic Stimulant and Sedative for inhalation in Phthisis, and in excessive muco-purulent discharge from the Bronchial Tubes.

No. IV.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Rx. Menthol..... | gr. xxx. |
| Cocain. Hyd..... | gr. v. |
| Tr. Benz. Co..... | ℥ i. |
| Glycerini. ad..... | ℥ ii. |

Sedative and Demulcent, useful in Bronchial Congestion and Irritation (acute or chronic), irritable cough generally.

No. V.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Rx. Cocain. Hyd..... | gr. iii. |
| Menthol..... | gr. x. |
| Tr. Aurant..... | ℥ iii. |
| Glycerin. ad..... | ℥ i. |

For Hay Fever, Irritable Catarrhal State of the Pulmonary Mucous Membrane.

No. VI.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Rx. Ol. Eucalypt..... | ℥ xx. |
| Thymol..... | gr. iii. |
| Menthol..... | gr. xxv. |
| Ol. Gaultheriæ..... | ℥ vii. |
| Ac. Boric..... | gr. vii. |
| Glyc. Ac. Taunic..... | ℥ iii. |
| Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect. ad..... | ℥ ii. |

For Relaxed Sore Throat, Granular Pharyngitis and Chronic Laryngitis, and Loss of Voice, and all Throat Troubles.

LIQ. OPII. SED.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Rx. Opium 10 %..... | ℥ ii. |
| Slaked Lime..... | ℥ ii. |
| Spt. Vini. Rect..... | ℥ iv. |
| Sherry Wine..... | ℥ iii. |
| Aq..... | q.s. |

Boil the Opium (broken into small pieces) and Lime in 15 oz. of water for half an hour, and allow to cool. Make up to 13 oz. with water; add the S.V.R. and Sherry. Filter. press the marc, and add proof spirit to make ℥ xx. Set aside for six months to mature; filter. By letting it stand for the time mentioned the flavor and aroma are greatly improved.—*The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Pharmaceutical Formulas.

This book, which is published by the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, England, is recognized as the most valuable work of its kind which has been published. *Drug Topics*, in speaking of it, says:

"The pharmaceutical press of two hemispheres hailed it as a complete departure from the old-fashioned lines, as the author added to the formulas hints from practical experiences as to compounding, putting up and pushing specialties. The press verdict has been endorsed by the drug trade of the world, which has brought out three editions of the book in a year, and many of those who have bought late have written regretting that they did not buy earlier, as the first use of it has frequently repaid the cost.

"There are nearly 700 pages in the book, and the formulas cover all departments of compounded goods which druggists handle.

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Patents of Interest to Pharmacists

Chemical apparatus, Ferdinand R. K. Erfmann, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Shoulder brace, Louise S. Long, San Francisco, Cal.

Package for medicines, etc., Luther E. Moore, Marietta, Ga.

Lifting device for hospital beds, Elbert E. Munger, Spencer, Iowa.

Therapeutic device, Andrew W. Steiger, Boston, Mass.

Design, water bag, George S. Van Pelt, New York, N.Y.

Design, Fountain syringe bag, George S. Van Pelt, New York.

Massage apparatus, Oscar C. A. Carlsson, Stockholm, Sweden.

Insufflator, Hans H. Groth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hernial truss, John C. Keil, La Porte, Ind.

Speculum, John W. Morrow, Nobility, Texas.

Device for adjusting truss pads, Andrew B. C. Sawyer, Albany, N.Y.

Respiratory mask, Daniel W. Schaeffer, Dayton, Ohio.

Ionone derivatives and making the same, Johann C. W. F. Tiemann, Berlin, Germany.

Appliance for imparting heat and electricity to the body, Ignaz Timar, Berlin, Germany.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Syringe, Wm. P. Allen, Chicago, Ill.

Bed-pan, Rosa Blank, Vienna, Austria-Hungary.

Inhaler, Peter T. Donovan, New York, N.Y.

Hernial truss, George Fancher, Greenwich, Ohio.

Antiseptic broom, Oscar S. Kulman, Savannah, Georgia.

Aspirator, Wm. J. McCaw, Providence, R.I.

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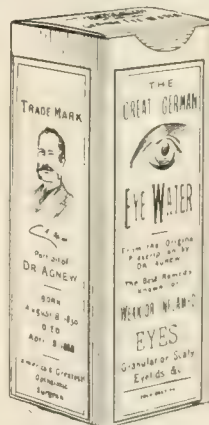
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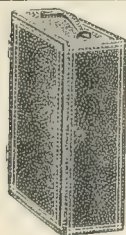
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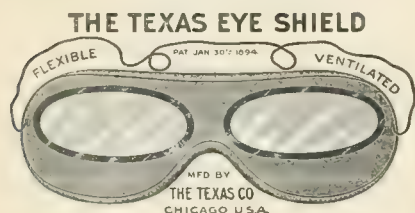
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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

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Photographic Notes

The Advantages of a Slow Plate.

Of course, it is not always possible to use a slow plate, but there are many cases where its use will give a very much better negative than can be had with a fast one.

It goes without saying, that for moving objects and landscapes, where water or foliage is in motion, a quick plate is indispensable, but a great many amateur workers will be surprised to find the number of occasions on which a slow plate could be used without difficulty, and will be further surprised at the quality of negative and print obtained from it.

There is first of all, the great advantage of less liability of over-timing or under-timing the exposure, and in addition to this is the fact that the slow plate is much richer in body and builds up more slowly in development than a quick one. The resulting print is, therefore, more full of color and half tones. The writer uses a slow plate in preference to a quick one on every possible occasion, always on interiors, and on landscapes whenever they are without movement. It will be an instructive experiment for the worker who is not familiar with this difference, to make an exposure on the same subject under the same conditions with each of the two kinds, only varying his exposure to correspond with the difference in speed of the two plates and note carefully their varying action in development and the printing quality of each after drying.—*The Amateur Pointer.*

Treatment of Roll-Films.

As is well known, roll-films show a decided tendency to roll up when they are removed from the roller, so that with the biggest and thickest development and fixing are very difficult operations. A simple means of preventing this rolling in and after the baths is according to Dr. W. Lenz, of Berne, in the *Chemiker-Zeitung* (xxiii., 1899, p. 351), to iron the films before development in the dark room, of course. Dr. Lenz proceeds as follows: A smoothing iron which opens (a charcoal iron) is heated from the inside by the flame of a Bunsen burner. Too great heat-

ing is to be avoided; the flat side must slightly hiss on being touched with the wet fingers. As support about sixteen thicknesses of smooth drawing-paper, rather bigger than the film to be flattened, must be used. The film itself is placed between two pieces of smooth, strong paper, and run over with the iron without great pressure. After ironing it must be allowed to stand until the covering paper feels about the heat of the hand, and the film will then be found to be as flat as a piece of cardboard. According to Dr. Lenz the heat used, very little over 100° C., will have no ill effects whatever on the negative.—*Correspondenz.*

Stained Negatives.

According to the *Junior Photographer* the yellow stain resulting from insufficient fixing may be removed by the following method:

| | Parts. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Alum..... | 50 |
| Water..... | 1000 |
| Bichromate of potassium..... | 10 |
| Hydrochloric acid..... | 20 |

Backing for Dry Plates.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Yellow dextrine..... | 4 oz. |
| Boiling water..... | 2 " |
| Glycerine..... | 1/4 " |
| Drop black..... | 2 " |
| Alcohol..... | 1 1/4 " |

Dissolve dextrine in the boiling water; when cold add the glycerine; put in the drop black and rub to a smooth paste, then add the alcohol. Let mixture stand twenty-four hours before use. Shake well and apply with flat camel-hair brush, one coat lengthwise and one crosswise. Put in a dark place to dry. The plates can be used in a few minutes, or can be packed back in boxes and used at leisure; but be sure you put your plates in film to film, otherwise the backing will scratch them,

To wash off the backing, put under the tap.

Ammonium persulphat is recommended for making reversed negatives. When the negative has been fully developed it is rinsed with water, and placed in a five per cent. solution of the reducer until the image is quite removed, this operation being performed in daylight. The plate is then redeveloped and fixed in hypo.

Acid Fixing Bath.

Sodium hyposulphite.....Gm. 1000
Dissolve in
Water.....Cc. 2000

Dissolve also

Sodium sulphite.....Gm. 100
In water.....Cc. 375

And add

Sulphuric acid.....Cc. 6.5
Water.....Cc. 125

It is sometimes convenient to be able to send out an acid hypo. in dry powder, and then the following may be used:

Adurol.....Gm. 75
Sodium sulphite.....Gm. 375
Potassium carbonate.....Gm. 75
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

Heat the full quantity of water, add the sulphite, then the potash, and finally the adurol.

For use, dilute the above with from 10 to 15 parts of water.

(Two Solution.)

No. 1.

Sodium sulphite.....Gm. 1000
Adurol.....Gm. 02
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

No. 2.

Potassium carbonate.....Gm. 120
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

For use, mix in equal parts.

Photographic Paragraphs.

A very pleasing surface, not so dull as matt—though it is very nearly matt—can be given to prints on gelatino-chloride paper by the method stated below: Squeegee the prints on to ground glass, and remove when quite dry, as usual. At any convenient time afterwards place them in water (moving them once or twice) for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then squeegee them on to clean glass, and at once remove, lifting a corner with the blade of a knife. Dry the prints, and they are finished.

* * *
GREEN PRINTS.—Mr. J. Raphaels communicates a method which is said to give agreeable tones:—

| | Parts. |
|----------------------|--------|
| Mix: Water..... | 100 |
| Gallic acid..... | 5 |
| Acetate of soda..... | 10 |
| Alcohol..... | 25 |

* * *
Expose gelatino chloride paper from a fourth to a sixteenth of the time necessary to make an ordinary print, and place it in the above mixture, face upward. Develop until the print is somewhat stronger than it is to be when finished, wash and fix in a 10 per cent. solution of hypo. When washed and dried, the print is of an agreeable green color.

When intensifying with mercury and ammonia it is absolutely necessary that the negative should be thoroughly freed from any traces of hypo left in the film before being placed in the mercuric solution. After bleaching the negative should be again well washed for at least half-an-hour in distilled or rain water. If these washings are done with hard water, or in a slipshod manner, a stained negative is invariably the result.—P. J. S.

A useful filter can be constructed very cheaply by making a cone of stiff paper and fastening its edges. Cut off a portion of the apex to form a small hole, then insert a plug of cotton wool, or, better still, of asbestos. If the latter is used it will stand almost any liquid, and to be purified and made fit again only requires heating till red hot. The paper cone, of course, will have to be renewed. Otherwise this form of filter answers as well as the best, and has the advantage that it dispenses with a funnel entirely.—*Spiro*.

AN IMPERVIOUS COATING FOR WOODEN BATHS.—Gutta-percha 12 drams, paraffin 12 drams. Prepare the mixture over a slow fire and apply it with the aid of a metallic brush. After application pass a hot iron over it to obtain the polish. This coating renders wooden tanks absolutely waterproof, and is not acted on by alkalis or acids.

TO INCREASE THE CONTRASTS IN SNOW OR CLOUD NEGATIVES.—The addition of ammonium persulphate to the developer has been recommended for increasing contrasts, especially in the case of snow or cloud scenes. As much as a drachm of ammonium persulphate may be added to 8 or 10 ounces of dilute developer.

Backgrounds for flower studies of various shades can be easily made with sheets of brown or drawing paper of different tints stretched across a drawing board with pins while damp. They may be shaded with chalk and stump if thought desirable.

Beginners are sometimes puzzled to know if a negative is under or over-exposed. With pyro development and sometimes with other developers over-exposure may be known by the image showing as a positive on the glass side of the plate, and under-exposure by the positive appearance of the image on the

film side. With correct exposure the positive image will either show on both sides or not at all.

The best actinometer papers for carbon and other work in which the action of bichromates on gelatine is employed are made by sensitising a sized paper with bichromate at the same time as the tissue, and drying it with it. The color indications cannot be matched in the ordinary actinometers, but the change under the action of the light goes hand in hand with the change in the tissue, which can hardly be said to be the case when carbon prints are timed by means of silver papers.

Mounting Photographic Prints

One of the greatest difficulties in mounting photographic prints is to prevent them from curving when dry; as this is due to the contraction of the print after having been distended by the water, a paste must be used containing as little water as possible. The following formula is recommended: Common gelatine, 2 parts; water, 4 parts; alcohol, 8 parts. The alcohol is added slowly as soon as the gelatine is well dissolved in the water, and the vessel turned continually to obtain a homogeneous mixture. The solution must be kept hot during the operation, and should be applied quickly, as it soon dries; the print must be placed exactly the first time, as it adheres at once. The solution keeps for a long time in well-corked bottles; when used it is heated on a water-bath.—*Revue Pract.*

Russian Weights and Measures.

Article 1. The basis of Russian weights is the pound (funt), made in accordance with the platinum sample of 1835, and to the bronze gilt pound of 1747, marked "H 1894," and equal to 0.40951241 of the international kilogram and to 0.90281789545 of an English pound.

Art. 2. The Russian pound contains 96 zolotniks, or 32 lots; a zolotnik has 96 dolias; 40 pounds (funts) form a pood (= 36.112 pounds avoirdupois).

Art. 3. The basis of the Russian long measure is an arshine, equal to 28 English inches and to 0.7112 of the international meter.

Art. 4. The Russian arshine con-

tains 16 vershoks, or 28 dumes; a dume has 10 lines, or 100 points. Three arshines form a sagene or 7 feet. Five hundred sages form a verst.

Art. 5. The fundamental measure of time is "sutki" (day and night), consisting of twenty-four hours, according to the average time of the sun. An hour contains sixty minutes; a minute sixty seconds. The hours are counted in St Petersburg according to data of the Nicolas Principal Observatory at Pulkova; in other localities, according to their geographical longitude.

Art. 6. For measuring surface square measures are used. For measuring the surface of land the dessiatine (2.699724517906 acres) is equal to 2,400 square sages.

Art. 7. Cubic long measures serve for measuring the volume of bodies.

Art. 8. For measuring the volume of dry substances, chetverts (5.774889-915814 bushels), containing 8 chetveriks (1 chetverik = 0.721861239477 bushels), are used; a chetverik has 8 garnetz (1 garnetz = 0.360930619738 pecks). A garnetz comprises 8 pounds of pure water, with a temperature of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ ° C, international hydrogen thermometer.

Art. 9. For measuring the volume of liquids the vedro (2.70697964813 gallons) and its subdivisions are used, viz.: Stoff or kruzka = one-tenth of a vedro; polu-stoff or beer bottle = one twentieth of a vedro; wine bottle = one sixteenth of a vedro; charka = one one-hundredth of a vedro and shkalik = one two hundredth of a vedro.

Art. 10. The international meter and kilogram and their subdivisions may be used in the empire in bargains, contracts, estimates, etc., on the mutual consent of the parties interested.

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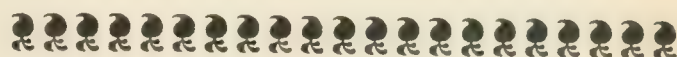
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Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc

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L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made

The necessity of a thorough understanding of the emmetropic eye and the mechanism of accommodation is the keynote of an intelligent knowledge of the anomalies of refraction, *viz*, myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism, and the physiological change, presbyopia. Students who appreciate the value of the above statement will, before studying the anomalies of refraction, become possessed of the A B C which underlies the whole science of fitting glasses.

Nearly all students, before attending the college to study optics, write asking what they should read up before coming. My answer has invariably been: "Become familiar with, first, the laws of light; second, how a convex glass forms a picture on a screen; third, the anatomy of the eye." With these thoroughly mastered, the rest is easy sailing. The first two can be learned out of any book on "Physics," which can be borrowed from some school teacher in the section; the third can be learned out of any "Anatomy," which can be secured

from your family physician. The above three things can rapidly be learned at home, giving the student more time at the college to devote to the more complex problem, *viz*, the accommodation of the eye. Few students can secure the knowledge of this latter without a competent teacher. Yet it is very simple indeed when presented by diagram and verbal explanations. A good book on "Physics" or "Anatomy" is expensive, and, as only a small part of either is needed by the optical student, the cost can thus be avoided.

Students who intend taking a course of instruction in optics and spectacle-fitting should not put it off until the hot weather arrives, because the school closes for about three months during the heated part of the summer; besides, a student does not feel so much like hard study when it is warm. And it is only by constant, close application that the work can be covered in two weeks. So much has been written in these columns for the graduate optician that I thought the above few hints might not be amiss for intending students.

Question.—I have a customer, a lady aged 50, who has myopia of 9.00 D. in the R.E., and emmetropia in the L.E. She applied to me for reading glasses, and I am at a loss to know how to give her binocular vision for reading and other near work.

Answer.—These are difficult cases where there is so much anisometropia, but I would give her the weakest convex glass that brought her near point back to 9 inches for the L.E., and I would give her the weakest concave glass before the R.E. that would enable her to see the best at 9 inches. The idea is to give each eye the same near point, in the hope that after a few weeks' use the eyes may work together comfortably.

One has always to bear in mind that fundus changes are liable to be present in high myopia, rendering the vision below normal, and it is quite probable that no glass will afford as good vision before the R.E. as you will obtain for the L.E. Should the above plan fail after several attempts, I would simply

correct the presbyopia of the L.E., and rely upon the L.E. for all near work, putting a plane glass in front of the myopic eye.

A Profitable Line

An article that can be handled profitably by druggists is the new Featherweight Eyeshade. It possesses many desirable features, which will render it a pleasure to recommend it to customers. Among these features are its lightness—weighs only $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; it



may be adjusted to any size or position, and it lies flat when not in use; there is no metal band to press the head or tarnish; the visor is wider than others; perspiration does not affect it; the material of which the shade is made is of a color peculiarly healthful and restful to the eye; it is transparent for natural light and opaque for artificial light. Write for prices to The Featherweight Eyeshade Company, Bayonne, N.J.

Stearns & Co. to Supply Chicago with Vaccine.

The contract for furnishing vaccine virus to the city of Chicago has been awarded to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, after months of active competitive tests on the part of the Chicago health department. The first order, 5,000 tubes of glycerinated virus, has been shipped to Chicago from the Detroit factory, and the contract means an immense number of tubes during the year. The competition over the Chicago contract was keen, not alone because of its financial returns, but because the Chicago health officials are known to health departments over the country as being hypercritical in their tests.—*Detroit Journal*.

"True Fruit."

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the J. Hungerford Smith Co. in this issue. The products of this firm are now

known all over Canada, and "True Fruit" juices and syrups are recognized as being of full strength, thoroughly reliable, and made by the most improved process from crushed fruits. This firm claim that their goods go farther and produce better results than any other makes, and are consequently cheaper and give better satisfaction.

As an evidence of the high estimation in which they are held in the United States, we are informed that "True Fruit" syrups and crushed fruits have been selected by the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition. The order for these goods, for which there were a large number of tenders, will amount to the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Monogram Seals

Attention is drawn to the monogram wax seals, for sale by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, as per accompanying cut.

These seals are of choice design, cut from steel and attractively mounted. Monogram combinations of any two letters can be supplied.

Every druggist uses wax, and to seal it with his own monogram would be a good advertisement.

The seals retail at 60c., and a liberal trade discount is allowed.

What the Proprietors Claim

1. That H & H has been repeatedly proven in the laboratory to be aseptic. It is also an antiseptic. It dissolves the fatty matter and waste upon the skin, so that it may be washed away. It cleans instruments without injury to their plating or temper. It cleans enamelled ware without scratching. It far surpasses green soap or gasoline in all surgical uses.

2. One 15c. cake of H & H dissolved in two quarts of boiling water makes an unequalled lubricant. A cake in five quarts of boiling water makes a fit solution for dipping and cleansing your instruments, hands, etc. The sample is one-sixth of a cake, and should be dissolved in proportion. It may also be used, for convenience, as a soap, with brush and hot water. It cleans brushes and sponges and has many kindred uses.

We are never nearer right than when we fear we are wrong.

Pure!!

This is the guarantee given by the Canada Paint Company of the *Paris green* which they manufacture, and which has taken such a lead throughout Canada. Prices may be obtained for quantities on application to either the Montreal or Toronto offices of the company. Read their advt.

A Valuable Book for Dispensers.

An American exchange, in speaking of "The Art of Dispensing," says: "Ever since its first appearance in 1888 this English publication has been held in great esteem by pharmacists in all English-speaking countries, for it is what its title indicates, a valuable aid in the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions. It is not necessary here to enter upon a detailed description of the volume, since that has been done on previous occasions, and so it only devolves upon us to call attention to the greatly improved character of the new edition just issued. For not only has the text been increased by two hundred pages, but much of the old matter (two-thirds, we are told) has been entirely rewritten, so that we are practically presented with a new treatise. In this manner the present—sixth—edition has been brought abreast of the times in the art of dispensing. In fact, the value of the volume is enhanced to such a degree as to suggest that those in possession of an old copy will find it desirable to discard it in favor of the new edition. The chapters notably on capsules, tablets, new remedies and incompatibilities are practically new. As before, Peter Mac Ewan, editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, has performed the work of revision."

This book can now be supplied from the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. The price is, postpaid, \$1.75

Unleakable Fountain Pens.

A fountain pen which is absolutely unleakable and which can be carried in any pocket in any position, overcomes the greatest objection that can be raised to these pens, and is certain to be eagerly sought for by those who use them to any extent.

Such is Moore's non-leakable fountain pen, which is constructed upon

entirely different principles from any other. The undesirable features of other fountain pens, such as spilling ink on the fingers or in the pocket, the drying up or thickening of the ink, have been eliminated in this. Ladies can carry them in their purses or hand-bags with perfect safety. This cannot be done with any other style of fountain pen.

In filling it there is no necessity for pulling out the pen or unscrewing the section, and thus soiling the fingers. Another of its good points is that as soon as the pen touches the paper it will write, and the user does not need to shake it or otherwise force the ink to the tip. It can also be adjusted very easily for either shading or printing. The highest grade of gold pens is used, and the barrel and caps, being of pure gum rubber, have a superior finish and lustre that is not found on the average pen.

As this pen is in many points entirely different in construction from other pens, it is necessary for dealers to be able to instruct their customers in the use of it, and a full set of directions accompanies the pens. The makers, the American Fountain Pen Co., for whom W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, Toronto, are Canadian agents, guarantee every pen as represented or money refunded.

WANTED

A set of Shop Fixtures for a store, 35 feet by 14. Must be cheap, and wanted at once.

J. R. GILLESPIE,
Orangeville, Ont.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted
to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

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Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
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A. R. BREMER CO.

15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb..... | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb..... | \$ 1 50 | \$ 2 00 |
| Methyl..... | 1 90 | 2 00 | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Myrrh, lb..... | 45 | 46 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 | CARMINE, No. 40, oz..... | 30 | 40 | Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| ALOIN, oz..... | 40 | 45 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb... | 10 | 12 | Powdered, lb..... | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50 | 55 | Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.... | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Prepared, lb..... | 5 | | Shellac, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 20 | 25 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4 | 5 | Bleached, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 59 |
| Copaiba, lb..... | 70 | 85 | CLOVE, lb..... | 17 | 20 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85 | 01 |
| Peru, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 | Powdered, lb..... | 18 | 22 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 70 | 75 | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb..... | 40 | 45 | Sorts, lb..... | 55 | 70 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COLLODION, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | HERB, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 35 |
| Ruckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Bitterwort, lb..... | 36 | 40 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb..... | 1 40 | 2 50 | Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Cascara Sagrada..... | 25 | 30 | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50 | | Boneset, oz., lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Casarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz. | 10 80 | | Catnip, oz., lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 25 | 28 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 | DEXTRINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Feverfew, oz., lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb..... | 80 | 85 | Grindelia robusta, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | Horehound, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Ergotin, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.... | 13 | 14 | Lemon Balm, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 | Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Lobelia, oz., lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed lb..... | 15 | 17 | Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Motherwort, oz., lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Camomile, Roman, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 22 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 | German, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Pennyroyal, oz., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Peppermint, oz., lb..... | 21 | 20 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Rue, oz., lb..... | 30 | 32 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 | Sage, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Spearmint, lb..... | 21 | 00 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 75 | Saffron, American, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Thyme, oz., lb..... | 18 | 25 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 8 00 | 15 00 | Spanish, Val'a, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | Tansy, oz., lb..... | 15 | 21 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25 | 30 | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 28 |
| powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 | French, white, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Verba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 42 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 7 | 10 | GLYCERINE, lb..... | 20 | 25 | HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 14 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 | GUARANA..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | HOPS, fresh, lb..... | 20 | 20 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 35 | INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 85 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 | INSECT POWDER, lb..... | 35 | 35 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Socotrine, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 58 |
| CAMPHOR, lb..... | 85 | 95 | Asafoetida, lb..... | 45 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Powdered, lb..... | 80 | 95 | Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 43 |
| CAPSICUM, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Buchu, long, lb..... | 50 | 48 |
| | | | Sorts, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Short, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Coca, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| | | | Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 | Digitalis, lb..... | 15 | 70 |
| | | | Gamboge, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 1 25 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| | | | Guaiac, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Hyoscyamus..... | 20 | 24 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 90 | 00 | Matico, lb..... | 70 | 75 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb..... | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb..... | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz..... | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb..... | 20 | 30 | Rhubarb, lb..... | 75 | 2 50 | ANTIKAMNIA..... | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| Stramonium, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... | 45 | 55 | ANTIPYRIN, oz..... | 0 55 | 0 65 |
| Uva Ursi, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cut, lb..... | 50 | 65 | ARISTOL, oz..... | 1 85 | 2 00 |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Senega, lb..... | 55 | 15 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| LICORICE, Solazzi, doz..... | 48 | 50 | Squill, lb..... | 13 | 25 | Fowler's sol., lb..... | 10 | 13 |
| Pignatelli..... | 35 | 40 | Stillingia, lb..... | 22 | 27 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| Grasso..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 40 | White, lb..... | 6 | 7 |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 | Unicorn, lb..... | 38 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. 8cc., | | |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Valerian, English, lb. true..... | 20 | 45 | oz..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Virginia, Snake, lb..... | 40 | 18 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..... | 40 | 45 |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow Dock, lb..... | 15 | 75 | Iodide, oz..... | 55 | 60 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | RUM, Bay, gal..... | 2 50 | 2 25 | Salicylate, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, | | | Essence, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | Subcarbonate, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| 5 lb. tins..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | SACCHARIN, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Subnitrate, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| LUPULIN, oz..... | 30 | 35 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13 | 40 | BORAX, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb..... | 70 | 80 | Star, lb..... | 35 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 8 | 9 |
| MACE, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | Burdock, lb..... | 30 | 30 | BROMINE, oz..... | 8 | 13 |
| MANNA, lb..... | 1 85 | 1 90 | Canary, bag or less, lb..... | 6 | 7 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 20 | 25 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Caraway, lb..... | 10 | 13 | Iodide, oz..... | 45 | 50 |
| Irish, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Cardamom, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 25 | CAFFEINE, oz..... | 55 | 60 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz..... | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery..... | 25 | 30 | Citrate, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| NUTGALLS, lb..... | 21 | 25 | Colchicum..... | 50 | 60 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb..... | 1 65 | 1 70 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Coriander, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 95 | 1 00 |
| NUTMEGS, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 00 | Cumin, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Phosphate, precip., lb..... | 35 | 38 |
| NUX VOMICA, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Fennel, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Sulphide, oz..... | 5 | 6 |
| Powdered..... | 20 | 25 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb..... | 7 | 9 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz..... | 10 | 12 |
| OAKUM, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Flax, cleaned, lb..... | 6 | 6 1/2 | CHINOIDINE, oz..... | 15 | 10 |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 75 | Ground, lb..... | 6 | 6 1/2 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Citrine, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Hemp, lb..... | 6 | 7 | Croton, oz..... | 75 | 80 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Mustard, white, lb..... | 11 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb..... | 60 | 2 00 |
| PEPPER, black, lb..... | 16 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Pumpkin..... | 25 | 30 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| PITCH, black, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Quince, lb..... | 65 | 70 | COCAINE, Mur., oz..... | 6 75 | 7 00 |
| Bergundy, true, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Rape, lb..... | 5 | 6 | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz..... | 75 | 80 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash..... | 2 25 | 3 25 | Strophanthus, oz..... | 50 | 55 | COLLODION, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Adhesive, yd..... | 12 | 13 | Worm, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 65 | 70 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz..... | 65 | 70 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb..... | 80 | 85 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | COPPERAS, lb..... | 1 | 3 |
| Lead, lb..... | 25 | 30 | White, Conti's, lb..... | 15 | 16 | DIURETIN, oz..... | 1 60 | 1 65 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 40 | ETHER, Acetic, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| ROSEIN, Common, lb..... | 2 1/2 | 3 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... | 25 | 40 | Sulphur, lb..... | 40 | 50 |
| White, lb..... | 3 1/2 | 4 | SPERMACEIN, lb..... | 60 | 65 | EXALGINE oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| RESORCIN, white, oz..... | 25 | 30 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz..... | 75 | 80 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... | 25 | 28 | Venice, lb..... | 10 | 12 | IODINE, lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb..... | 22 | 25 | WAX, White, lb..... | 50 | 75 | IODOFORM, lb..... | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Althea, cut, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Yellow..... | 40 | 45 | IODOL, oz..... | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..... | 5 | 6 | IRON, by Hydrogen..... | 80 | 85 |
| Blood, lb..... | 18 | 25 | Quassia chips, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Bitter, lb..... | 27 | 30 | Red Saunders, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Sacch., lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Blackberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Santal, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Chloride, lb..... | 45 | 55 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | | | | Sol., lb..... | 13 | 16 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb..... | 20 | 25 | CHEMICALS. | | | Citrate, U.S.P., lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Canada Snake, lb..... | 30 | 35 | ACID, Acetic, lb..... | 13 | | And Ammon., lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| Cohosh, black, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Glacial, lb..... | 45 | 50 | And Quinine, lb..... | 1 65 | 3 50 |
| Colchicum, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Benzoic, English, oz..... | 30 | 35 | Quin. and Stry., oz..... | 25 | 35 |
| Columbo, lb..... | 20 | 22 | German, oz..... | 11 | 13 | And Strychnine, oz..... | 13 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Boracic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... | 50 | 50 |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Carbolic Crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Ferrocyanide, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Calvert's No. 1, lb..... | 2 15 | 2 20 | Hypophosphites, oz..... | 25 | 35 |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb..... | 15 | | No. 2, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 45 | Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 |
| Dandelion, lb..... | 20 | | Citric, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Syrup, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Elecampane, lb..... | 15 | | Gallic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Lactate, oz..... | 5 | 6 |
| Galangal, lb..... | 15 | | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Pernitrate, solution, lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Gelsemium, lb..... | 22 | 23 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | 1 50 | 1 60 | Phosphate scales, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb..... | 12 | 15 | doz..... | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, pure, lb..... | 7 | |
| Ground, lb..... | 13 | 24 | Lactic, concentrated, oz..... | 3 | 5 | Exsiccated, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Muriatic, lb..... | 18 | 20 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb..... | 80 | 85 |
| Ginger, African, lb..... | 18 | 10 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 10 1/2 | 13 | And Ammon Tartrate, lb..... | 80 | 85 |
| Po., lb..... | 20 | 22 | Nitric, lb..... | 25 | 30 | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz..... | 2 28 | |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb..... | 30 | 35 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 75 | 80 | “ 50c. bottles, per doz..... | 4 50 | |
| Po., lb..... | 35 | 38 | Oleic, purified, lb..... | 12 | 13 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Ginseng, lb..... | 6 50 | 7 00 | Oxalic, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Carbonate, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| Golden Seal, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 20 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... | 13 | 17 | iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| Gold Thread, lb..... | 90 | 1 15 | Dilute, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Red, lb..... | 7 | 9 |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb..... | 15 | 98 | Pyrogallie, oz..... | 75 | 80 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb..... | 5 | 6 |
| Indian Hemp..... | 18 | 19 | Salicylic, white, lb..... | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | In packages, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| Ipecac., lb..... | 5 00 | 5 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... | 4 | 5 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered..... | 5 25 | 5 55 | Bottles, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Carbonate, oz..... | 30 | 35 |
| Jalap, lb..... | 40 | 50 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Citrate, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered..... | 45 | 50 | Tannic, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| Kava Kava, lb..... | 40 | 90 | Tartaric, powdered, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Salicylate, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| Licorice, lb..... | 12 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb..... | 4 | 5 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Powdered..... | 13 | 50 | ACONITINE, grain..... | 1 1/2 | 3 | Carbonate, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Mandrake, lb..... | 13 | 15 | ALUM, cryst., lb..... | 3 | 4 | Citrate, gran., lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Masterwort, lb..... | 16 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... | 1 1/2 | 3 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb..... | 30 | 40 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880..... | 1 05 | 1 10 | MANGANES, Black Oxide, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 40 | 35 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... | 15 | 16 | MENTHOL, oz..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb..... | 35 | 40 | MERCURY, lb..... | | |
| Pink, lb..... | 30 | 45 | Iod de, oz..... | 40 | 45 | Ammon (White Precip.)..... | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Parsley, lb..... | 30 | 45 | Nitrate crystals, lb..... | 12 | 16 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb..... | 1 05 | 1 15 |
| Pleurseys, lb..... | 15 | 25 | Muriate, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Calomel, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| Poke, lb..... | 18 | 18 | Valerianate oz..... | 16 | 50 | With Chalk lb..... | 1 50 | 1 85 |
| Queen of the Meadow..... | | | AMYL, Nitrite, oz..... | | | | | |

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies

J. E. Seagram

Beeswax

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Calenders

Lawson & Jones
Torrance & Bain

Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals

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T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons
E. Merck

Cigars and Tobaccos

J. Bruce Payne
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Corks

Ayrton & Saunders
Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews

Clough Corkscrew Co.

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Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

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Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries

The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
May Roberts & Co.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Paroubek Bros.

Drug Journals

Meyer Bros. Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Spatula

Druggists—Wholesale

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The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Fancy Goods

Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

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John Hislop & Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
O. & W. Thum Co.
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J. J. McLaughlin

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Auer Light Co.

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The Elliot & Co., Limited
Young & Smylie

Lime Juice

Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

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Canadian Specialty Co.
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Dr. J. M. Sawers.
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Pharmaceutical Preparations

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Lambert Pharmacal Co.
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Parke, Davis & Co.
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Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

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R. Wightman

Shoe Polish

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Cobban Mfg. Co.
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London Showcase Co.

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Sponges and Chamois

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Toys and Fancy Goods

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Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm
Parke, Davis & Co.

Wall Papers

M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1901.

No. 4

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WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Testing of Drugs

A valuable part of the instruction at Colleges of Pharmacy is that wherein characters and tests for drugs and chemicals is thoroughly explained, yet like many other things which the student acquires he permits it to pass from his memory as soon as the examination for which he prepared is a thing of the past. Training at drug colleges is not merely intended for examination purposes. The student who permits himself to part from knowledge which would enable him to conduct his business as a pharmacist with greater intelligence and skill is very foolish. The druggist who takes pride in his profession should be able to determine the quality of the drugs he purchases and compounds. We are not lacking in faith in the wholesale drug trade of Canada, as we believe they take every reasonable precaution to buy their goods from reliable sources, but they haven't time to submit the thousands of things they are obliged to handle quickly to minute inspection, and are of necessity often at the mercy of stock brokers and others who handle drug stocks on a speculative basis. The druggist is trained for just such work, and should put his knowledge into operation when he can do so to his personal advantage. Every druggist knows that the relationship between price and quality cannot be depended upon, yet both of these are important in securing him success and a good reputation. The average druggist will buy one or two dozen different kinds of drugs daily, and any of these, of which a casual inspection will enable him to note a variation from a text-book description of character, can, at very little trouble, be subjected to a test which will assure him of a good or bad quality of it. If the druggist hasn't time to do so himself he can impart a very valuable lesson to his

clerks by requiring them to do it under his instruction.

If the drug trade of Canada is going to take the position we think the intelligence of its votaries should secure, a greater display of analytical skill will require to be shown by succeeding generations of graduates, who are entitled to append designating university degrees to their names. The profession can reach a higher plane if an ideal effort be made to attain it.

Can a Druggist Make Money?

The aim of every business man is the attainment of success; and, as the world determines the degree of achievement by the amount of wealth amassed, the making of money is of necessity the goal of life's efforts. In the Dominion of Canada there are at the present time about 2,000 firms engaged in the retail drug business, and the annual sale of each, at the outside, will be in the neighborhood of \$4 000. Conceding that forty per cent of this sum may be approximated as net profit, an average of \$1,600 is allotted to each to live upon and amass the riches the druggist is thought to make so readily. On such a basis the total sales of the entire trade will be \$8,000,000 annually, and the profit \$3,200,000. The question "Can a druggist make money?" is then answered in the negative, as no man in business can keep up appearances, raise a family in comfort, sustain the many calls made upon him to support worthy objects, and at the same time amass wealth. We do not deny that the business is a genteel one, that its votaries are usually intelligent and respected; but that they can go through life and bear the strain of long hours and constantly growing opposition and attain a position where they can retire in comfort and affluence, we assuredly do deny.

If any of our drug friends will take

the trouble to go through the ratings in Dun or Bradstreet reference books they will note that druggists and photographers are given on an average the lowest business ratings to be found. The lesson is not a palatable one, but it shows clearly the general estimate of the trade on the part of clear-headed financial experts.

We are far from desiring to belittle our fellow druggists by publishing such an estimate of the business in which they are engaged, but we are only considering the matter in this instance from a purely mercenary standpoint rather than from a plane where the drug trade can show to much better advantage. The man who enters the business with the avowed object of making money will do well to figure out the average of his chances before taking a step which, from his standpoint, can only end in disappointment.

Convictions against Druggists Quashed.

The convictions registered against four Toronto druggists charged with "practising and professing to practise medicine" have been quashed by the higher court. Those convicted by the Police Magistrate were:—Samuel Hollingsworth, Samuel Howarth, Joseph R. Lee and Herbert W. Burgess. They were each fined \$25 and costs, but appealed the cases to the County Court.

Judge McDougall handed out his judgment April 3, in which he said:

"I think each of the four convictions is bad upon the ground taken in two objections, and I do not find it necessary to consider a third objection as to there being two offences disclosed in both the informations and convictions, namely, practising and professing to practise." The court held, therefore, that the conviction does not follow the adjudication, in that the adjudication directs in default of the fine, imprisonment for 30 days. The conviction directs imprisonment for one month.

The court also held that the showing a druggist to have prescribed in a single case did not convict him of practising medicine generally.

It might be interesting at this time to recall a judgment given by the late Mr. Justice Rose in the case of Regina vs. Howarth.

"If one went to a chemist's or druggist's, and told him that he had some

particular complaint, and asked the druggist if he had any medicine compounded for such a complaint, and purchased the medicine on the advice of the chemist, that would not be practising medicine. Nor if any one went to a druggist and asked him which of the two named compounds was considered the better medicine, would such information be practising medicine? I think a druggist may sell drugs or the compounds which he has, by telling intended purchasers their qualities or properties, and commend his goods as being fit for the purpose for which they are intended, and he may tell which is the better or the best of those he is selling. If the purchaser takes upon himself the responsibility of determining the symptoms of his own case, and judging from such symptoms what trouble he is suffering from and the medicine he requires to relieve him from such suffering, he is not asking the druggist to advise him as to his ailments or troubles; nor is he asking him to perform the duties which he might call upon his physician to do. A line, it seems to me, must be drawn between advising as to a remedy necessary for a disease, which the chemist or druggist assumes that he has discovered by inquiry from the purchaser as to the symptoms, and advising between different remedies for a complaint, which the intending purchaser informs the druggist he is troubled with. It is difficult to formulate, and I fear to confuse my meaning by attempting to define, but I venture to say, hoping that I may not be misunderstood, that a chemist or druggist is not entitled to ascertain from intending purchasers the symptoms and determine from them the disease, and prescribe a remedy; but he may, if the purchaser tell him his complaint, and asks for a remedy, inform him what remedies he has for such complaint; and also inform him which, in his opinion, is the better or best remedy, leaving the purchaser to exercise his own judgment as to which of these preparations he may purchase."

It is said that the powers of either man or woman are developed five-fold by working with a life companion who is in entire harmony. The ideal wife, as a rule, has it in her power to make the ideal husband. What constitutes the ideal wife is discussed in an extremely able article by Livinia Hart in the April *Cosmopolitan*.

Continuity.

Ingratitude to the genie of advertising who has made fortune smile upon them is the characteristic of many advertisers. A house starts out and all the "lookers on in Venice" are made to know what the advertised thing is, what it is for, or what it does. A big sale and demand are created. The house putting out the goods becomes rich and prosperous. It is known; people come to it. It imagines that its shadow will never grow less. Then it deserts the advertising which has raised it to its eminence.

For a time it does go along all right. People call for the goods, and the big sale continues. But in the course of years some enterprising fellow with brains and desire for more coin of the realm happens along, and wonders quietly what has become of this afore-said manufacturer and his once widely emblazoned product. "Still existing," the grocer or druggist says, "but not advertising." No, there is no more advertising. The sale, of course, is continuing.

Here is a chance. The new fellow starts out with a new product intended to serve a similar purpose—soap, maybe, or coffee. He advertises far and wide; his sales increase, and then suddenly the other people awake to the fact that new prophets have arisen and they are nowhere.

Such was the experience of Babbitt. That house frankly admitted it. Old houses must advertise, not so much to gain new business as to ward off competition. Competition is fierce (not in the slang sense) these times, and it is necessary to keep up the noise to prevent newcomers from "scanting you of your sizings"—*The Advisor*.

Iron-Tropon.

Experiments have for some time been made in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Hospital in Bonn with iron tropon. It was expected that by administering iron together with tropon it would be possible to obviate intestinal disturbances which pure iron is liable to produce. Iron administered in combination with tropon, it was assumed, would be much more promptly absorbed, and more easily digested by those whose intestinal tracts were inclined to be easily irritated. The ex-

What's the Good Word?

"Please send with other goods mentioned, 1x5 lb. can of your Magnes. Cit. Eff., and ½ doz. 1 pound size in enamelled tins. What reduction do you allow for quantity, say 25 lbs.?"

We claim that Elliot's Citrate of Magnesia excels in all chemical features while competing successfully, as to price, with the most roughly made salts.

Elliot's Magnesia is snow white.
Elliot's Magnesia is evenly granulated.
Elliot's Magnesia effervesces freely.
Elliot's Magnesia effervesces steadily.
Elliot's Magnesia is not too highly sweetened.
Elliot's Magnesia will keep.

For proof, please test it!

~~~~~

5 lb. lacquered cans  
3 lb. bottles  
1 lb. enameled tins

QUOTED ON REQUEST

**The Elliot & Co., Limited**  
TORONTO

# Calendars

## For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE  
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS

## Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS

Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA.

The Season is now  
on for 

Powdered Hellebore  
Bluestone  
Paris Green  
Insect Powder

Before Buying

Get our Prices

\*\*\*

**Kerry, Watson & Co.**  
LONDON, Ont.



# HOW ABOUT YOUR STORE EQUIPMENTS

## For Display and Showing Wall Paper Stock?

These accessories make wall paper selling easy—and the dealer whose store is completely equipped in this way always has an advantage over the other fellow.

We are agents for the **READING MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S** Trimmers, Show Stands, Display Racks, etc., and will send you a catalogue on application.

Does your wall paper assortment still lack a few nice things to give you the best assortment? Drop a card for samples.



**STAUNTON'S LIMITED**

FORMERLY M. STAUNTON & CO.

**TORONTO**

**DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY**

## Imported Perfumes

We wish to call the attention of the drug trade to the fact that we have made special arrangements with the factory of

**GUSTAV BOEHM**

To handle their  
Entire series of  
**FINE**

**Perfumes, Soaps, Cosmetiques, etc.**

on the import commission basis.

Our travellers are now on the road with a complete set of samples of these well-known goods, and the trade will find it to their advantage to compare the prices and styles of the season's lines before placing orders.

If our traveller has not advised you of his calling write us—

**Warwick Bros. & Rutter**

**IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE FANCY GOODS**

**TORONTO**

periments have proved that in not one case has iron-tropon produced any irritation. On the contrary it has produced a considerable increase of appetite with the healthy as well as invalids. It has been proved that iron-tropon does not produce diarrhoea or any other complication even when taken in very large quantities. The very agreeable taste of iron-tropon has induced patients to prefer it to any other iron preparation; it is especially a favorite with children.

#### A Great Convenience.

Smith's Falls,

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed please find the sum of ten cents (10c.) in stamps, for which send me one of your B. P. dose tables, 1898.

I have used the one you had in your circular ever since it appeared, and find it a great convenience. Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. JOHNSTON,  
Druggist.

#### The Holgates, Limited

Under the laws of the province a new drug company has been incorporated, the prospectus of which will be found elsewhere in our columns. The plans and objects of the company, as set out in the prospectus, if carried out, will certainly be somewhat of an innovation in the drug trade of the city of Toronto. The officers of the company are: President, R. S. Muir; vice-president and managing director, F. H. Holgate; secretary-treasurer, S. H. Smith; directors, H. C. Fortier and Thos. Kennedy. Three of these are druggists who are more or less known to the trade, and with the experience obtained during a lengthy business career are well fitted to successfully carry on an enterprise which has plans of so radical a nature.

There can be no doubt that the drug trade has not been as responsive to the changing conditions of commercial life, and as a result has suffered more than other branches of trade. Repeated efforts have been made to get in line with modern methods, and meet the excessive competition which druggists have had in recent years. The plans of The Holgates, Limited, commend our approval, particularly as it is not the intention to unduly increase the number of drug stores in the

city. The druggists throughout the country will watch with interest the outcome, and will wish the company success in its endeavor to lead in new lines of trade, which will render the druggist's life free from the drudgery now associated with it.

The stock is on the market, and we are informed is being quite rapidly disposed of, showing that there are many who are confident of the success of the company. The temporary offices of the company are at 70 Victoria Street, Toronto.

#### Mr. John Chaloner.

Mr. John Chaloner of Digby, Nova Scotia, who is on the point of retiring, is probably the senior druggist in the Maritime Provinces. Born in St. John, New



MR. JOHN CHALONER.

Brunswick, on April 5, 1824, and educated at a grammar school in St. John and at Washington Academy, East Dachias, De., he commenced his apprenticeship with Messrs. T. Walker & Sons, of that city, in his fifteenth year.

Eleven years later, in 1850, he went into business on his own account. Until the terrible fire of 1877 he owned one of the largest, if not the largest, retail business in the Province of New Brunswick. The town being practically swept out of existence, and business demoralized, he disposed of his property and settled at Digby, Nova Scotia. The Pharmaceutical Society of Nova Scotia had recently been formed, and Mr. Chaloner presented himself for examination, waiving his right to practise as an apothecary of over thirty years' standing. For twenty-four years he has been a licentiate of the

Provincial Board, and his place of business is known to thousands of American tourists who visit Digby in the summer months.

A professional experience such as his, commencing in the first year of her late Majesty's reign, and extending to the present time, must naturally be of the greatest interest to the modern student of Pharmacy. In 1839, whale oil and the tallow candle were the common illuminants, steam boats and railways were practically unknown, the flint lock and the sailing frigate were the respective emblems of the army and navy; vaccination was scarcely known in Canada, and chemistry, as understood at the present day, was in its infancy. For over fifty years Mr. Chaloner has been the owner and manager of a retail drug business. During that time the entire pharmacopoeia has undergone a change, old remedies have been discarded and new ones introduced, phlebotomy and cupping have become things of the past; medical colleges have been chartered and their graduates have taken the place of the self-taught apothecary, or the self-made "doctor of no degree."

While Mr. Chaloner remembers many amusing episodes of the business in its early days, the queer remedies the public asked for, the lancet and basin always in readiness, the well-filled jar of leeches, the apprentices in their aprons, and the huge iron mortar with its pestle attached to a spring pole, with a man servant furnishing the motive power, it must not be supposed that he leaves a museum of antiquated implements and obsolete drugs to his successor. It is doubtful if any village in the Maritime Provinces has a more thoroughly-equipped pharmacy than the town of Digby.

With the public and the pharmaceutical profession alike, we regret Mr. Chaloner's retirement from active business and tender him our best wishes for the future, after his sixty years' labor in the profession he is now relinquishing.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Canada, under which all postal moneys sent between this country and the United States will go at the domestic rate of three-tenths of one per cent., instead of the international rate of one per cent., as at present. This concession is regarded as more important to the money order business than any action taken since the inception of the system.



## The Proper Relationship That Should Exist Between Competing Druggists.\*

By ADDISON DIMMITT.

As the above query only calls for the consideration of what constitutes the proper relationship that should exist, and does not call for a statement of the many causes of friction in our ranks, it may seem inappropriate for me to discuss the latter side of the question. Yet, as this negative side shows the rocks to avoid, it may aid us to touch upon it.

I cannot resist calling your attention briefly to some of the more pertinent reasons why druggists do not work harmoniously.

To the local conditions that surround the retail druggists may be traced much that influences their feelings and conduct towards each other. In many cities and towns the business is overdone, necessarily reducing the volume of each, and in some towns this is so true that it does not justify the employment of a clerk by the druggist. In many such cases the close confinement and long hours have an unfortunate result. The man becomes physically and mentally exhausted, and prone to take a pessimistic view of his own and his neighbor's business prospects. He concludes that his own lack of business is due to some underhand methods of his competitors. He is ready to hear and believe all that is told him by the professional shopper, or prevaricator I should say, who willfully misrepresents both sides. The idea that he is not being fairly treated takes complete possession of him, warps his judgment, and prejudices him against his fellow-druggist, who, he at last believes, is in league with his Satanic Majesty.

Another, and a very justifiable, cause for ill-will or enmity between competing druggists is the cut-rate system. This subject has been threshed over so much that every one is familiar with its ravages. I will only say it is the greatest evil that any class of merchants has ever had to contend with; it is so far-reaching in its harmful results, and we have as yet been unable to cope with it successfully. But, if we fight it persistently, it may at last be overcome.

Other causes for disagreement and jealousy are conditions that are hard

to remedy. For instance: One druggist may display more push and energy than his neighbor; or one's location may be better than another's; or one's financial condition may permit of a larger and more varied stock, or one druggist may be more highly educated in his profession than another. But these are purely personal, and can only be dealt with or remedied by the individual.

I might enumerate an endless chain of seeming causes for disaffection between competing druggists, but realizing that all of us have enough glimpses of the dark side and need the sunshine that amity and good-fellowship bring, I will present the other side, which, when realized, will be all the brighter by contrast.

"The proper relationship that should exist between competing druggists."

I do not know a better way to bring about this proper relationship than by endeavoring to follow the Golden Rule, which, after all, is the hardest task ever given to mortal. Suppose we illustrate it, showing how we would like our fellow druggist to do unto us, and in this light we may hope to see the proper relationship reflected, which in the near future may develop into a beautiful reality. A reciprocal basis is the best foundation. It will bring the greatest and most lasting benefits, and tend to establish a bond of unity and good feeling between local druggists in every community.

I will mention a few of the benefits that would accrue if the proper relationship existed.

First, take it up from a financial standpoint:

If there is a thorough understanding and confidence existing between competing druggists, fair, legitimate prices can be established and maintained. We can purchase merchandise together and divide it, thereby securing quantity prices and discounts. This also permits a druggist to buy oftener, insuring fresh, clean stock, and saves the interest on the money that would necessarily be tied up if one made quantity purchases alone. This same plan permits of an exchange of stock and supplying of shorts at a limited margin. Another item that saves money for both is receiving shipments, in the way of freight and drayage. This branch of our business is a very important one, for, as you know, "goods well bought are

half sold." There are numerous financial advantages if we will but work together.

Then we look at the advantage to our profession. By competition we do not mean opposition. We all know that only in union is there strength. Individual force is scarcely recognized to-day in the business world. By a combination of druggists in every town great good may be accomplished. The trade of no druggist will be encroached upon by another. Let there be a unity of purpose, a standing shoulder to shoulder to uphold the standard, and by well-directed, intelligent and united effort each man will secure a fair share of business. If we are occupied with work, which is "God's best gift to man," there will be no time or room for harboring unkind thoughts of our neighbor. Let us give our earnest thought and labor towards elevating our profession. By local agreement and legislation we can restrict the sale of liquor, cocaine and morphine for legitimate uses only. We can stamp out adulteration and substitution, and finally, by getting together and discussing the many perplexing questions that naturally and constantly arise in every druggist's business life, such as a defective formula, new preparations, incompatible prescriptions or some unusual chemical reaction, we may glean ideas that will shed new light on these subjects and be of material assistance in our work.

There are equally as many advantages from a moral standpoint, for is it not the desire and ambition of every druggist to have the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, whether they be competitors or not? To know and feel in his heart that all his dealings are above suspicion; that his competitor doubts not his integrity or honesty of purpose; that his word is held as good as his bond? For, gentleman, honor is more in life than money or glory or aught else. Let us direct our business relations on the highest possible plane; always be fair and just, avoid personalities when speaking of competitors, then you can command and hold their confidence. Let us remember that we are all striving for the same goal. Uphold the weaker and lend a helping hand to all who are struggling. Cultivate, if necessary, a kindly feeling for all who are in our ranks, give of your time and interest, and thus—and thus only, may we hope to bring about the proper relationship among men in our profession, and make life one grand, sweet song.—*Phar. Era.*

\* Read before the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

# MAW'S

## HYGIENIC TOOTH BRUSHES



Patent Nos. 6687 and 7467.

MADE WITH VENTILATING HOLES THROUGH THE BRUSH.

This is the only Brush that can be perfectly cleansed and thoroughly dried after cleaning the teeth, so as to be fit for use again in a short time, besides having the advantage of holding a quantity of water in the extra holes, for the purpose of rinsing the mouth and cleansing the Brush from tooth powders or paste.

We have shipped this Brush for many years to all parts of the world, and can confidently recommend it as the best and most reliable in the market. They can be imported through any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the United States or Canada. If required, we stamp the name of the Chemist on each Brush, but the order must not be for less than a gross.

S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7-12 Aldersgate St., London, Eng.

# THE DOMINION DRUG CO.

LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Purity  
Price  
Promptness.

THREE LEADING FEATURES OF  
OUR BUSINESS.

Mail and Telephone Orders  
Receive Special Attention

The "Best"  
Sarsaparilla

SPECIAL OFFER.

A Post Card Brings Information.

CALL US UP WHEN IN A HURRY.

THE DOMINION DRUG CO., LIMITED.



# SHEPHERDS

## A Superior

**Disinfectant and Antiseptic**

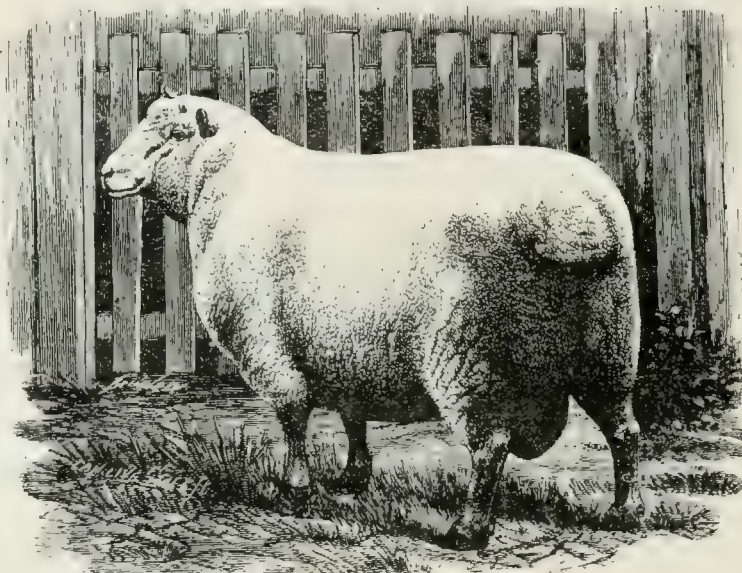
—O—

Is healing.

A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

1 Quart Bottles



## Lyman's Alkali

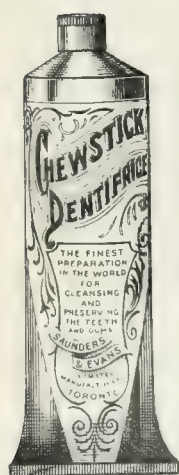
**Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Season 1901**

Sole Canadian Agents for

**MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES**

# SHEEP DIP

**THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO**



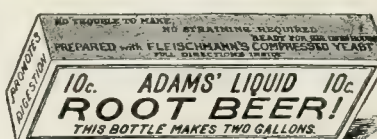
## Chewstick Dentifrice

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. Is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentists' bills and the agonies of toothache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. Is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

For Sale by all Chemists.

**Saunders & Evans, Toronto**

## SEASON 1901



**ADAMS' ROOT & GINGER BEER**

Orders are starting in early this year.

Kindly send us your orders for May delivery at once.

## NEW LINES

**Druggists' Pepsin Wafers, 40-5c pkgs.**  
**Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges do.**  
**Cubeb Wafer Lozenges do.**  
**Druggists' Wafer Lozenges in 5 lb. boxes**  
 Flavors—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Assorted.

## ALSO

**HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes**  
**CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.**  
**FRENCH CAVE & CO'S Celery Caffeine Bromide.**  
**CE-ESS-CO'S Chocolate Wafers and Ginger.**

**CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.**  
 58 Colborne St. TORONTO, ONT.



## Trade Notes.

J. A. Tarrant, druggist, Picton, Ont., has assigned.

Dr. C. C. Brymer, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

R. W. McKinnell has opened a new drug store at Ponoka, N.W.T.

C. F. Craig, druggist, Greenwood, B.C., has made an assignment.

The drug business of J. B. Williams, Guelph, Ont., is advertised for sale.

Vancouver, B.C., is now the happy (?) possessor of two cut-rate drug stores.

The Century Chemical Co., Halifax, N.S., has applied for incorporation.

The Angier Chemical Co. have been incorporated under an Ontario charter.

S. M. Lyon has purchased the drug business of B. R. Budgeon, Allandale, Ont.

J. H. Colling has purchased the drug business of H. E. Hurlburt, Clarksburg, Ont.

Leslie & Parker have purchased the drug business of J. P. Ellis & Co., Sherbrooke, N.S.

Mackenzie, Snyder & Co., Ltd., manufacturing druggists, have made an assignment.

F. Paqueth, of the Victoria Drug Hall, will move May 1 to his new location on Wellington St.

W. W. Turner has purchased the drug business of A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Fire caused slight damage to the stock of Blaicher & Reche, druggists, Hamilton, Ont.

The drug stock of the estate of W. A. De Pencier, Thamesville, Ont., has been sold by tender.

O. DeLong & Co. have purchased the drug business of R. N. Thurtell, Teeswater, Ont.

Leslie & Parker have purchased the drug business of J. F. Ellis & Co., Sherbrooke, N.S.

Wm. C. Tole, druggist, Bowmanville, Ont., died March 23 as the result of accidental poisoning.

The firm of Estey & Curtis, druggists, Hartland, N.B., has been incorporated as Estey & Curtis Co.

The drug stock of B. W. Canniff, Portage la Prairie, Man., was damaged by fire last month.

John Hislop & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, Montreal, Que., have made an assignment.

S. Silcock, Montreal, Que., will carry on the business of the Oxol Fluid Beef Co. on his own account.

Leeming, Miles & Co., wholesale druggists, sundriesmen, had their stock totally destroyed by fire on March 16.

E. Shoff has purchased the drug business of W. R. Dockrill at Dawson City, Yukon. The latter is opening a new store at Log Cabin.

The drug stock of J. C. Sutherland & Co., Richmond, Que., was considerably damaged by water in the recent overflow of the river.

J. Nicoll and T. D. Kevin, doing business under the name of the Lethbridge Drug Co. at Lethbridge, N.W.T., have dissolved partnership.

The drug store of A. L. Geen, Belleville, Ont., was burglarized on the night of April 8. The burglars were caught with some of the stolen goods in their possession.

Four of the druggists of Vancouver, B.C., have combined their interests and have formed the Nelson, Macpherson, Sutherland Co., the individual members being Charles Nelson, R. G. Macpherson, J. K. Sutherland and J. W. Morrow.

### Manitoba Notes.

Messrs. Arkell & Co., of Carberry, have sold out their McGregor branch to Mr. George H. Bean.

Mr. F. E. Arkell, druggist, of Carberry, was in Winnipeg last week accompanied by his wife.

Mr. J. S. Richardson, of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Company's staff, is lying ill with typhoid fever at the Winnipeg General Hospital.

Mr. Digby Pointz, son of Mr. T. G. Pointz, druggist, Winnipeg, has just returned from a holiday trip to New York city.

Mr. W. W. Heming, of Swan River and Grand View, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

A drug store has just been opened at Saskatoon, on the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Assiniboia.

The drug trade in Manitoba during the winter was not disappointing.

Although there was but little increase over former years, in nearly every line the trade held its own.

In the early fall it was expected that the winter trade would be light owing to failure of the crops. Consequently druggists b ught cautiously and are carrying practically nothing over for the next season.

Spring trade is now in evidence, and it is expected that a good business will be done during the summer.

### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

#### SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The closing Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy took place on March 27 to 29 inclusive, and the following results show the standing, in order of merit, of the students who have passed the combined December and March examinations, namely:

Botany—Joseph Valois, J. L. Williams, W. C. Walsh, E. Vodboncoeur.

Junior Chemistry—J. P. H. Lalonde, H. Therien, J. A. Marceau, H. C. Brosard, J. N. Normandin.

Senior Chemistry—None of this class obtained the required number of marks to pass.

Junior Materia Medica—Geo. W. Johnston, F. C. B. Wilson, T. A. Swift, Kenneth Chalmers, W. C. Walsh, F. L. Brown.

Senior Materia Medica—E. Vodboncoeur, Joseph Valois, J. P. H. Lalonde, P. P. Sabourin, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Langlois.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, April 4, when nineteen candidates presented themselves, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, namely:—E. Emery, J. C. McMichael, J. B. Cousineau, J. M. Longtin, James Gosselin, A. Duprat.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one (Arithmetic) namely:—James Tyrrell, Joseph Livernois, Hyacinthé Prevost, and J. A. Leclerc. These candidates will be required to present themselves again in July, to be examined on that subject only. The remaining candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will take place on July 4, 1901.



### Drug Clerks Want Shorter Hours.

The drug clerks of Montreal contend that the hours are far too long, and that it would not interfere with business or inconvenience the public if they were somewhat reduced. The members of the Pharmacie Laborieuse have appointed a committee for the purpose of securing the signatures of the drug clerks and retail druggists of the city and vicinity to a petition asking for shorter hours. The petition is to be presented to the Society of the Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec at its next meeting. It requests that all drug stores be closed at 9 o'clock p.m., excepting on Saturdays and holidays, and that the hours of attendance on Sundays be reduced to four.

### Evans & Sons Enlarging.

Owing to the steady increase of trade, Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, wholesale druggists, Montreal, have found it necessary to add largely to their present accommodation. They have recently purchased new premises to be added to those already occupied by them, and their new warehouse will extend from St. Jean Baptiste street to St. Gabriel street. It is also the intention of the firm to build new offices and extend their present warehouses at an early date.

### A Toilet Luxury.

The new Dentifrice, "Chewstick," which has only recently been introduced by Saunders & Evans, has already taken a hold on the public taste.

This wonderful natural product which constitutes the base of this delightful toilet requisite is of tropical growth, and in its native country is used largely not only as a cleanser of the teeth but as a stimulant for the gums. This in combination with valuable antiseptics forms a dentifrice which will no doubt have a rapid sale wherever introduced.

It is put up in handsome Florentine collapsible tubes and artistically labelled. We would advise a trial order.

### The Canadian College of Optics.

The Canadian College of Optics, under the management of Dr. W. E. Hamill, is receiving much encouragement as it has just closed the third successful class since Christmas. The following attended the last class, viz.: G. D. Patterson, Allandale; O. DeLong, Tilsonburg; W. J.

Beckett, Wiarton; A. H. Robertson, Maxville. Each class is limited in numbers so that each student can receive personal attention from the doctor. Next class commences April 23.

### More Druggists in Court.

Four more Toronto druggists, charged with "practising or professing to practise medicine," were arraigned before Police Magistrate Denison, April 4. The alleged offenders were: James Taylor, Augustus Truss, M. C. Prust, and Wm. J. Mitchell. In view of the decision of Judge McDougall, in the druggists' appeal, an attempt was made to have the cases dismissed. The magistrate refused to do this, however, remarking that the other convictions had been quashed because of an "irregularity in form," and the cases were adjourned for a week.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The druggists of Ontario should bear in mind that the renewal fee of four dollars becomes due on May 1, but that payment before that date secures a rebate of two dollars. If you would therefore save this amount, send your fee of \$2 at once to the registrar. All remittances must be payable at par in Toronto.

The sixty-first semi-annual examination in connection with the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the college building, Gerrard street, Toronto, on Monday, May 6, and following days. Intending candidates are required to send in their names and examination fee of ten dollars not later than April 22, also furnishing evidence of having served the full term of four years as apprentices with a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

### Montreal Notes.

The Montreal drug clerks are beginning to push for shorter hours. Their demand is very moderate and most proprietors will admit its reasonableness.

The following clipping is from the *Montreal Gazette*: "La Pharmacie Laborieuse" is the name of a society of drug clerks. It is named, I believe, after a similar society in Paris. "Members of La Pharmacie Laborieuse are securing the signatures of the drug clerks and retail druggists of the city to a petition asking for shorter hours. The petition will be presented to the

Society of the Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec. It asks that all drug stores be closed at 9 o'clock p.m., excepting Saturdays and holidays, and that the hours of attendance on Sundays be reduced to four."

The pharmacists in this city are getting restive under the high insurance rates, and not alone they, but other retailers, are talking about a co-operative insurance company on the mutual plan. It is generally remarked that if fire insurance business does not pay, how is it that so many companies can afford to own such big buildings and pay such high salaries to managers?

Mr McGarrity, lately with Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., and well-known amongst the wholesale druggists, has left the General Hospital, where he recently had a severe operation performed, and is doing well. He speaks highly of the attention shown him in the private ward of the hospital which he occupied.

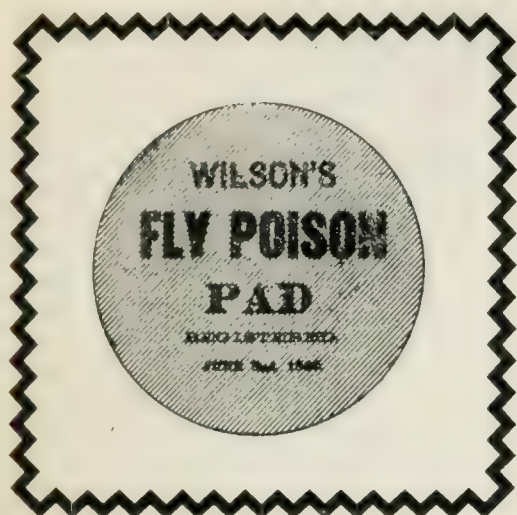
Mr. F. G. Forgue, late with Mr. H. Lanctot, has re-arranged the pharmacy lately occupied by Dr. Aylen on St. Catherine street east, which he has purchased, and is doing well.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province has decided to place the annual fee for licences at \$10, which is the maximum limit allowed by the Quebec Pharmacy Act. This is done in view of the probability of litigation in connection with the Livernois case in Quebec, which was recently decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the association. It is just possible, it is stated, that Livernois may appeal to the Privy Council in England. Any ordinary man would think twice before putting up the large amount of money necessary in cases of appeal to the Privy Council. It will take a good deal of time to replace the money at the rate of profit at which Mr. Livernois sells his goods.

### New Tooth Brush.

Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of London, Eng., call the attention of the trade in this issue to a new tooth brush which they are offering.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* announces that the American Can Company, otherwise known as the Tin Can Combine, has advanced prices about 25 per cent.



**All Wholesale Druggists  
are now booking orders**



Be ready for the demand which begins  
with the first warm weather.

**Archdale Wilson**

**Manufacturer = Hamilton**

**PROTECT Your Fruit Trees and  
Potato Vines by spraying  
them with \_\_\_\_\_**

**PARIS GREEN**

**AS RECOMMENDED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT  
THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.**

The PARIS GREEN made by the  
CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited,  
is guaranteed to be in strict accord-  
ance with the Government Standard,  
and will, therefore, give thorough  
satisfaction.

**The Canada  
Paint Company  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO**

## **SATISFACTION**

For nearly five years we have worked hard and earnestly to prove to the Druggists of Canada that a Canadian House could manufacture for them as satisfactorily as the best of American Houses. The proof has only been accepted by degrees, but it has been accepted, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, about two thousand Druggists have tested our goods to their satisfaction.

The buyer who purchased four years ago by the pint, now buys by the gallon, and he who bought by the dozen, now buys by the gross. It was hard to get orders then, now it is easy. Our goods were as good then as now, but the buyer was not sure of it. We always knew that quality would win in manufacturing, as in everything else, but our difficulty consisted in convincing the Druggist that first-class goods could be furnished him at the prices we charged. It has taken time, patience, and conscientious effort to do it, but it has been done, and we have the pleasure of knowing that the retail trade believes to-day that we are as conscientious in manufacturing for them as we were when compounding the Physicians' prescriptions as retail druggists. We always wanted to give satisfaction; we steadfastly tried to give it, and now our customer believes we do, and his support has been given us as the result. Satisfaction did it all.

**The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited**  
**TORONTO and MONTREAL**





“ True  
Fruit ”



# Fountain Syrups

NOT HOW CHEAP,  
BUT HOW GOOD...

... the biggest values are not always purchased with the least money—and if “ True Fruit ” Syrups do cost a little more than some syrups, it's because they're worth it. “ True Fruit ” Fountain Syrups are made from the best fruits to be obtained anywhere—they are rich, heavy, concentrated triple strength syrups—made by our new cold process they retain all the natural flavor of the fruit and are made in 36 flavors.

## Pan-American Orangeade

Is our newest flavor, and will be the most called for drink everywhere this season—it will be popular for its own goodness—and its very name will create demand because this is “ Pan-American ” year.

Immense trade is the best testimony of the most of our goods. See your jobber.

*The J. Hungerford Smith Co.*  
LIMITED.  
*Manufacturing Chemists.*

Rochester, N.Y.



Toronto, Ont.



# Pharmacy in England

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

**Bismuth and Iodine Conventions—Extracts of Belladonna, B. P.—The Pharmacy Bill and Its Prospects—The Histological Examination of Drugs—Medical Men as Wholesalers—The Vaseline Trade Mark.**

When the price of bismuth and its salts advanced fully 25 per cent. in value about three months ago many pharmacists may have wondered what the reason was. It may be interesting, therefore, to throw some light on to the mysterious ways of the Bismuth Convention. As far as Great Britain is concerned the manufacture of bismuth salts is confined to five firms, one of whom has lately discontinued manufacturing, which has thrown extra pressure on the remainder. This may account, in some measure, for the difficulty which the wholesale traders say they experience in obtaining rapid delivery of bismuth salts even under contract. A certain merchant in Mincing Lane is the accredited agent for the Government of Saxony, in whose hands are the bismuth mines, and acting upon instructions from the Government, who regulate the price, he writes each of the makers that the price has that day been advanced so much, or reduced, as the case may be. That is why immediately you make a contract with a bismuth maker he hastens to cover himself by telephoning to the agent, unless he has already speculated at a lower price and has plenty to spare. During the last ten years the fluctuation of bismuth has been very wide, varying from about \$1.25 to \$2.50, but it has never remained very long at the top figure. The reason for this is that whilst Saxony supplies the bulk, and even has some control over the Bolivia supply, there are a few other sources, such as Queensland, etc., which come on the market whenever it is worth the while. Soon after the advice is received from the agent, the five manufacturers meet and arrange the prices for the metal and the various salts, which are then announced on 'Change, and to the wholesale trade. Hitherto Liquor Bismuth has not been a convention article, but at the last meeting it was added. There is no doubt that the manufacture of bismuth preparations is very profitable, and there is plenty of room for more competition, but under the fluctuating prices, and bearing in mind that a large amount of capital is required, there is little likelihood of anyone fighting the

convention. In Germany, however, there is less cohesion, and second-hand parcels are more frequently met with, and occasionally find their way to England. The weakness of the Iodine Convention is again demonstrated by the second reduction which took place last month. This was due to the continued importation of iodine from Japan to Germany, some of which was made into iodoform, and either in that form or as crude iodine came on the market here. It will be some time before the Iodine Convention is able to vote another \$5,000 to the manager for his efforts in maintaining the market, as was first revealed in this journal, and caused a sensation when quoted by the English journals of pharmacy.

Three years after the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, it is authoritatively announced that the extract of belladonna should be a finely granular, slightly coherent, non-hygroscopic powder. It is safe to say that this is news to most pharmacists, whose notions of extracts were based on the old familiar formula, used in the 1885 edition, that extracts were to be of pilular consistence. Why the compilers should have retained the name extract for what is better described by the word "abstract," as used in the U.S.P., is a question to which the reply would be of interest. At the same time, attention has been called to the fact that properly prepared liquid extract of belladonna should only be a dark sherry color, whereas if any heat has been employed in its manufacture the color is red-brown, or even blackish. As long as the pharmacopœia fails to give definite physical characteristics it is probable that variable results will be obtained, and it has been maintained that specific gravities, percentage of alcohol, total solid extractive and physical appearance should be added to the description of liquid extracts, tinctures, concentrated liquors and the rest.

It is considered by a number of pharmacists that the new Pharmacy Bill, with some of its absurd and impossible provisions, is only produced for what is known as "window-dressing" purposes. That is, it is only prepared for show purposes

and not with the intention of its being enacted. This is rather hard upon the pharmaceutical council that took six months to produce it, and obtained unanimity on the subject only after some severe skirmishing. The council was sharply divided into two parties, one desiring to draft a bill which should render store or company pharmacy illegal, and the other only anxious to regulate the stores and make them accountable under the Pharmacy Acts. Both parties gave way slightly, and the result is an attempt to regulate store pharmacy by some absurd restrictions that all the directors must be qualified pharmacists. It is not at all likely that Parliament will sanction anything of the sort; hence the opinion that it is not a real piece of prospective legislation. It is rather amusing to notice how Mr. Carteigne's party, which has always regarded the stores as unclean, and to be severely ignored, finding themselves in a minority have, by giving way on the point, secured the adoption of their pet idea of a curriculum. This has been attempted before, but without success, and although unquestionably a step in the right direction, it is open to doubt if this bill is the best way of attaining it. The time of Parliament is so fully taken up by the Government for their own bills that it is quite possible the new pharmacy bill may not appear this session.

The histological examination of drugs is a subject which has for years been neglected in this country, students at the schools of pharmacy being satisfied with the examination by means of a small pocket lens. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that Professor Henry Greenish has in hand a work dealing with this subject and specially suitable for students. As the translator of Georg Dragendorff's work on "Plant Analysis," and formerly in Dragendorff's laboratory, Prof. Greenish is well equipped for the work he has undertaken. During the last two or three years he has devoted a good deal of attention to the microscopic examination of drugs, both whole and in powder, but lately has been compelled by the pharmacopœia committee to spend some very unprofitable time on the determination of the solubility of various chemicals in water, alcohol, glycerine, etc. This was followed by the request for information regarding the percentage of ash in various drugs such as senna, colocynth, cardamoms, etc., which could have been easily obtained from other sources. It seems a pity to take our only professor, who is capable



of such useful work, to do hack work on ash determinations. In the meantime, the chemical research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has done nothing since Professor Dunstan migrated to the Imperial Institute, and might well have written over its doors, "Ichabod." No one would say a word against Professor Collie, the professor of Chemistry, who is so popular and successful with the students, but it would be absurd to pretend that as an investigator the mantle of Prof. Dunstan has fallen on his shoulders.

The attempt of some of the medical men of Canada to form a joint-stock company to supply them with drugs, etc., was carried out in London some years ago and without success. The General Apothecaries' Company, of London, was established by medical men for medical men, but has had a rather troubled career, and is one of the smallest of the wholesale houses that supply the requirements of doctors. The dividend has only been 5 or 7½ per cent., and not always that, and it has not obtained any special reputation. There can be no doubt of the enterprise of one of the Canadian medical journals, which has been seeking advertisements in England and offering to take part payment in goods. But as a matter of fact, co-operative association in pharmacy, whether originated by doctors or chemists, has not been specially successful in England. So much depends upon the management, and the directors are not always the best business men, although distinguished in other walks of life. The attention they can bestow is also not the same as that of a proprietor, and in consequence when competition is keen they are frequently cut out.

The decision of the registrar to remove the trade mark "Vaseline" is of the utmost importance to both the Cheseborough Co. and the trade. The value of the name is unquestionably very great and if any petroleum jelly may be called vaseline in future it will mean considerable loss to the company. It may be assumed that they will appeal, but the courts do not show any desire to maintain rights that are not strictly in order. Curiously enough the name "Lanoline" seems also to be more open property than was originally thought, and the registrar refused to register the word "Formalin" for Schering & Co. In France it appears impossible to protect either by patent or registration any medicinal compound, and no one can doubt the value of such words as "Tabloid," "Antipyrin," etc.

### New Manufacturing House.

The P. R. Corson Co., Ltd., have commenced business at 23 Adelaide st. W., Toronto, as manufacturing perfumers. Mr. Corson is well-known to the drug trade of Canada, having for some years represented John Taylor & Co. on the road. Associated with him are four druggists, graduates of the College of Pharmacy, so that it will be seen that this new company is one of practical men, who are in touch with the trade, know its requirements, and will be in a position to supply such goods as are required for the first-class retail drug trade.

A stroll through the warehouse, laboratory and workrooms shows every thing to be up-to-date, both as to facilities for manufacturing as well as convenience for the rapid and accurate filling of orders.

It is the intention of the company to confine the sale of their superior lines of perfumes exclusively to the drug trade.

Their "Supreme" odors will be those which will compete with the best of foreign-made perfumes, their "Ideal" being their standard first-quality goods which will be the leading line, and their trade mark, "Ideal," will be made a guarantee of excellence and reliability.

It is also the intention to add additional lines in Toilet Waters, Colognes, Shampoos, Sachet Powders, etc. We bespeak for the new firm the patronage of our readers.

### Important English Decision.

Some time ago the Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, failed and passed into the hands of a receiver. This company also did business in England, where it owed nearly \$11,000, principally to the Crown Printing Works, of Leeds, England. Immediately after the appointment of a receiver for the Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, the Crown Printing Works, of Leeds, began an action against that corporation for work done. The question which arose was this: Did the deed of assignment of the Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, affect the English branch of the concern? The case was taken on appeal to the House of Lords, which finally decided that according to the laws of England

the deed of assignment of the American concern did not affect the English branch of the business unless an application was made in the English courts, as well as in the courts of the United States, for the appointment of a receiver.

### Gustav Boehm's Perfumes.

As will be seen by the advertisement of Messrs. Warwick, Bros & Rutter, on page 74B of this issue, this firm has arranged to handle the entire series of Gustav Boehm's fine Perfumes, Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.

These goods are too well and favorably known to the trade to require any commendation from us. The travellers representing the above firm carry complete samples of these goods, and it will repay all druggists to see their assortment and get prices.

### Menthorol.

Aug. Logucki (*Apoth. Ztg.*) describes under the name of "menthorol" a mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol which is intended for use instead of parachlorphenol in tuberculosis. It is stated to be a rather thick fluid, the odor and taste of which are not so pleasant as those of parachlorphenol. Menthorol is claimed to be free from all the disadvantages exhibited by parachlorphenol, while possessing all the advantages, and it is said to be better borne than the latter preparation.

### Sanguinol.

The above is the name given by Dr. Vamstecker to a substance obtained by him from the blood of young calves. It consists of a dark red powder excessively fine and light. It dissolves easily and completely in water, the solution giving the spectrum of oxyhaemoglobine. Konoukess, basing his opinion upon investigations made in the laboratory of Runge, which demonstrated that sanguinol contains 99 per cent. of haemoglobine, came to the conclusion that the substance would prove of service in the treatment of anaemia and chlorosis. Sanguinol is best administered in cachets, in doses of 1 gm. (15.5 grains), 15 minutes before each meal, or three times a day. — *National Druggist.*

# MERCK'S CHEMICAL WORKS

## DARMSTADT, GERMANY



*Quinine, Cocaine Hydrochlor., Santonin,  
Bismuth Subnitrate, Paracetphenetidin*

To be obtained through the regular trade channels, or wholesale from

**E. MERCK, DARMSTADT**

# A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1823

Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND

MAKERS OF

## MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters  
Hospital Strapping

Mustard Leaves  
Court Plaster

Rubber Adhesive Plaster  
Menthol Plaster

### POROUS PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION

Salicylic Plaster  
Plaster-of-Paris Bandages

Dental Plasters  
Corn Plasters

Kidney Plasters  
Felt Plasters, etc., etc.

## ADHESIVE PLASTER

Prepared Expressly for Export.

Tissue-Lined, and Guaranteed Suitable for Hot Climates.

MAY BE HAD OF ALL SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.



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### Ontario Vaccine Farm.

The Ontario Vaccine Farm, as it is named, has been for a number of years operating at Palmerston, Ont., under the management of A. Stewart, M D, and to-day it is recognized as the only vaccine farm in this country which the Dominion and Provincial Health Officers rely upon for an adequate supply of pure vaccine virus. A word regarding the reasons for the establishment of the Ontario Vaccine Farm is in place here. During the great small-pox epidemic at Montreal in 1885 a large quantity of vaccine was imported, which was found to be inert, and at times considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring an adequate supply at all. On this account the Provincial Board of Health made representations to the Ontario Government to establish a farm in the province, but the Government at that time did not see its way clear to accede to the request. Dr. Stewart, however, who had been a practising physician in Palmerston for thirteen years, and who had made a special study of the subject of lymph, undertook to establish a vaccine farm if any encouragement was given by the Government. A small annual grant was allowed up to 1899, and the result is seen to-day in the well-equipped Ontario Vaccine Farm.

The farm is situated in the county of Wellington, noted for its breed of cattle, and there is a never-failing source of supply of vaccinifers, or pure-blooded animals, capable of producing an unlimited supply of lymph. The buildings are laid out with a comprehensive idea of what is required for the carrying out of the operations of the farm. About a quarter of a mile north of the railway station, they are erected on a light elevation, thus ensuring thorough drainage of the stables and operating room, a matter very necessary for the proper sanitary working of the farm. The buildings are sub-



Dr. A. Stewart, Director of the Ontario Vaccine Farm

stantially erected of white brick, the stables being concreted, while an artesian well affords an abundance of water for flushing purposes and pure



Laboratory of the Ontario Vaccine Farm

drinking water for all of the animals

It is in the operating-room itself that the visitor finds most to interest him, for here is done the work of charging the vaccine points with the virus, direct from the vesicle produced by the operation on the animal. This is done with a sterilized camel's-hair brush. The operating-room itself is concreted and kept absolutely free from all impurities. Constant washing and flushing and frequent fumigating render it

practically impossible for germs to exist. In the treatment of the animals, too, the same care and attention is observed. Experienced attendants are on duty at all times; the cattle are fed on such foods as will keep them in the best of condition, while the motto of Dr. Stewart evidently is cleanliness everywhere. Before operating on the animal, it is kept under supervision for several days till it is assured that it is fit and healthy; the part to be operated upon is carefully shaved and is thoroughly sterilized with a solution of bichloride of mercury, and, finally, cleansed with sterilized water, making assurance doubly sure.

As soon as the lymph is applied to the points, they are placed in an airtight case until thoroughly dried, and then stored in sealed jars, kept in winter in a cold room and in summer in a refrigerator. As instancing the care which Dr. Stewart exercises in preventing none but fresh points reaching the

medical profession, it is to be noted that they are never kept more than two weeks, but after that time are cleaned, sterilized and recharged.

The laboratory of the farm is directly above the operating-room, where a staff of young ladies, wearing special costumes of immaculate cleanness, are engaged in packing the points, and filling and sealing the capillary tubes. These latter are filled with lymph which has been treated with glycerine for a period of from thirty to forty days. A special advantage in these tubes is that

it preserves the lymph for a greater period, and they are in demand by physicians on this account. The tubes are, indeed, more trouble to apply, for with the points the physician can operate more speedily, and to the busy practitioner this is often a matter of importance. The preparation of the glycerinized lymph is under the direct supervision of Dr. Stewart himself.

The results of the years of careful



study and labor which Dr. Stewart has devoted to the Ontario Vaccine Farm are seen in the demands that are made upon the institution by the medical profession from one end of the Dominion to the other. It is another testimony, too, to the reputation his establishment has achieved that it is operating so extensively in the face of a fiscal handicap. Vaccine is admitted into Canada from the United States free of duty, but this purely Canadian establishment has to pay duties on most of the supplies required, such as packing cases, capillary tubes, and the necessary rubber goods. The Dominion Government has recognized the value of the vaccine farm by ordering the points required for the Indian reservations. Large orders have in the past been received from a number of the Provincial institutions in Ontario, while Dr. Sheard, the Medical Health Officer of Toronto, whose reputation and judgment are not likely to be questioned, purchases regularly from Dr. Stewart. Orders, too, have come from as far east as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and from the western province of British Columbia.

The facilities of the

farm are now such that practically an unlimited supply is assured, and orders, large and small, are sure to receive prompt attention.

Perhaps the best evidence of the thoroughness with which Dr. Stewart is carrying out his work on the Ontario Vaccine Farm is to be found in the letters which he has received from well-known physicians and dealers in medical supplies, who have had practical experience with the lymph, and who do not hesitate to express their appreciation of its qualities. As examples there may be mentioned these. From the Lyman Bros. & Company, Toronto: "We do not remember during the years we have handled it to ever have had complaints as to its not being up to the standard."

Mr. W. G. Egar, druggist, Deser-

on: "We find your vaccine gives the best satisfaction."

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited, medical and surgical supplies, Toronto: "For many years we have handled the vaccine of the Ontario Vaccine Farm, and have sent this product to all parts of the country, and cannot recall a single instance in which there has been any complaint. We have always given preference to your product."

Dr. Charles Sheard, Medical Health Officer of Toronto, sends the following testimonial: "It is with pleasure that I can testify to the efficacy and general good character of the vaccine produced upon the Ontario Vaccine Farm at Palmerston. I have used it extensively during the last eight years in my offi-

duct." There are many other similar letters that could be quoted, but these will serve to show how the lymph of the Ontario Vaccine Farm is regarded by the profession.

### Liberal License.

We do not know of any part of the world where the government of the country is more liberal in granting privileges to unqualified manufacturers of medicine, than is given in our own land. It has always been an anomaly to us, that the law should compel the physician to study the whole science of medicine, before it will grant him a license to practice limited to his own province; that a somewhat similar law should demand of the votary of pharmacy, a thorough knowledge of the art of compounding, before it permits him to dispense for the public welfare, while, at the same time, the untrained and uneducated possessor of certain formulas, many of them containing the most powerful poisons of the pharmacopœia, has free scope to compound at will.

If the law is going to grant the compounding of poisons to unqualified persons, it should certainly demand that certified compounders do the work. Our leg-

islators claim that in all cases the intention of the law is to conserve the public interest and welfare. Apparently their ignorance of the character of many of the compounds, vaunted by the public press, is the sole excuse which can be offered why some form of regulation has not been long ago adopted. The specific character of medicine and pharmacy is so well known, that legislatures know how to regulate them, but the general character of the patent medicine type is so broad, that they are apparently at a loss to know how to act. A general awakening is not at all unlikely, and out of it may possibly come legislation that will conserve the public welfare, even though the license has to change from a liberal to a conservative one.

Lactolin.—Trade name for an acid potassium lactate.



Ontario Vaccine Farm and Residence of Dr. Stewart

cial capacity as public vaccinator for the City of Toronto, and, although I have tried most of the vaccine from the various farms throughout the American continent, I have had as good results from Dr. Stewart's vaccine as any I have used."

Dr. Richard Johnston, Health Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, writes: "I have had large experience during several years in the use of vaccine lymph supplied by Dr. Stewart, of Palmerston, and have always found it pure and active." Dr. J. A. Mills, Vancouver, B.C.: "I have much pleasure in stating that the vaccine obtained from the Ontario Vaccine Farm has given me entire satisfaction, and consider it equal, if not superior, to that of any American pro-

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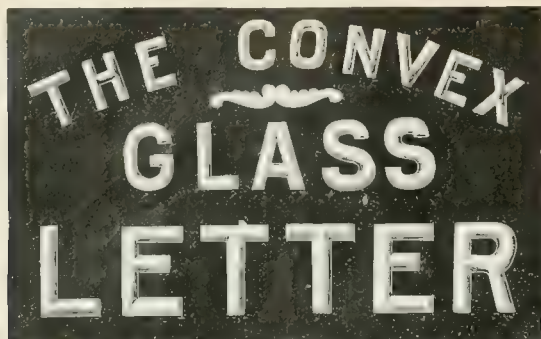
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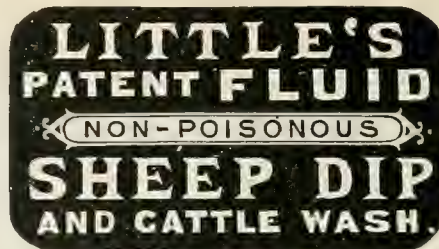
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## Peptonates and Combinations.

By E. G. RAEBER.

The various combinations with peptone such as the solution of peptonate of iron, peptonate of iron and manganese, and these again in combination with arsenic, quinine, strychnine, mercury, etc., enjoy a varied and extensive use in the practice of medicine.

The practice of medicine and pharmacy has kept pace with the modern advancement in all lines. It is the aim of the pharmacist to produce preparations not only elegant in appearance, but, at the same time, palatable and effective. The originators of the various combinations of iron and manganese with peptone claimed for them easy absorption and assimilation by the human economy on account of the predigested form of the peptone. Since the peptonates have become so important an item for the pharmacist, greater familiarity with their composition and mode of manufacture should be of interest to him. The peptones are the product of the action of a digestive ferment upon some form of an albuminoid such as an egg albumen, fibrine or casein.

This soluble peptonate is then combined with iron, manganese, etc., to form the various peptonates used in medicine. The most simple formula for, e.g., 1 liter of a solution of peptonate of iron and manganese would be: 15.5 grams of dry peptonate of iron and 0.4 grams of manganese sulphate are dissolved in water. To this solution is added a mixture of aromatic fluid extract, 2.3 grams; tincture of vanilla, 2.40 grams; oil of sweet orange, 0.06 grams; glycerine, 62.5 cc.; alcohol, 62.5 cc.; and acetic ether, 0.06 grams. Sufficient water is then added to make one liter and the solution filtered. If the simple peptonate of iron is wanted, the manganese salt is omitted, otherwise the formula is the same.

These solutions form the basis for the many combinations with the peptones, the required amount of quinine, strychnine, arsenic or mercury being added as the case may call for. However, it is difficult to obtain a standard preparation of dry peptonate of iron, inasmuch as it does not appear to be a definite chemical compound. It is advisable, therefore, to make your own peptonized iron solution and then add aromatics to make it palatable. In the

preparation of the peptonized iron solution, great care and attention must be paid to all details. For the preparation of five liters, the following formula may be employed. It is a slight modification of Dieterich's original formula, and is the one employed in the laboratory of the Wisconsin Pharmacal Company:

Fifty-one grams of dried egg albumen or 400.0 grams of fresh material, are dissolved in a solution of 0.5 grams pepsin and 82.0 grams hydrochloric acid in four liters of water. This solution is then kept at a temperature of 40° c., preferably on a water bath, for from twelve to twenty-four hours. The solution is tested from time to time to ascertain whether all of the albumen has been converted into peptone. This is done by adding to a small portion of the liquid a few drops of nitric acid. If the liquid remains clear and shows no cloudiness, albumen is no longer present. Allow the liquid to cool, filter and neutralize carefully with sodium hydroxide solution. To this neutral solution 586.0 cc. of solution of iron oxychloride (*Ph. Ger.*), previously diluted with four liters of water, are added and the resulting liquid is again neutralized very carefully with sodium hydroxide. The precipitate is now washed until free from chlorine. The magma is then placed in a porcelain dish, 7.0 grams of hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture heated on a water bath, while stirring, until the precipitate is dissolved. Then enough water is added to measure four liters, and subsequently a mixture composed of aromatic fluid extract, tincture of vanilla, oil of sweet orange, glycerin, alcohol and water enough to make five liters. Finally filter.—*Phar. Rev.*

A paper that will interest all physicians—and thousands of laymen as well—is contributed to the April *Review of Reviews* by Dr. Augustus Caillé, of New York City, on "The Relation of the Family Doctor to Recent Progress in Medical Science." Dr. Caillé shows that the old time family doctor still has a place, and an important one, in our social economy, despite the inroads of "specialism."

Rachitol.—Trade name for a new kidney preparation (organo therapeutics). It comes into trade in tablet form

## Color Changes in Medicines.

By J. U. LLOYD.

This paper refers to liquid plant preparations and to prescriptions made therefrom. The subject concerns both the pharmacist and the physician, and appears at frequent intervals, to confound both. Whoever makes a plant preparation, whoever prescribes one, must expect now and then to be told by the consumer that "the medicine is different from the last." Since we must all meet this question, or rather this assertion, let us see how we do so in fairness to the aggrieved person and in justice to ourselves.

Upon enquiry you will find that the person who makes the complaint, as a rule, has been careful and truthful. He has placed the full bottle of new medicine beside that which is left in the old one, and compared them. They are not of the same color; they may differ in consistence or in the amount of sediment. Any of these differences leads to suspicion, and to complaint. I contend that such complaints are proper. If there be a doubt concerning the remedy, that remedy will not give satisfaction. Dissatisfaction with the remedy leads next to distrust of the physician or of the pharmacist. Then a change is made. Better by far that a question be asked, an investigation made, and a fair answer returned, than to have the germ of suspicion grow into settled distrust.

As a rule, it will be found that the complaint is just, for often there is a difference. The liquid in the bottle from which the physician uses day after day may gradually alter in color, in consistence, in the amount of sediment. The change is imperceptible, but yet when the last fraction is reached it has, in the aggregate, been a marked one. Then the unopened bottle is placed beside the portion left, and the change noticed. Next follows the letter of inquiry. Be it said to the credit of the medical profession, never yet have I known a questioner to be other than gentlemanly. Never have I known an answer to be taken in an unfair spirit. The question is asked, the answer is given, the subject is closed, if the parties understand each other. I take it the same rule holds good when patients complain to physicians about the prescriptions. It is a common thing for complaints of this



kind to come before prescription pharmacists.

But, in some cases, there is just ground for the assertion that a remedy is not, and was not, the same color. It is well known now that most coloring principles in plants are of no therapeutical value. Consequently, a shade of difference in the color of a plant preparation is not considered a vital point, providing the valuable constituents are not altered. Sometimes it is necessary to make one batch of a preparation a shade darker, or lighter, than the preceding batch in order to maintain the standard of excellence. In such cases the physician may actually get two bottles, full bottles, from different batches, but of varying intensity of color. This sometimes occurs, and gives rise to a question which demands a fair explanation, and a fair explanation is all that any intelligent man asks.

Again, there are instances in which alterations in color occur from keeping medicines in full bottles. Even if securely sealed such changes occasionally occur. All chlorophyll bearing plants yield green products. Some of these gradually change to brown, or yellowish brown, or yellowish red. The new batch of such preparations is green, but it is likely to undergo the alteration as did the preceding one. Thus, for example, when a physician keeps a bottle of pulsatilla over a season, he may find the next bottle very much greener in color. But this fact is too well known to require further attention.

As a rule it will be found that any complaint that may arise concerning the color of a plant preparation will find its answer in one of the foregoing sections.—*Medical Gleaner*.

#### Tasteless Fluid Cascara.

According to E. Aweng, cascara bark contains an intensely bitter glucoside, emodin, which is present in the drug in varying quantities up to 3 per cent., and acts as a purgative in doses of 20 to 30 Cgm. It also contains a purgative, frangulic acid, which is present in the bark up to 16 per cent., and is tasteless. An active and tasteless fluid extract may be prepared in the following manner: 1 kilo of coarsely powdered cascara is covered twice in succession with hot water,

which is run off after macerating for six hours, the residue being extracted by pressure. The liquid (about 2.5 litres) is mixed with 200 c.c. of solution of ammonia, and evaporated to 800 c.c. on the water bath, when all the ammonia will have been driven off. When cold, the liquid is treated with milk of lime until it shows an alkaline reaction, the glucoside being thus precipitated. After shaking thoroughly it is allowed to stand four days, and then filtered. The filtrate should give an alkaline reaction. This is acidulated with tartaric acid to remove the excess of lime, allowed to stand for eight days and filtered; spirit 200 c.c., is then added, and the final weight adjusted to 1000 grams.—*Oesterr. Zeit. fur Pharm., Pharm. Jour.*

#### Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

667357, Massage device, August Andreae, Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany.

667358, Manufacturing acetic acid, Johann Behrens, Bremen, Germany.

667182, Druggist's label case or cabinet, Wm. W. Billingslea, Macon, Ga.

667487, Vaporizer, Frank P. Boland, Providence, R.I.

667491, Atomizer, Orman H. Brigham, Chatsworth, Ill.

667621, Obstetrical device, Hannah C. Fleming, Falls City, Neb.

667518, Capsuling machine, Eli D. Harrington, Westfield, N.Y.

667447, Bust developer, Harry L. Miller, Chicago, Illinois.

667260, Foot-rest for invalid beds, Ellen F. Stetson, Boston, Mass.

667469, Apparatus for perfuming or fumigating rooms, John W. Tighe, Exeter, Eng.

667481, Respiratory mask or helmet, Charles H. Wood, Trenton, N.J.

34024, Design, Box for hypodermic needles, Fairleigh S. Dickinson, Bayonne, N.J.

34042, Design, Bed pan, Daniel Hogan, New York, N.Y.

667759, Nitrocellulose or similar substance and making same, David Bachrach, Baltimore, Md.

667869, Surgical chair, Charles F. Davidson, Canton, Ohio.

667768, Splint, Revra De Puy, Warsaw, Ind.

667840, Respirator, Samuel Guthrie, San Francisco, Cal.

667726, Curette, Charles W. McDade, Faribault, Minn.

668055, Disinfecting and fumigating apparatus, John H. Semmes, Meridian, Miss.

667961, Medicinal vaporizer, Charles B. Tefft, Utica, N.Y.

34057, Design, Strand supporting card for fumigators, John W. Castle, Leominster, Mass.

668164, Making ammonia derivatives of saccharin, Leon Cerf, Lyons, France.

668488, Amalgum squeezing machine, James V. Coleman, San Francisco, Cal.

688466, Nurses' companion case, Margaret A. Taylor, New London, Conn., and P.A. Murphy, Lynn, Mass.

34116, Design, Water bag, Christian W. Meinecke, Jersey City, N.J.

668671, Obtaining sodium sulfate from brines, Harry Baker and E. Harworth, Runcorn, England.

669020, Spray tube for nebulizers, Wm. and J. Boekel, Philadelphia, Pa.

668911, Surgical instrument, George Ermold, Elizabeth, N.J.

668636, Douche bench, Wm T. Cregg, Yonkers, N.Y.

668647, Ecraseur, Max Jaenicke, Gortitz, Germany.

669034, Surgical instrument, James S. Manly, Cripple Creek, Colo.

668823, Folding tongue depressor, Charles J. Pilling, Philadelphia, Pa.

668929, Device for treating diseases of the ear, Mike Polich, Riverside, Cal.

668661, Electric bathing apparatus, Oscar Schneider, New York, N.Y.

668762, Disinfecting apparatus, Thomas N. Thomson, Scranton, Pa.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

"The Apotheosis of Anne," in *The Living Age* for March 16 and 23, is one of the cleverest short stories in recent magazine literature.

The Chinese question is treated briefly, from the Chinese point of view, by Taw Sein Ko, in the leading article in *The Living Age* for March 30.

Mr. Meredith Townsend, whose article on "The Influence of Europe on Asia" is published in *The Living Age* for March 23, reaches the conclusion that Europe never has exerted any influence on Asia worth mentioning, and is not likely to.



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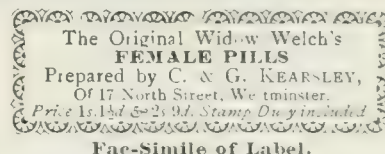
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**TROPON** contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

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**Sponge Life and Sea Sponges.\***

By S. P. SAUNDERS, Toronto.

I do not come before you to-night for the purpose of advertising my business. I have a nobler object in view. I desire to give you the benefit of my knowledge and experience respecting sponge life and sponges, in the hope that you may derive some practical benefit which will aid you in your future careers. During my six years' residence in Canada I have visited from time to time nearly every city, town and village (of 1,000 inhabitants and over) in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. My business has necessarily brought me into contact with the druggists in all of the places that I have been in, and I have been surprised at the amount of want of knowledge, I would say, of sponges which your profession generally lacks. The sale of sponges in Canada to the consumer is almost wholly made through the retail drug trade, and when we take into account the fact that it amounts annually to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 it becomes important that an up-to-date druggist should be thoroughly posted in this line of his trade. Nor is the ignorance to which I have referred confined to the fair Dominion of Canada. Outside of highly educated people a good deal of ignorance exists everywhere as to the exact nature of a sponge. Many people regard it as a vegetable production, while others, even more ignorant, conceive the idea that it is manufactured by man, and at the same time wonder why it has been so irregularly and carelessly made, with so many gaping holes and defects in texture and shape.

The sponge is a zoophyte of the order protozoa, and therefore unquestionably belongs to the animal kingdom. It lives and propagates its species at the bottom of the sea, and affords a wonderful illustration of one of the very lowest forms of animal life.

From times of the very highest antiquity it has been known. In the graphic accounts of the crucifixion we read that a sponge, filled with vinegar and placed on a reed, was passed to our Saviour as He hung upon the cross. It has long been recognized as a natural production, and many ancient writers, among them Aristotle and

Pliny, made a study of the zoophyte, and agreed in according to it a *sensitive life*. Some of them even expressed the opinion that it was capable of feeling—"that it evades the hand which tries to seize it, and clings to the rock to which it is rooted."

Roudelet, a French naturalist, repudiated the existence of sensibility, and claimed that sponges belonged to the vegetable world, an idea which many eminent naturalists, and among them the great Linnæus, for a time supported. Trembley and others subsequently threw light upon the subject. They were able to convince Linnæus that he was wrong, and the great naturalist afterwards gave proof of his change of opinion by classifying the zoophytes in the animal kingdom.

While there can now be no doubt whatever that they are animals, some of the species are so nearly allied to the vegetable world that it is difficult to judge from appearances to which class they really belong. This is especially the case in the varieties known as curious sponges, many of which bear a striking resemblance to plants in their forms and structure.

Sponges are found in almost all of the waters of the globe. While this is the case, the commercial varieties are obtained only from certain localities in tropical and semi tropical seas.

It is in the memories of you all that only a few weeks ago a large steamship, on approaching the Golden Horn, struck a rock and soon after foundered. A diver has gone down to the sunken wreck, and it is reported that he has discovered sponges in its vicinity. If so, and if they can be classed among the commercial or useful varieties, the find will prove to be the first of its kind that has been made in the Pacific Ocean. It is a remarkable fact that all the commercial sponges, up to the present time, have been and are being obtained from seas that are arms of the Atlantic Ocean.

When found they are anchored or attached to something, the rock bottom, a piece of coral, a huge shell, or perhaps a living animal or plant. Some years ago a giant sea crab was captured by a fisherman in the vicinity of Nassau, Bahamas. On being brought to the surface it was found to have a living sponge attached to its back. The fact that sponges are found rooted or attached doubtless accounts

for the views entertained by many ancient naturalists that the zoophytes belonged to the vegetable kingdom. The instinct to root or anchor itself, is an exhibition of a wonderful provision which nature has bestowed on these helpless zoophytes for their protection and preservation. They can live only in certain localities, and under certain conditions of currents and temperature. If they were not anchored the tides, which now bring food and life, would carry them into uncongenial waters where they would immediately perish.

In the months of April and May sponges engender germs or gemmules—round, yellow, or white—which are detached and thrown off the parent sponges by currents. These germs have the power of locomotion, and for a brief period, "glide about with a wavy motion." After a while they naturally seek the bottom, to which they gradually settle, and at once (attaching themselves to a convenient object) begin to develop and assume the form of sponges.

When the sponge is brought up alive out of the sea it presents an appearance quite different from the cleansed and bleached article that we use in our daily bath. It is generally black, in a few varieties a brilliant red; it is covered with an outer skin—a "simple, unorganized membrane," and resembles in some respects a piece of liver or raw beef. Tear the living mass apart, and you will find it intersected and perforated in every direction by communicating canals, "some of which are slender and connect with the surface by numerous and minute pores, while others are wide, and have ample mouths or openings." In the process of breathing, feeding and digestion, the water is admitted through the small and ejected through the large canals.

In a living state the canals are found to be filled and lined throughout with a sticky, glutinous substance, called "sarcodé," of a brown color, and of the consistency of honey. The sarcodé is the animal, the living portion of the sponge. The elastic tissue which it occupies is only the skeleton, and has no life. It is the habitation which the animal builds. It is this skeleton, however, which we know as the sponge. A writer, in describing the fibrous skeleton, states that it is chemi-

\* Paper read before the class of Ontario College of Pharmacy, April 5th.



cally allied to the cocoon spun by the silk worm.

"Through the numerous exterior small pores the surrounding water is drawn, carrying with it the food of the sponge in the form of particles of animal and vegetable matters," which, "after being conveyed to every section of the sarcodite by means of the interior canals, is forced out through the large mouths or openings at the surface." This circulation or movement of water is brought about by what is known as ciliary action, that is, "the waving in one direction of tiny filaments like eyelashes."

Some naturalists have advanced the opinion that in every living sponge there is a collection or colony of animals. It has even been likened to a submarine Venice, "where the people are ranged about the streets and roads in such a manner that each can easily appropriate his food from the water as it passes along." Milne Edwards combats this theory, and "considers each to be, not a collection of animals; but 'an isolated being,' a unique individual." According to that authority, the innumerable canals by which the individual is traversed, are at once the digestive organs and breathing pores of a single zoophyte.

Few naturalists are agreed as to the period required for development. Some place it at three years; others, a shorter time. From personal observation, the writer is convinced that no two varieties require the same time for development. Some varieties grow rapidly, while others develop slowly. When a resident at Nassau the writer was informed by intelligent fishermen that the several species obtained in Bahamian seas take from six to twelve months to grow to sponges the size of the crown of a hat. Locality exercises a considerable influence on development. That is, in localities specially favorable as to tide, as to warmth and depth of water, as to the nature of the bottom, and as to shelter from stormy seas, sponges will develop more rapidly than in places lacking these favorable conditions. Locality also exercises an important influence in another direction. It affects materially the nature or quality of the sponge.

In the waters of Cuba, Florida, and the Bahamas, sponges are never found on sand banks, but only on rocky or muddy bottoms. No one variety or

species is confined to a single locality. On the other hand, every variety is found growing indiscriminately together, in more or less quantity. While this is the case, sponges of the same variety, taken from different fisheries, present marked differences as to form, color and texture, which enable them to be easily identified. The Sheepswool is a well-known variety, and I will select that to illustrate my meaning. Sheepswool sponges obtained from a muddy bottom are generally coarser and less valuable than those found on a rocky bar, excepting where the muddy bottom is in a sheltered creek. In such case the sponges are remarkably perfect and of fine quality.

The living animal appears to possess in some measure the power of assimilation, and colors the "flexible tissue" to match the color of the bottom to which it is attached. Sponges having brown roots are obtained from brown rocky bars.

Abaco sponges are well known to the trade as the cream of the Bahamian fisheries. Abaco is one of the Bahama Islands. Its largest and most valuable fishery is situated to the east of the Gulf Stream, and it is therefore evident that the warm waters of this wonderful river of the ocean exercise an important and beneficial influence on the development of sponge life.

To the south and west of Abaco, not very far away, on the western side of the stream, are the Florida fisheries, famous as producing the very finest grades of Sheepswool, whereas Cuba, two hundred miles to the south, yields Sheepswool and other sponges of an inferior quality.

#### THE FISHERIES AND METHODS OF FISHING.

While sponges exist in certain forms in nearly every sea of the Globe, the varieties known as commercial are obtained at present only in the Mediterranean Sea, in the shallow waters surrounding the Bahama Islands, the Florida Keys and the Island of Cuba, and along the Atlantic coast of Mexico and the coast of British Honduras.

The most extensive and valuable fisheries are those of the Mediterranean Sea. They yield the finer and most costly varieties, such as the Honeycomb (the *crème de la crème* of bath sponges); the fine silk toilet and surgeons' varieties, in round, flat and cup

shapes; the very fine flat Potters, commonly known as Elephant's ears, and the variety known as Zimocha sponges.

Starting with the Adriatic, that arm of the Mediterranean, they are found on its western side, along the coast of Turkey. In the Mediterranean proper, they exist among the islands of Greece and Turkey, in the waters surrounding the island of Cyprus, in the Straits of the Dardanelles, in the Sea of Marmora, along the coasts of Turkey, in Asia and Syria, along portions of the Egyptian coast, and following the African coast line in a westerly direction, to Tripoli, Tunis, and even as far west as Algiers.

The principal fishing grounds of the Bahama Islands are in the waters surrounding the Islands of Abaco, Grand Bahama, Andros, Exuma, Eleuthera, Acklin and the Caicos group. The Bahama Islands supply the trade with the cheaper grades of sponges. A superior variety of Sheepswool is obtained from the Abaco and Bahama fisheries, and the best variety of grass is obtained from Acklin Island.

The Florida fisheries are situated principally among a chain of islands extending along the southern coast of the Peninsula, known as the Florida Keys. There are also several "fishing grounds" on the west coast, extending as far north as Tampa Bay. The very finest and most expensive variety of Sheepswool is obtained from Florida, and is known as Rock Island. As a serviceable bath sponge this variety ranks next to the Honeycomb.

The waters surrounding the Island of Cuba teem with sponges. The Cubans are not expert fishermen, and their fisheries have never been extensively and systematically worked. Many unknown "sponge fields" have yet to be discovered in the waters of the Queen of the Antilles. The fisheries that are being developed are situated in the Bay of Batabano and in the neighborhood of the Ports of Neuvas and Baracoa. The Cuban sponges, generally, rank low in the commercial scale. From some localities, however, known to the initiated, Cuba yields fine grades of Sheepswool, Grass and Hardhead. The latter are frequently sold as fine Mediterranean eye sponges. The writer has also seen in stores in Toronto, Florida Sheepswool displayed as Honeycomb. They

# Wampole's

Compressed  
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"They're Alive"



# Lithia Tablets

Drop a couple in a glass of water, and see the commotion they make.

This is the carbonic acid gas escaping, which generally invigorates and refreshes the entire system, without unpleasant after-effects.

But this, agreeable as it is, is only a side issue.

Lithia Tablets form soluble compounds with insoluble poisons in the blood, the principal of which is Uric Acid.

In this condition these harmful and fatal clogs to health are eliminated from the system. They pass off through the pores, and are carried away by the action of the kidneys and bowels. There's the whole secret.

These wonderful Tablets "clean house."

They are as active when at work in the system as they appear to be in water.

Lithia not only stimulates the kidneys to healthy and increased activity, but cleanses and heals these organs and restores them to permanent vigor.

Lithia is specified in Gout and Rheumatic Affections and in all Kidney Disorders.

The Tablets relieve that unpleasant after-dinner fullness almost instantly.

They actively assist nature by giving it less to do.

They stimulate the pores.

They invigorate the kidneys.

They ELIMINATE, and that's the vital point.

They make poisons soluble and easy to eradicate.

They are preferable to the Lithia Spring Waters—you can depend on an absolute and unvarying accuracy in dosage, as well as an absence of foreign impurities.

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We supply Tablets containing three (3) or five (5) grains of the true and chemically pure Lithium Citrate, put up in bottles holding FIFTY tablets, ten more than are supplied by other manufacturers.

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Allow us to submit quotations.

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## Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over  
**99 per cent. Pure.**

Packed in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb.,  
 Cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and  
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## THE FIRST

fight against the old time "Sarsaparilla Ring" was inaugurated by the founder of the House of STEARNS.

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line of open formula remedies was offered to the Drug Trade by "STEARNS," who named them "NON-SECRETS." Half a century of successful handling of "STEARNS' NON-SECRETS" by the Drug Trade has proven that THEY ARE RIGHT :

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conditions have changed but "STEARNS" have always come forward with a workable plan to meet every contingency : :

## "STEARNS' NON - SECRETS"

are admitted to be the best line of goods offered to the Drug Trade to-day. : : : : :

## THOUSANDS OF

successful Druggists are glad to own that their commercial existence to-day is due in a great measure to the success of "STEARNS' NON-SECRETS."





# Robt. Gibson & Sons

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These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

## Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS.  $\frac{1}{2}$  GROSS AND  $\frac{1}{4}$  GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

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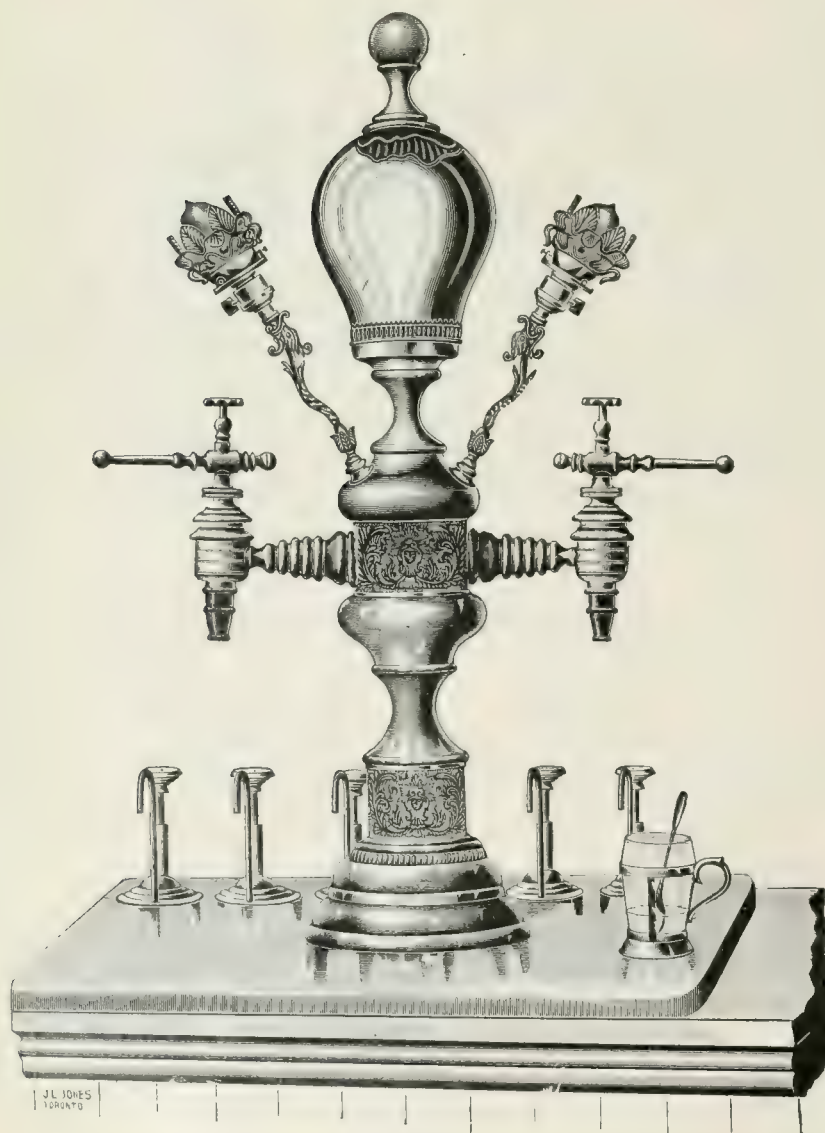
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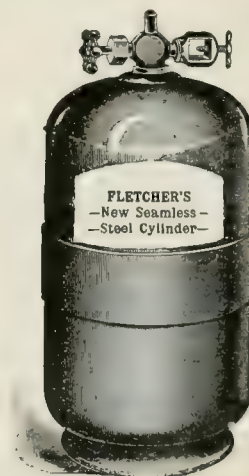
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SYPHONS, and every requisite for the  
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were purchased in good faith from a New York house as such. The outer surface of these sponges was so closely and cleverly trimmed that it required an expert to distinguish them.

Mexican and Honduras sponges are hardly ever seen in the markets of the world. The inhabitants of these highly favored countries have other industries which engage their attention, and which are doubtless much more profitable.

The waters along the coasts are not very clear, owing to the fact that large rivers empty into them. This condition may partly account for the non-development of the fisheries. The industry can be successfully developed there only by the use of the diving apparatus.

The Bahama Islands, Florida, Cuba, Mexico and Honduras yield the same species or varieties, namely, the Sheepswool (best known as the Carriage sponge), the Velvet or Boat, the Reef, the Grass, the Yellow, the Glove and the Hardhead.

The methods of fishing in the Mediterranean Sea differ materially from those which prevail in the Bahamas, Cuba and Florida. In the former they are obtained chiefly by means of the diving apparatus. Native divers are also employed, and in some cases harpoons attached to long poles and dredging machines are used. By the aid of the diving apparatus the zoophyte is obtained out of very deep water.

The Greeks are regarded as the most expert of the sponge fishers of the Mediterranean Sea.

The war between Turkey and Greece demoralized the Mediterranean fishing industry to a considerable extent. It had the effect of increasing the values of sponges from every source, and the war between the United States and Spain affected in a similar way the industries of Florida and Cuba.

The waters of the Bahama Islands are remarkably clear and transparent, so clear that the bottom can be seen at a depth of one hundred feet. On "the fishing grounds," the depth varies from ten to forty feet. The best sponges are obtained in deep water. The sponges are fished by means of a double pronged hook, curved like an old fashioned copy-book pot hook, which is attached to a wooden pole. The sponge fisherman first searches

the bottom for his prey, by means of a remarkable marine glass. Having identified a commercial sponge, (I say "commercial" because he sees dozens of varieties which are of no value,) he "shoots" his staff to the bottom, adroitly leads the hook to the sponge, places it at the root, detaches it with a clever turn of the wrist, and soon has his prize safely deposited in his boat. The doing of all of this requires strength of arm and wrist and great skill. The fishing grounds are in many cases in the open sea, perhaps ten, twenty or even forty miles from land. The water is usually rough, with a short, choppy sea, which dances the little boat like a ball. The tide, too, frequently runs at the rate of five miles an hour, which altogether renders the getting of the long wooden pole to the bottom, and the controlling and directing it after it reaches there, a task of very great labor and difficulty.

The waters of Florida and Cuba are not so clear as those of the Bahamas, yet a similar system is adopted in those localities.

#### FISHING IN THE BAHAMAS.

The fishing of sponges, and their subsequent preparation for foreign markets, is the most important industry of the Bahama Islands. The trade gives steady and profitable employment to a fleet of 500 vessels and 5000 men. It maintains about one-tenth of the population, and yields to the Colony fully \$800,000 per annum. The quantity exported has not materially increased for the past twenty-five years, whereas the value has doubled, owing to the steadily increasing value of the article.

Fishing is carried on without intermission throughout the year. During the months of August, September and October, however, (the hurricane season), two thirds of the fleet are laid up. Opportunity is then afforded to overhaul and prepare the vessels for the work of the new season, which opens in November, and is vigorously prosecuted without intermission, until the next hurricane period comes round.

The vessels vary in size from three to thirty tons, and carry crews numbering from five to twenty-one men. Each vessel is fitted with several small boats — a boat for every two men of the crew. The number composing the latter is therefore altogether

regulated by the number of small boats which the vessel carries. The cook is the odd man. He must necessarily be not only a good cook, but a skilful and handy seaman also. During the day, when the crew are fishing for sponges, he has to keep the vessel under sail, in convenient proximity to the small boats, and be cooking the dinner at the same time.

Only two tools or implements are used in the fishing. First, a long wooden pole or staff, to which is attached a double pronged iron hook. Second, a marine glass. This is a simple and wonderful contrivance, which, when placed a few inches below the surface, exposes a large radius of the bottom and magnifies and clearly reveals every object within its compass. On a clear sunny day objects can be seen and identified at a depth of one hundred feet with the use of "the glass." To make it, an ordinary wooden pail is utilized. The wooden bottom is removed and a piece of thick glass is inserted in its place, and made perfectly water-tight.

I desire to give you a peep through this magic glass. Before doing so, I shall try to describe the scene. Before you lies a wide strait of lively water of the most varied and brilliant shades of blue, green, purple, slate, brown and yellow. The remarkable diversity of colors is altogether caused by the nature of the bottom. The water itself is absolutely clear and colorless. In the distance is a broad expanse of burnished and moving emerald. This indicates a bottom of white sand. Across the emerald run serpentine bands of celestial blue, where the hurrying tides have cut a deeper channel way. Away to the right is a marvelous picture of purple and slate and gray, intertwining and intermingling; the transformation is effected by a coarse sea weed, which thickly covers the bottom. On every side are patches of Vandyke brown. Beware of them, as they reveal the whereabouts of the dangerous coral shoals. In front is a broad sheet of yellow brown. This indicates a rocky bar. You are going to this bar as it is the home of the sponge zoophytes and numberless other forms of marine animal life. The fresh trade wind is blowing, and has stirred up a short, lively sea. Mimic waves are dancing and leaping and tossing their foam-covered crests. Al-



though the water is transparent, yet its rapid and continuous movement prevents you seeing the objects on the bottom clearly. You can make out their outlines, but the objects appear also to be in motion and it is impossible to recognize them. Fortunately the disturbance of the water is only on the surface. Now you take up the water glass, place it in the water; immerse its glass-covered end a few inches; and look. What a wondrous revelation! A wide radius of the bottom is clearly shown, and the objects growing or lying on it distinctly seen and magnified. The combined effect of water and glass forms a lens of strong magnifying power. Many of you must have observed a similar magnifying effect on fish when swimming in a glass globe filled with water.

The water glass magnifies with so much power that a five-cent piece lying on the bottom, twenty feet down, could easily be seen.

Through the magic glass a new and beautiful world is revealed to your enraptured gaze. The rocky bottom is everywhere covered with lovely forms of marine life. Gorgeous Gorgonias, yellow and purple, fan-shaped or long-plumed and fern-like, waving and swaying with every pulse of the flowing tide. Corals cone-shaped and erect; lofty, carved columns; others, like the branching antlers of the stag, and again others broad and massive like those of the moose. Exquisite finger corals, embroidered and carved in the most skilful and delicate way by the little marine architect. Round, solid pieces resembling the human brain, the fully opened rose and dahlia. Pieces with spreading wings like a butterfly, and others which look like beautiful stalactites.

As the boat moves slowly onwards, you come to veritable coral grottoes. All about them and in their limpid depths, thousands of brilliantly uniformed fish are manoeuvring. Sea anemones garland the sides of the shoal, and a *chevaux de frise* of spiny sea urchins, black, white and yellow covers the top and ambuscades the approaches. As you gaze enraptured, into these moss-lined, coral caves, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive them to be the enchanted retreats of fabled siren and mermaid. As you go further you come

across a troop of great yellow and brown star fishes, and huge conchs bearded with green and russet seaweed. Occasionally a small body with staring eyes and eight long tentacles is seen prowling slowly around—'tis the repulsive and dreaded octopus, or, perhaps, a great, broad, black monster with wing-like fins and long, whip like tails comes boldly swimming along, the ray or devil fish. All about are red and black sponges, many of them two feet in diameter, some of curious form and structure, others plume-like and feathery, and all over the bottom are patches of green, red and brown algae, the ferns and flowers of the sea.

The usual duration of the voyage is six weeks. An expert and industrious fisherman can then earn \$12 to \$15, perhaps \$20, if he be favored with good weather. A continuous round of stormy or rainy weather inevitably results in "a broken voyage."

The favorite fishing grounds are those of the Islands of Abaco and Andros. The most profitable voyages can be made at these localities. The Abaco fishery is an old one. It has been steadily worked for the past sixty years and is far from being exhausted. It yields sponges of superior texture and high value, but in limited quantity. Andros, on the other hand, yields an inferior article in great quantity.

The varieties known as the Velvet and Grass appear to be the most prolific, as they are found in much greater abundance than any other.

The method of curing and cleaning the raw or living sponge is simple and effective. As the zoophyte is taken out of the sea, it is placed on the deck of the fishing vessel, and there exposed to the hot rays of the tropical sun for a period of four days. At the expiration of that time the animal is not only dead, but in a highly decomposed condition and is ready for the next process. This process is the placing of the sponge in a pen (or "kraal") constructed in the water in some sheltered locality, through which there is a constant movement of tide to carry off the decomposed exuding animal matter. The sponges are left "in soak" for a period of six days during which time the friendly and helpful tide has performed a good deal of the labor of the cleaning process. At the end of the sixth day the fishing vessel appears upon the scene with another deckload,

which has been gathered during the soaking period of the first catch. Two or three men, provided with the ordinary seaman's knife and a small wooden club, get into the "kraal," and taking each sponge in turn, beat and scrape it until all of the animal matter is removed. The second batch is then thrown into the "kraal" to undergo the necessary soaking process. In this way the fishing and subsequent cleaning go on until the termination of the trip.

Sponges are frequently spoiled by being badly and imperfectly cleaned. This usually happens during the last week of the voyage when the men are anxious to return to their homes, and do not devote sufficient time to the sun exposure and subsequent washing by the tide. As a result the animal matter is not all removed. These badly cleaned sponges can be easily recognized. They are naturally heavier; when wet, they are soapy and slimy to the touch; when dry, there appears to be a hard substance in the centre; if torn open, the interior will be found stained with black mould or paint. This is a part of the former living occupant of the cells and canals, left there by a careless fisherman. It is a permanent defect, as no process can effect its removal.

At the conclusion of the voyage the sponges are sold at Nassau, in the Sponge Exchange, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds are immediately divided in the manner previously described. The fishermen never have to seek a purchaser, he is always on hand, ready and eager to buy. The sales take place at 11 o'clock daily, and are conducted on certain recognized rules. Only members of the Exchange are allowed to buy. There are some sixteen to twenty "buyers." These men are the local representatives of houses in New York, Paris, London, Rotterdam, Philadelphia and Toronto. They buy on commission, and the competition among them being always keen, every lot put up for sale invariably brings full value. Buying sponges requires special judgment and experience. They are usually sold in large lots for a lump sum. The buyer invoices them to his client by the pound. In making the purchase, he has to estimate the weight which the lot is likely to yield in the several grades which go to make up every lot (each of widely different value), and in

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—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

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—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News.

the several sizes, each also differing materially in value.

After the sale the sponges are taken to the warehouses of the several purchasers, where they are trimmed into shape by trained laborers, subsequently exposed to the sun and thoroughly dried, and finally assorted into their respective grades, and compressed into neat and compact bales, running from twenty to one hundred pounds in weight.

Sponge fishing is an arduous occupation. It develops great physical strength in the arms and shoulders, but it is not conducive to a long life. Few of the fishermen live to see three score and ten. Rheumatism and pulmonary diseases carry them off at comparatively early ages. This can be easily understood when I state that, during the pursuit of their occupation, they are exposed to sea, wind, and rain, and are generally wet through from morning until night. Of course in making these statements I refer only to the negro fishermen of the Bahama Islands.

#### THE TRADE.

During the present century the sponge trade of the world has received considerable development. Within this period the Bahamian, Floridian and Cuban fisheries have been discovered and extensively utilized. Previous to their discovery, the fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea were the sole source of supply. The discovery of the "West Indian fisheries" has proved a great boon to man. They yield several varieties of common sponges, which are sufficiently low priced to be within the means of almost any one. They also supply certain grades which are extensively used in factories, hospitals and schools.

In the early history of the European trade, Trieste, a port on the Adriatic Sea, was the centre; subsequently Paris took precedence; now London is universally conceded to be the principal market of Europe. In the Western Hemisphere, New York is the great centre of the trade.

It is a remarkable fact that the sponge trade of the world is virtually in the hands of a few large Jewish concerns whose headquarters are in London, Paris, Rotterdam, and New York. It appears to be one of those departments of trade which the shrewd Hebrew has quietly usurped. The large

concerns referred to have branches or agencies established at every important fishery, where they purchase the raw sponges as they are brought in by the fishermen.

The raw sponges receive considerable manipulation before being placed on the markets of the world. They have to be cut or trimmed, thoroughly dried and graded; some are sanded. In addition, all of the finer, and many of the common varieties are put through an elaborate bleaching process which certainly improves their appearance.

The large dealers sell to a class of wholesale jobbers or middlemen, who in their turn find customers in the retailers, who again in their turn sell to the consumers.

The middlemen consist of wholesale druggists, hardware, paint and carriage-supply dealers and saddlers.

Considerable competition exists in both buying and selling between the large direct Jew importers. Although this is the case, they view the advent of a rival with great jealousy and will unite in common action to drive him out of the field.

The retailers generally refer to the line as the most unsatisfactory and unprofitable that they handle. I am not prepared to accept or dispute the latter statement. As a class, these men know very little about the grades and relative values of sponges. Many are unable to distinguish one variety from another, and are, therefore, at the mercy of an unscrupulous dealer. The lack of knowledge, too, of the article, and its special uses for special purposes, enter into the objections which a druggist has against handling them. It must hurt his pride and self-respect when he has to give proof to his customer that he knows little or nothing about the article he is trying to sell.

Losses undoubtedly occur through a lack of proper care of their stock. In the case of these dealers, the sponges are either displayed in harmful, incongruous iron stands, or in open boxes placed about their stores. In both cases the sponges are exposed to dust, dirt and smoke, and soon become dingy, shopworn, unattractive, and perhaps rotten. No retailer may ever expect to make a success of the business unless he keeps his stock under glass, that is, the proportion which he desires to display. The remainder should be

stored in drawers or tightly closed cases in a dry place.

The consumers generally are most lamentably ignorant and exacting. Many of them are not yet decided in their minds as to whether sponges grow on trees or are manufactured. They appear to think that every sponge should be equally cheap, large and perfect. To them it is not a question of the article being a Mandruka, a Honeycomb, a fine Turkey cup, a dainty Zimocha toilet, or a serviceable Sheepswool, but simply a sponge. The demand at present is for a large, cheap article. This large, cheap article is invariably a common Grass sponge, which may stand a dozen applications.

There is no economy in buying a cheap sponge. The luxurious and serviceable bath sponges are the Mandrukas, the Honeycombs and the fine Sheepswools, and it will always pay to purchase any one of these varieties, at what may appear to be a high price.

Sponges, being made by one of the very lowest forms of animal life, are not turned out in certain uniform qualities and perfect shapes. In fact, they are generally very imperfect, and a perfect specimen is about as rare as a perfect man. We must take them, for notwithstanding their defects, man, with all his skill and ingenuity, has not succeeded in inventing an article that is able to compete with nature's admirable product in its remarkable power of absorption, compressibility and elasticity.

Frauds are perpetrated in every line of business, and the sponge trade is no exception to the rule. It has been very aptly said that "The only unadulterated thing in the world is the fool who thinks he is getting anything pure." Frauds are frequently referred to in polite language as "tricks of the trade." No trick of language can, however, make them any other than genuine and inexcusable swindles.

The frauds in the sponge trade are invariably perpetrated in the packing establishments of the large concerns at the fisheries. One of the worst of these swindles is the "loading" with sand of the fine Florida Sheepswool variety so as to add to its weight. The fine sand used is common throughout Florida and can be had for the gathering. The packer doubtless thinks that a beneficent Providence



placed it there for the purpose. In a bale of Sheepswool it is valued anywhere from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per lb., and may sometimes increase the cost of the bale by \$20. Florida sand is almost as valuable as the Klondike variety.

In the baling, considerable deception is also practised. The heads of the bales are invariably filled with full-sized perfect sponges which have been selected for the purpose. The interior and larger portions consist altogether of inferior and smaller sized ones of less value. A similar fraud is practised in the packing of case or bleached goods. The top row of a box is always superb, the second only fair, while the third and fourth will be largely made up of inferior pieces and culls.

Any of you who may have been brought up on a fruit farm will know how scientifically apples are packed. The sponge packer is guided by a similar formula.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the Canadian houses, who, I fully believe, try to act fairly by their customers.

Druggists are often anxious to know how to bleach sponges. I make no secret of the process, but for lack of experience and proper appliances I have not yet met the druggist who has made a success of bleaching. The fact is, it requires experience and knowledge such as a druggist is unable to obtain in a store. Almost every variety requires special treatment, as to strength of the baths and time devoted to soaking. The success of the operations all depend on these two factors. Weak baths and too little soaking mean failure in getting the sponges a proper color, while baths too strong, or too long a soak, result in burnt and rotten sponges.

I will now exhibit a few specimens of sponges, and offer such explanations concerning them as may be necessary, so as to give this lecture some practical value. I will commence with the sponges from the Mediterranean Sea. First of all I would remark that value is represented by three conditions, namely, fineness, form and strength.

(a) *Mandraka*.—The cream of bath sponges. Perfect form and quality, fine, strong and durable. Always sold unbleached. Quite expensive—whole sale price of specimen is \$2. As size

regulates price it follows that there are cheaper and dearer Mandrakas. This sponge, although seemingly dear, is reasonable to him who really desires a serviceable and luxurious article. When visiting Ottawa in the fall, a friend showed me a Mandraka which he claimed to have had in continuous use about ten years. This may have been a sponge story. If true, then in the interests of the trade, and for sanitary reasons, I think it was about time to condemn it and buy a new one.

(b) *Bleached Honeycomb*.—Fine netted or crocheted in appearance. Resembles honeycomb and hence its name. Perfect form. A favorite variety. Wholesale price \$1.50.

(c) *Bleached Honeycomb*.—Half form, that is somewhat irregular in shape, of less value than the previous specimen. Wholesale price \$1.00.

(d) *Bleached Honeycomb*.—Coupe or cut. This is, as the name implies, a piece of sponge and not a form. Some natural defect required that the original sponge should be cut. Cheapest of the Honeycombs. Wholesale price, 55 cents. A variety that goes with the bargain hunter.

#### SILK SPONGES.

(e) *Turkey Cup*.—The most expensive of all sponges. Very fine, soft and silky. Used in delicate surgical operations, and as a face and baby sponge. On account of its very high price it is very seldom sold in Canada. Wholesale price of specimen is \$2.50 each.

(f) *Silk Surgeons*.—A similar grade, but coarser, and round or flat in shape. It is much less expensive. Wholesale price of specimen is 45 cents. Also used as a surgical, baby and face sponge, and in shoe factories and potteries.

(g) *Zimoncha*.—A commoner surgical, baby and toilet sponge. Somewhat coarse in texture and irregular in shape. Comparatively low priced for a Mediterranean sponge. Sells whole sale at 15 cents each.

(h) *Potters or Elephants' Ears*.—The sponge is, naturally, like a hollow bowl in shape, and is cut into flat slabs or pieces. The texture is exceedingly fine, silky and soft. It is used in abdominal operations, and for this purpose is preferred to absorbent cotton. The smaller pieces are also in demand by persons who have to work where there is considerable dust, metallic or

otherwise, as a covering for the mouth and nostrils. Wholesale price is 35 cents each.

#### SHEEPSWOOLS.

From the Bahamas, Florida and Cuba. A most useful and important variety. Largely used in factories where woodwork is polished to a high degree of perfection. In railroad shops, lithographing establishments, stables, paint shops,—in fact wherever a soft, elastic, durable and not too expensive sponge is needed.

(i) *Rock Island S. Wool* from Florida. The best of the wools, exceedingly tough. Wholesale price of this size is \$4 per pound, unbleached, or 65 cts. each bleached.

(j) *Abaco S. Wool* from the Bahamas. Another very superior grade. Ranks very nearly as high as the Rock Island. Notice the brown root. Wholesale price \$3.75 per pound.

(k) *Nassau Cay* from the Bahamas—a coarser grade worth \$3 per pound.

(l) *Cuba*.—The cheapest of the S. Wools. Wholesale price is \$2.75 per pound or 65 cents each bleached.

#### VELVETS YELLOW AND GRASS.

(m) *Abaco Velvet*.—A very saleable variety. A soft, attractive sponge. Is the cheapest of the fine and good kinds. Is not so strong as the wools. Will not answer for a carriage sponge.

(n) *Nassau Cay Velvet*.—A coarser grade. Very much in demand for a painter's and boat sponge.

(o) *Yellow*.—(p) *Grass*.—These two kinds are the commonest and cheapest varieties. Very little difference in value. The yellow is slightly higher priced. In great demand by painters and other persons who are looking for a large low-priced article. A fine grade of Grass is fished at Acklin Island, Bahama, but as the fishery is a small one, only a limited quantity is obtainable.

#### REEFS AND HARDHEADS.

(q) *Reef* from the Bahamas.—Very largely sold as a cheap, toilet, baby and surgical sponge. It is nice and soft, but not strong, hence its low price as compared with the Turkey sponges of similar character—price 10 cts.

(r) *Hardhead*.—From the Bahamas and Cuba. There is a vast difference in quality in this grade. Some are exceedingly fine, strong and velvety,



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**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

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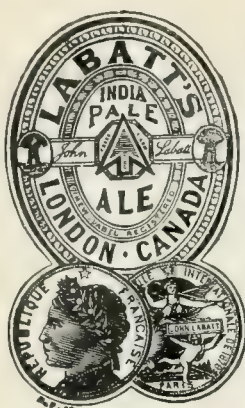
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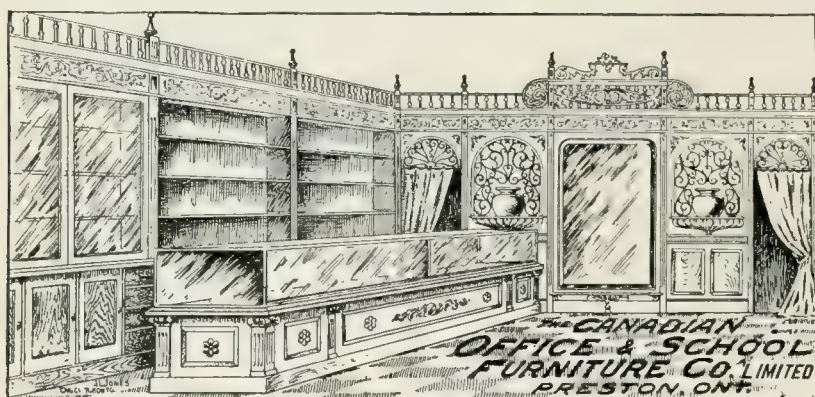




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to sell your customers a preparation for the teeth in which dentists claim nothing of an injurious nature can be put. It is put up in a neat metal case, one dozen in a box. Write for quotations.

## The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Manufacturing Chemists, Winnipeg



while others are rough and hard. The fine soft ones make splendid baby, toilet and surgical sponges.

(s) I have one specimen of the curious sponges and it is a good one. It is called in the Bahamas the Thistle sponge, and on account of its likeness to the Scotch Thistle is well named.

During my connection with the trade, extending now over a period of thirty five years, the values of sponges have almost quadrupled. The cause of this is a tremendous increase in demand and no proportionate increase in supply. So many things affect supply. Wars, for instance, frequently stop supply from certain fisheries, and at the same time increase demand. Tropical cyclones or a successor of ordinary heavy winds and rains will put a stop to fishing operations. Nothing, however, affects the demand which continues to steadily increase. Some years ago large surplus stocks were always held in London, Paris and New York. Now there are no surplus stocks anywhere. The prospects for the future, therefore, in my opinion, are in favor of a further increase in price. I see nothing to indicate any decline whatever. The only thing that would affect and lessen values would be the discovery of new fisheries, from which large supplies could be at once obtained.

### Alum Baking Powder Bills Nearly All Dead.

ONLY TWO STATE LEGISLATURES HAVE NOT ACTED, AND THEY ARE NOT LIKELY TO FAVOR A COMBINE—SCHEMES IN THE ALBANY COMMITTEE.

Most of the bills introduced in legislatures this winter to attempt to prohibit the manufacture and sale of baking powder containing alum have met a very peaceful death. The bills were all similar, and were fathered by the cream of tartar baking powder manufacturers, who are in a combination.

These bills were introduced in the legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, Idaho, and Washington. All are now dead, or practically so, except the Massachusetts and New York measures.

In Massachusetts the committee, it is said, has decided upon a substitute measure, which provides that the cans shall be marked with the names of the substances from which the powder is made. In New York the bill revising the pure food laws so as to place their enforcement in the hands of the agricultural instead of the health department was drafted without reference to baking powder. The governor said he considered it a good bill. In Senate committee, however, a section was tacked on hitting at alum baking powder. The Senate sent it back, but the committee again indorsed the amendment.

Attorney Boardman, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, appeared before the committee to talk against alum baking powder. He said he had been engaged to do so by Mr. Kelley, who said he represented the "National Health Association." In other States lobbyists have said they were employed by this same association. The alum baking powder people claim the "National Health Association" is a mask used by the baking powder combine.—*New York Commercial*.

### The Lost Author.

"In a conversation with Prof. John Uri Lloyd, the author of 'Stringtown on the Pike,' the fragment of ballad on page 219 of the book became a subject of discussion. It begins as follows, said Prof. Lloyd:

'Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl, and glory in the name,  
I boast of it with greater pride than glittering wealth and fame;  
I envy not the Northern girl her robes of beauty rare,  
Though diamonds deck her snowy neck and pearls bespread her hair.'

"Several persons have written me concerning this ballad and its history, and to all I reply by a simple statement of fact, as follows:

"When the Confederate General Kirby Smith invaded Northern Kentucky, in common with several other villagers I stood in front of the grocery pictured in this 'Stringtown' book, a group of Morgan's Cavalrymen awaiting orders being the attraction. During the interval, one of the party struck up a song beginning 'Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl,' the others joining in the chorus. Wishing to incorporate it in 'Stringtown,' I sought it far and

wide, and was assisted by Mr. James R. Murray, of the John Church Co., who made a special search North and South, but without avail. Finally I trusted memory for the two verses recorded. I will gladly send a cheque for one hundred dollars to the person who will first supply that ballad and give the name of the author." [*Cincinnati Times Star*, Jan 5, 1901.]

The publication of the above in the *Times-Star* brought the desired ballad from several sources, but an unexpected complication arose concerning the name of the author. Several names were presented, but proof of authorship was not established, which leads to the following proposition:

The person first to supply evidence to establish the name of an author already given will receive fifty dollars. Should it be proved that none of the names now in hand are correct, and a new name shown to be that of the author, the person first proving same will be paid one hundred dollars, thus making him the recipient of the original offer.

A committee has been appointed by the author of "Stringtown on the Pike," consisting of three conspicuous members of the Cincinnati Bar, who have kindly consented to pass on the authenticity of the testimony.

Address

STRINGTOWN BALLAD COMMITTEE,  
STATION H,  
CINCINNATI, O.

It was announced recently at a sitting of the Academy of Science in Paris that M. Curie, a chemist, had separated a new gas from radium. This gas is intensely phosphorescent, and will glow for months in the dark. It was also announced that M. Naudon, a scientist, had found means for producing "X" rays without electricity by exposing the rays of the violet end of the spectrum.

Peruseabin.—Trade name for pure benzoic acid-benzyl-ester.

Vioform.—Trade name for iodo-chloroxychinolin, a surrogate for iodoform.

Rubin.—Trade name for an organic iron preparation, to serve as a generator of hæmatogen.

Ferropyrin.—Trade name for hæmostatic, available in excessive epistaxes, gaping wounds, post-partum hæmorrhages, etc.



## Business Tips.

### Monograph Wax Seals.

"An unprecented offer," is now made in this line of goods. Just note it. Any two letters of choice design and attractively mounted to retail at 60 cents. Any combination of two letters from AA to ZZ can be supplied from stock. Why not try a sample order. Write to Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

### Medical Plasters.

We would call the attention of the drug trade to the advertisement of A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Leicester, England. This firm have been engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of medical plasters, etc., for over 60 years, and their goods have a very enviable reputation throughout Great Britain and wherever introduced.

### Brushes.

Messrs. Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., of Axminster, England, bring to the notice of the trade in this country their excellent lines of brushes of all descriptions. Read their advertisement.

### Eye Glasses.

The Ajax Optical Co., Toronto, make an announcement in this issue that will interest all dealers in optical goods.

This firm have just recently commenced business in Canada, and report extremely encouraging prospects. They are amongst the largest manufacturers in the United States in this line of goods, and, if quality and price count, we predict a large business in this country.

### Calendars for 1902.

Lawson & Jones, of London, Ont., so well known to the drug trade as special druggists' printers and manufacturers of cartoons, advertising novelties, etc., are also leaders in the line of artistic calendars, a form of advertising which has become extremely popular.

This firm have a splendid line of samples for next year, and intending purchasers will do well to see them before deciding on their orders.

The wholesale drug store of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md., was destroyed by fire April 8. Loss estimated at about \$150,000.

### Of Special Interest.

We would call the attention of druggists to the advertisement of our old friends, the Canadian Specialty Co., which appears again in another page. They have recently moved to the commodious premises No. 58 Colborne street, Toronto, which have been renovated from top to bottom, making them virtually like a new store. They continue putting up Adams' Root and Ginger Beer, which has had such a large sale all over Canada, and import a full line of druggists' confectionery, having recently being appointed Canadian agents for Messrs. Franklin W. Cummings & Co., Providence, R.I., for their Druggists' Pepsin and other Wafer Lozenges. They have also lately put on the market the finest quality and packages of Chocolate Wafers and Ginger, retailing at 5, 10 and 15 cts. If their travelers have not reached you yet, write them for quotations.

### They Believe in Expansion.

We have been informed that the large increase in sales of Planten's capsules and perlolds (improved French Pearls) of sandal oil and its various combinations has obliged the manufacturers, Messrs. H. Planten & Son to greatly increase their facilities for producing these saleable and reliable specialties.

See that your stock is well kept up so that you will lose no sales, for there are no "just as good." Planten's capsules excel all others. Messrs. Planten & Son, have recently completed an entire new and improved plant for the manufacture of empty capsules of all kinds, which enables them to double their capacity and fill orders promptly and without the necessity of overwork.

If you wish information of any kind about capsules, especially in reference to encapsulating your private formulæ, we suggest that you write to Messrs. H. Planten & Son, the Pioneer American Capsule House, established 1836, in New York.

### National League of Improvement

The National League of Improvement Associations, with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio, is seeking to secure the organization of a local affiliated society in every city and town in the country.

The object of the League is to

bring into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness all bodies interested in the promotion of out door art and public beauty, town, village, and neighborhood improvement.

It is said that there are already in existence more than a thousand local improvement associations in various parts of the country, with an aggregate membership of fully one hundred thousand. A pamphlet just issued by the National League gives some notable examples of the splendid work these societies have accomplished. Copies of the same, with further information in regard to the movement, may be procured by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Thomas, rooms 8 and 10, Citizens' National Bank Building, Springfield, Ohio.

### A Superior Article.

The Elliot Co., Limited, Toronto, call attention in this issue to the effervescent citrate of magnesia of their own manufacture which has proved an especial favorite with the trade.

From our personal knowledge of this article we can testify to its excellence, its free, regular and lasting effervescence, its snowy whiteness and its splendid keeping quality. It is one of those preparations which gains customers by its being so thoroughly satisfactory in every respect. Like all preparations of the "E" brand, it is a standard of excellence in its line.

### The Munyon Homeopathic Remedies.

The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Co have closed their Canadian office and have appointed the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, as their sole Canadian representatives. We have no doubt of the wisdom of the Munyon Co. in selecting this enterprising firm to take charge of their business, and look for an extension of the trade in their hands.

### Cause and Effect.

At this season of the year Wilson's Fly Pads are a live issue with our retail druggists; a little later innumerable house flies will form a dead issue. Moral!!!



## ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

**VACCINE FARM,**  
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

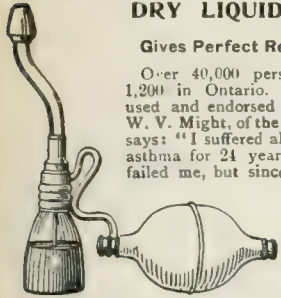
## ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it, 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.



DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,  
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

## MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Elmsom Bros. & Co.  
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.  
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.  
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.  
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.  
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Elliot & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.  
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.  
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.  
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

## TOWLE'S Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS  
E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL.  
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

## ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

## EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,

Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.



Kills  
Every Time

## Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS,  
RATS AND MICE.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 25c. Roach, \$1.75 | 15c. Rat, \$1.00 |
| 50c. " 3.50        | 25c. " 1.75      |
| 1.00 " 8.00        | 50c. " 3.50      |
|                    | 1.00 " 8.00      |

All Wholesale Druggists.

## ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

## TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

## Brayley, Sons & Co.

MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

## British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"  
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

## Work No More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife," or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,

10 1/2 Oliver St., Boston



# Books for the Druggists' Library

(Published by the Chemist and Druggist, London)

## EVERY ONE PRACTICAL AND USEFUL MONEY-MAKING OR MONEY-SAVING

- PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS**—A book of Useful Recipes for the drug trade.  
By PETER MACEWAN, Phar. Chem. F.C.S. Price, by post..... \$2 25
- DISEASES AND REMEDIES**—A concise survey of the most modern methods of  
Medicine for Chemists and Druggists. Price, by post..... 1 00
- THE ART OF DISPENSING**—A treatise on the methods and processes involved in  
compounding medical prescriptions. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Price,  
by post..... 1 75
- VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE**—Third edition, revised and enlarged.  
Price, by post..... 1 25
- A MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING**—Conforming to the 1898 B.  
P. By B. S. PROCTOR. Price, by post..... 1 00
- PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS**—Written by a Chemist and  
Druggist for Chemists and Druggists. Price, by post..... 0 75

**SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.**

## The Canadian Druggist, 63 Yonge St., Toronto

THE MOST USEFUL  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
JOURNAL IS . . .

## Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.  
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the  
Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious  
qualities, pleasing both subscriber  
and advertiser.

**S**AMPLE COPY  
FREE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION  
\$1 per year

ADDRESS THE

## Meyer Brothers Druggist,

222 South Broadway,  
SAINT LOUIS, M.O., U.S.A.



# Formulary

## FURNITURE POLISH.

|                                 | Parts. |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Raw linseed oil.....         | 16     |
| Alcohol.....                    | 4      |
| Diluted acetic acid.....        | 4      |
| Oil turpentine.....             | 4      |
| Solution antimony chloride..... | 1      |
| 2. Oil turpentine.....          | 20     |
| Oil amber.....                  | 20     |
| Olive oil.....                  | 20     |
| Oil lavender.....               | 1      |

## FURNITURE REVIVER.

Good for the wood and leather alike. It is applied with one cloth only and not polished with a second one, as in the usual way. That, in this instance, would give dulness in place of gloss.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Raw linseed oil..... | 2 gal.     |
| Acetic acid fort.....   | 1 pint.    |
| Acetone.....            | 1 pint.    |
| Acetate of amyl.....    | 1 1/2 ozs. |

**Method.**—Mix together, shake up and bottle off.

|                      | Parts. |
|----------------------|--------|
| 2. Shellac.....      | 1      |
| Resin.....           | 1      |
| Alcohol.....         | 8      |
| Oil turpentine.....  | 2      |
| Raw linseed oil..... | 8      |

Dissolve the shellac in the alcohol; dissolve the resin in the oil of turpentine, add the linseed oil, and mix the two solutions.

## GRAFTING WAX.

|                        | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Beeswax.....        | 75     |
| Purified resin.....    | 125    |
| Turpentine.....        | 36     |
| Rape oil.....          | 12     |
| Venice turpentine..... | 25     |
| Zinc white.....        | 25     |

Color yellow with tumeric.

|                        | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| 2. Japan wax.....      | 100    |
| Yellow wax.....        | 300    |
| Resin.....             | 800    |
| Turpentine.....        | 400    |
| Hard paraffin.....     | 100    |
| Suet.....              | 300    |
| Venice turpentine..... | 600    |

## FLUID GRAFTING WAX.

|                  | Parts. |
|------------------|--------|
| Resin.....       | 1250   |
| Pitch.....       | 200    |
| Linseed oil..... | 120    |
| Turpentine.....  | 50     |
| Yellow wax.....  | 130    |

Melt with a gentle heat; stir continually until cold, and then add methylated spirit, 400 fluid parts.—*Phar. Review.*

## HARNESS DRESSING.

For giving suppleness and a dark polish to harness the following is

recommended by the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*:

|                                  | Parts. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Ceresin, unbleached.....         | 25     |
| Beeswax, yellow.....             | 8      |
| Colophony, bright and clear..... | 4      |
| Turpentine oil.....              | 20     |
| Lamp-black.....                  | 15     |

Melt the ceresin, wax and colophony together, and remove from the fire as soon as well incorporated. Rub up the turpentine oil and lamp black well together, and strain off through a sieve into any suitable retainer. With a ladle now dip alternately from the molten material and the turpentine mixture, pouring backward and forward until the two mixtures are perfectly mixed.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## CLOTH AND GLOVE CLEANER

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Gasoline.....             | 1 gal.   |
| Chloroform.....           | 1 oz.    |
| Carbon disulphide.....    | 1 oz.    |
| Essential oil almond..... | 5 drops. |
| Oil bergamot.....         | 1 dram.  |
| Oil cloves.....           | 5 drops. |

Mix. To be applied with a sponge or soft cloth.

## BIRD AND POULTRY FOODS.

### MOCKING BIRD FOOD.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Cayenne pepper..... | 2 ozs.  |
| Rape seed.....      | 8 ozs.  |
| Hemp seed.....      | 16 ozs. |
| Corn meal.....      | 2 ozs.  |
| Rice.....           | 2 ozs.  |
| Cracker.....        | 8 ozs.  |
| Lard oil.....       | 2 ozs.  |

Mix the solids, grinding to a coarse powder, and incorporate the oil.

### FOOD FOR RED BIRDS.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Sunflower seed..... | 8 ozs.  |
| Hemp seed.....      | 16 ozs. |
| Canary seed.....    | 10 ozs. |
| Wheat.....          | 8 ozs.  |
| Rice.....           | 6 ozs.  |

Mix and grind to coarse powder.

### EGG FOOD FOR POULTRY.

| I.                                                         | Parts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Oyster shells in coarse powder...                          | 2400   |
| Lime carbonate.....                                        | 380    |
| Lime phosphate.....                                        | 380    |
| Powdered black pepper.....                                 | 500    |
| Powdered red pepper.....                                   | 40     |
| Iron oxide.....                                            | 60     |
| Chlorides, phosphates and sulphates, soluble in water..... | 80     |
| II.                                                        |        |
| Powdered red pepper.....                                   | 2 ozs. |
| Powdered allspice.....                                     | 4 ozs. |
| Powdered ginger.....                                       | 6 ozs. |

Mix by sifting. One tablespoonful to be mixed with every pound of food and fed two or three times a week.

## ROOF POWDER.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Licorice.....         | 2 ozs.  |
| Anise.....            | 1 oz.   |
| Cubebs.....           | 1 oz.   |
| Capsicum.....         | 10 grs. |
| Potass. chlorate..... | 1 oz.   |

The ingredients, all in fine powder should be intimately mixed.—*Am. Druggist.*

## LIQUID GLUE OR CEMENT.

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. Glue.....     | 3 ozs.  |
| Gelatine.....    | 3 ozs.  |
| Acetic acid..... | 4 ozs.  |
| Water.....       | 2 ozs.  |
| Alum.....        | 30 grs. |

Heat together for six hours; skim and add

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Alcohol..... | 1 oz. |
|--------------|-------|

Mix.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 2. Glue, white..... | 2 ozs.    |
| Acetic acid.....    | 8 ozs.    |
| Nitric acid.....    | 10 drops. |

Mix the glue and acetic acid in a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle; set in a warm place, agitate frequently until dissolved, and then add the nitric acid. Keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

## LINAMENT FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

|                                                | Parts. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Fl. ext. hamamelis.....                        | 16     |
| Fl. ext. hydrastis.....                        | 16     |
| Comp. tinct. benzoin.....                      | 16     |
| Tinct. belladonna.....                         | 4      |
| 5% solution of carbolic acid in olive oil..... | 32     |

M. To be applied two or three times a day.—*Prof. Adler, in Gaz. Hebdo*

## FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

The following formula is contributed by Mr. L. Berdy, chemist and pharmacist, 1594 Madison Ave., New York:

|                                     | Parts. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Cinnamon powdered.....              | 16     |
| Cascarella bark, powdered.....      | 16     |
| Benzoin, powdered.....              | 16     |
| Styrax, calamite.....               | 32     |
| Styrax, liquid.....                 | 6      |
| Potassium iodide, powdered.....     | 4      |
| Charcoal, powdered.....             | 128    |
| Mucilage of tragacanth, sufficient. |        |

Make into a mass, then add the following mixture:

|                      | Parts. |
|----------------------|--------|
| Oil of clove.....    | 2      |
| Oil of cinnamon..... | 2      |
| Oil of lavender..... | 2      |
| Oil of lemon.....    | 2      |

Mix.

Work well together, then divide into pastilles of a suitable size.—*Nat. Drug*

## ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

|                             | Parts.          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Boric acid.....          | 70              |
| Iodoform.....               | 25              |
| Salicylic acid.....         | 4               |
| Oil eucalyptus.....         | 1               |
| 2. Ammonio-ferric alum..... | 1 ounce.        |
| Boric acid.....             | 1 dram.         |
| Zinc sulphate.....          | 1-2 dram.       |
|                             | <i>Spatula.</i> |



## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York, N.Y.

Said a wise man amongst the ancients: "A live dog is better than a dead lion."

Which is only another way of saying, "A small ad. full of life is better than a full page that is dead and turning to dust."

I know of no business, no work, no undertaking where the dead lion and the live dog comparison is more applicable than in advertising.

A full page ad. will attract attention even if it is as bad as possible, and be at all intelligible. Suppose then, for the sake of making it a lion, that it is good. Suppose it gives many details of your business in plain words, and attractive cuts, and fair statement of prices. Suppose, too, that this ad. is in a paper published on Sunday—the day when people have time to look at ads.

Its work is done, it has accomplished what it was created for; it has fulfilled its mission, and, on Monday morning, it is on the wane. On Tuesday it is old, and on Wednesday, the lion is dead. Other matter, each reader's own business, and other men's ads. come in for attention. If the returns from the big ad. have ceased after two or three days, it is nothing to wonder at nor grumble about. There are probably a half-dozen, peradventure a whole dozen men in the same town in the same business.

Suppose then, following this big ad. you have small ones, and these small ones are in the nature of reminders. Let them be pertinent and persistent. Let them keep talking about some thing that has already been mentioned. They will follow up the people who are already awake to the excellence of your place of business. They will remind them continually that though you don't have a page ad. every day, you are still in the straight line with their wants and their best interests. People will gaze on the big Sunday ad. read it over, mark the articles they must inquire about, but, Monday morning brings its own troubles, and with many who cannot delegate these troubles, straightway the big ad. is forgotten.

Of course, if a man wants to keep, or, if he can afford to keep, a live lion, and let him switch his tail over a full

page every day, that's another matter. But change his diet every day, or there will soon be a carcass on your hands, and you will appreciate what the wise man meant. You will see the wisdom of keeping a life in your ads. even if the live thing is small.

A man who is thoroughly in earnest in his work will always find something to say about it. It has been told of Tennyson that he constantly bored his friends by reading his poetry to them. Tennyson was all right. He was a poet all the way through. He was in love with his work. He lived in it and for it. He dressed up to his part in life. No matter what styles grew around him, Alfred dressed like a poet, or according to his own ideas of what a poet should wear. He advertised himself continually. He was in earnest. He concentrated his efforts.

Well! Go and do likewise! No man or woman ever succeeded in any thing by playing at it. And, it is not enough that one works hard and in earnest. It must be known outside that this work is going on.

Look at the years it takes for a doctor of medicine to become known in his profession. There is nothing in the world as difficult to establish as a reputation in *Materia Medica* or surgery. The physician must not advertise. That old, rusty rule still holds. He must work his way like a pauper emigrant from the youth of poverty to middle or old age of probably comfortable wealth.

Men who are not doctors should thank their lucky stars every day for the wisdom that guided their choice and left them free to speak of themselves and their work.

## A Proprietary Mania.

The mania of Andrew Boyce, of Philadelphia, is not so remarkable in form as it is in degree. People everywhere are gulping down all sorts of patent medicines in the belief or hope that their real or imaginary ills may be cured, a fact which bears inspiring tribute to the eloquence of the "ad." writers for these marvellous cure-alls. Mr. Boyce was arrested for failing to support his family, and among other things related by his suffering wife she declared that since he began diagnosing his case several years ago he has had almost every ailment under the sun. According to her statistics he had taken the

following medicines, washed down with two gallons of lithia water each week:

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 48 bottles ..... | Swamp Root             |
| 24 bottles ..... | Celery Compound        |
| 60 bottles ..... | Expectorant            |
| 80 bottles ..... | Vermifuge              |
| 75 bottles ..... | Kidney Cure            |
| 60 bottles ..... | Peruna                 |
| 36 bottles ..... | Swayne's Specific      |
| 57 bottles ..... | Omega Oil              |
| 75 bottles ..... | Catarrh Remedy         |
| 30 bottles ..... | Munyon's Remedies      |
| 50 bottles ..... | Nervura                |
| 24 boxes .....   | Skin Ointment          |
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| 36 boxes .....   | Cough and Catarrh Root |
| 15 bottles ..... | Glycerine Tonic        |
| 37 boxes .....   | Tar Tablets            |
| 25 boxes .....   | Cold Cure Pills        |

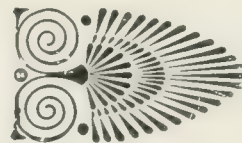
Despite poverty and protests, Boyce stuck to his self-treatment and persisted in using every medicine advertised, and as a result Mrs. Boyce swore out a warrant for his arrest because of non-support. —*Practical Druggist.*

## Sleeping Sickness.

The terrible disease of "sleeping sickness," or "doença do sono," which is reported to be depopulating the districts of the Lower Congo (Southwest Africa), according to Consul Nightingale (Angola), still continues its onward course. Its effects are stated to have been severely felt in the coffee districts of Cazengo, some of the planters having lost more than two-thirds of their people within the last two years, thus necessitating an abandonment of a part of their crops for want of hands to pick the coffee. The properties also suffer greatly from the insufficiency of laborers, many cultivated parts, being abandoned, have become overgrown with weeds and bushes in a manner that only those acquainted with tropical growth can understand. Under ordinary circumstances, three weedings a year are stated to be necessary in Cazengo, but the margins of the river Coanza, which a few years ago were thickly populated, may now be traversed for hours without encountering a single native hut on shore, or a canoe on the river. Whole "sanzalas," or native villages, which a few years ago met the eye of the traveller by railway, are reported to have entirely disappeared, owing to the sleeping sickness. Thus the planters find their properties deteriorating for want of laborers. —*Phar. Journal.*



# Abbey's...



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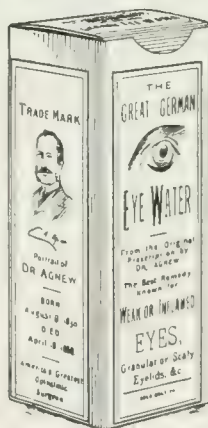
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We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

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This preparation is **invaluable** for all persons whose business requires use of the eyes at close range several hours daily. It should be used after exposure to winds of dust, its antiseptic properties destroying the germs and preventing acute inflammation.

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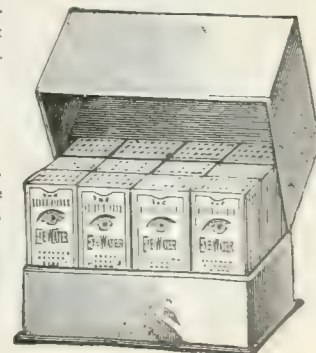
Its immediate effect in cases of chronic or acute Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis or Scaly Eyelids, Burning, Smarting or Itching of the Eyes, or Inflammation from any cause, is phenomenal. For the Toilet every one should use it. Two or three drops in the eyes in the morning not only give brilliancy and lustre to the eyes, but give clearness of vision and prevent disease.

This formula is **not** the product of any Optician or Eye Specialist, but is from one of America's Greatest Ophthalmic Surgeons. Beware of imitations that are inferior or injurious. Remember, Dr. Agnew's portrait is on every box.

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1.63 per dozen

Duties paid on orders for  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross or more.  
Order from your jobber or direct from the proprietor. Canadian jobbing trade solicited.

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☛ The contents of the cartridges or glass tubes are simply to be dissolved in water.

## —AGFA—

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Name protected. Patent applied for.

Permanent Dry Powder. Dissolve 1 part in 10 of water.  
\$0.80 per original bottle of 4 oz., with screw-lid and hollow glass stopper, serving for measuring.

\$1.00 per box of ten glass tubes, containing ten grammes each.

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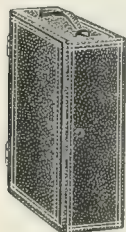
Name protected. Patented.

The one solution intensifier. Keeps indefinitely.  
The intensifier to be diluted with ten parts of water.

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|--------|-------|--------|
| 4 oz.  | 8 oz. | 16 oz. |
| \$0.60 | 1.00  | 1 75   |

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# Photographic Notes

## A Use for Underexposed Negatives.

Underexposed negatives which are not suitable for intensification can, says a foreign contemporary, by means of a sublimate bath, be turned into beautiful perfect glass positives, white, blue or red. The plate must be well washed after fixing, and laid in a 2 per cent. sublimate bath, where it must remain until it becomes thoroughly white. Only then must it be taken out, well washed, and placed in a solution of aniline dye, the color of which

one-sixteenth of an inch after it is sharp, or use small stop.—*W.C.M.*

## Precipitating Gold.

It appears that formalin is of use in estimating the quality of gold present in gold chloride. A small quantity is added to a solution of the chloride, and then a few drops of caustic soda, the whole being heated for a few minutes on a water bath. The metallic gold separates, and is then filtered off, while the filtered liquid should be again tested to make sure that pre-

required is two to three minutes; while it ordinarily takes from ten minutes to half an hour for any deterioration of the more delicate gradations to set in.—*Snap Shots.*

## Mounting Gelatine Prints.

I use albuma paper, and hitherto its only fault has been that it could not be mounted wet, or rather in that state it was too sticky to be rubbed down. Now I have no difficulty. I lay on the face of the print a fine cambric handkerchief ironed without folds, apply the roller squeegee, and there you are.—*L.F.G., in Amateur Photographer.*



Half tone Engraving by Moore & Alexander, Toronto.

## Playmates

the picture will assume. After the plate has been dried, a piece of black paper, velvet, or cloth should be laid over the film side, and over that again a cover glass, and the whole well bound together by means of fancy paper, velvet, or binding strips.

## Substitute for Focusing Screen.

In the event of focusing screen coming to grief when it cannot be easily replaced, try this: A piece of plain glass (waste negative) in the frame; look through. Nothing visible but the lens? Breathe on it and you will be surprised; but recollect that the picture will be out of register with your dark slides to the extent of the thickness of the glass, so rack out about

cipitation is complete. The precipitated gold is washed first with water, then with alcohol, and dried by being moderately heated in a crucible.

## To Restore Yellow Negatives.

Herr F. Pichler says that when negatives have become yellow by reason of imperfect fixation, or insufficient washing in the first instance, it is useless to attempt restoration by means of an ordinary hyposulphite bath. A cyanide of potassium bath is, however, quite satisfactory, and restores the printing quality of such negatives without appreciably weakening or dissolving away the image. A six per cent. solution of cyanide of potassium is recommended, and the average time

## Fading of Gelatine Negatives.

Fading is usually caused by the manner of fixation and subsequent washing; the danger of it is always present when sodium thiosulphate is the fixing agent, and the author considers that for certain purposes, such as astronomical photography, the salt should be discarded for some other fixing agent. Potassium cyanide would serve were the film hardened in an alum bath before fixation, and the solution made up with the addition of alcohol to prevent the swelling action on the film of the potassium carbonate usually present in the commercial salt; the solvent action of potassium cyanide on the silver deposit is, according to the author, slight and unimportant.



Ammonium thiocyanate, also, as suggested by Meynier in 1863, may be used, treating the negative with a 5 per cent. alum bath both before and after fixation. A convenient bath is the following: Ammonium thiocyanate, 10 parts; alum, 5 parts; and water, 100 parts.—*British Journal of Photo.*

### Toning Slides with Hypo and Alum.

By R. R. RAWKINS.

It is not generally known that the hypo alum sulphur method of toning bromide prints is equally applicable to the ordinary black tone lantern slide.

The slide, after fixing and washing, should be immersed in formalin (one part commercial formaldehyde to ten parts of water) for five minutes, washed well and *dried*. The toning bath is made up as follows:

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Sodium hyposulphite..... | 2½ ounces. |
| Powdered alum.....       | ¼ ounce.   |
| Water.....               | 20 ounces. |

This may be poured conveniently into a small saucepan—an enameled iron milk warming pan is most suitable—and the slide placed *film down* in the cold solution, so that the corners of the plate rest against the inside, about half way down. Enough solution must be used to cover the plate entirely. The vessel should be placed over a clear fire (preferably a gas stove), and heated gradually to a temperature not exceeding 160° Fahr. In about twenty minutes the original black tone will change to a beautiful brown—a color unattainable by any other method. When the desired tone is obtained, the slide should be rinsed in hot water, and any scum on the film gently wiped off with cotton wool. A further washing in hot water completes the operation.

A freshly made bath tends to reduce the image slightly, but after being used several times this tendency disappears. The solution should not be thrown away, therefore. On no account must it be filtered. Surface markings can be avoided by occasionally stirring the solution and washing thoroughly before and after toning.

Larger transparencies toned thus and backed up with white paper give charming results.—*Photography.*

Nargon is nuclein with 10 per cent of silver chemically combined.

### Patents of Interest.

669336, Local application of electric treatment to the human body, Herrman Behrendt, Worms, Germany.

669361, Obtaining albumen, George Doycke, Constantinople, Turkey.

669217, Invalid bed, John Hanson, Hansonville, Minn.

669087, Device for applying hot air to parts of the body, John C. Hoyt, Richmond, Mo.

669098, Inhaler, Timothy T. Over-shiner, Marion, Ind.

669100, Physicians' electric lamp, Purdy M. Randall, New York, N.Y.

669450, Device for handling invalids, Cornelius Stephens, Reno, Michigan.

669271, Making phosphoric acid, Frank F. Van Denbergh, Buffalo, N.Y.

669910, Irrigating vaginal syringe, Joseph P. Ball, Henston, Kans.

669583, Breast pump, Joseph H. Hoover, Waterloo, Iowa.

669757, Vaporizer, Thomas A. Mack, New York, N.Y.

669756, Bed pan, Mary MacAdam, Lynn, Mass.

669346, Apparatus for exercising and developing the fingers, Jean Morat, Lyons, France.

669716, Topical remedy, Robert Wallace, Louisville, Ky.

34202, Design, Atomizer or inhaler, Charles M. Blackman, New York, N.Y.

34201, Design, Medicinal tube, Louis K. Cushing, Gray, Maine.

670394, Vaginal syringe, Elizabeth C. Ashmead, Philadelphia, Pa.

669976, Uterine drainage tube, James J. Bowker, Laotto, Ind.

670199, Massage apparatus, Johannes Eckardt, sr., Stuttgart, Germany.

670372, Producing casein products, John A. Just, Syracuse, N.Y.

670237, Means for humidifying the air of rooms, Paul Kestner, Lille, France.

670346, Treating nitre cellulose, Alfred Luck, Dartford, County of Kent, and C P Cross, County of London, England.

670006, Electric exercising machine, Nelson H. Raymond, Buffalo, N.Y.

670084, Inhaler, John B. Sloane, Detroit, Michigan.

34238, Design, Inhaler, Elmore J. Werst, Ashland, Ohio.

670530, Hernial truss support, Wm. F. Brownell, New London, Wis.

670663, Combined hydrometer and

syringe, Theodore D. Bruce, New York, N.Y.

670706, Exercising machine, Emil R. Ernst, New York, N.Y.

670494, Atomizer, Charles H. Guibor, Topeka, Kans.

670878, Water bag, Daniel Hogan, New York, N.Y., and C. W. Meinecke, Jersey City, N.J.

670428, Suspensory bandage, James R. Jarr. II, Smyrna, Del.

670713, Antiseptic broom, Oscar S. Kulman, Savannah, Ga.

670792, Soda fountain, Fisher H. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.

670793, Soda fountain, Fisher H. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.

670674, Artificial hand, Albert C. Mueller, Wausau, Wis.

670814, Abdominal bandage, Emma A. Richmond, Medford, Mass.

### Personals.

William R. Warner, of the firm of Wm. R. Warner & Co., manufacturing druggists, Philadelphia, Pa., is dead. He was the originator of sugar-coated pills.

Mr Albert E. Ragg, manager of the Toronto house of Evans & Sons, Limited, wholesale druggists, has recently been elected a member of the Canadian Society of Authors.

T. H. McTavish, who has represented Frederick Stearns & Co. for the past seven years, is now with H. K. Wampole & Co., covering Western Ontario in their interests.

### Canadian Drug Exchange.

The Canadian Drug Exchange, conducted by Dr. W. E. Hamill, has about ten drug stores for sale, some of which are very inviting offers and we advise any of our readers who are in search for such openings to communicate with the Doctor at 88 Yonge street, Toronto.

## Postage Stamps Wanted

A Pharmaceutical Chemist in England would be glad to purchase old Canadian, Newfoundland and American Postage Stamps, or would exchange.

**D. DAVISON, Chemist**  
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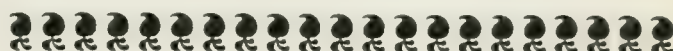
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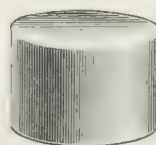
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A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R. Department is solicited.

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# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

*Example.* — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc

R E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$   
L E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made

The following letter from Chas. Leggett, of Kingsville, is so thoroughly practical that I insert it here to show what can often be done in squint cases by a painstaking optician who has the fundamental principles of optics and refraction properly learned and understood. I am proud of Mr. Leggett and his success, and trust it will be an incentive for others to study minutely these interesting cases and aid sufferers, besides reaping a rich reward in satisfaction, reputation and financial gain. The case also shows the inestimable value of atropine in selected cases—a value I have often pointed out, and for which contention I have received much abuse from ignorant tyros who are too stupid or indolent to investigate:

KINGSVILLE, March 4.

DEAR DOCTOR HAMILL,—I thought I would let you know how the case was getting along that you advised me about on February 9th. The case is as follows:

Boy, aged six years, one eye squints very bad (R.E.). In December, '99, I gave him + 1.50 Sph. In February,

1900, I increased this correction to + 2.00 Sph. In January, 1901, I examined him under atropine and found + 3.00 of Hy. I increased the glasses, and now it is impossible to detect any squint. This is two first cousins I have been successful in correcting of their squint. The parents are delighted, and it has helped my business.

Yours truly,

CHAS. LEGGETT.

Mr. Leggett sent the following enclosure, which is worth reproducing:

To Chas. Leggett, Graduate Optician, Canadian College of Optics, Kingsville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I must say that we are more than pleased with the service done us, not only in adjusting glasses to mine and my wife's eyes, but with the more than satisfactory fitting of glasses to the eyes of our little son, Atlee, five years of age, who for nearly a year has been badly bothered with cross eyes (strabismus), but glad to say that it is impossible to make him look the least cross-eyed with glasses on. They really work like magic.

I am yours fraternally,

ALEX. MINNIS, Evangelist,  
Kingsville, Ont.

Mr. Leggett says: "While writing you I would like your opinion about cases of paralysis of the ciliary muscle in the eyes of children. One case, nine years old, showed with the retinoscope seven dioptres of Hy. I referred her to an oculist, and he gave her a pair of + .50 spheres. The second case shows the same amount of Hy. They both hold reading very close to the eyes. Now, what I cannot understand is, why they should have acquired myopia through paralysis of the ciliary muscle, etc., etc."

I'll warrant these two cases have kept friend Leggett "awake nights" trying to think it out—his success in squint has only increased his thirst for more knowledge. What an interesting Optical Department we could have if all the boys would give us something to write about! Well, to the riddle. First, let me say what a farce it was for the oculist to only give +.50. Surely that oculist will get no more of Leggett's patrons if he can help it. Some of our swelled-headed Toronto opticians could do better than

that. Secondly—and note this well, viz., that holding reading close to the eyes does not always indicate myopia, because in high hypermetropia the same thing is sometimes done in order to increase the visual angle and get a larger image on the retina of the object looked at. In high hypermetropia the person cannot use sufficient accommodation to make reading comfortable and distinct, so he gets into the habit of preferring larger images even if blurred, and hence holds the book close to the eyes, thus simulating myopia. But the fact of hypermetropia having been found of such a great amount either by the retinoscope or testing with + glasses at infinity should have pointed out at once that the case was not myopia. These two cases, then, are simply high hypermetropia and not myopia at all. If the cases had been paralysis showing 7.00 D. of hypermetropia it would have been impossible for them to read ordinary book print without the use of convex glasses. Paralysis of the ciliary renders the eye incapable of using any Acc. just the same as if atropine was instilled into the eyes. When paralysis is present the static refraction of the eye only can be exercised on rays of light. Parallel rays would therefore come to a focus very far behind the retina, rendering distant vision very defective and near vision emphatically more so. A high hyperope can only see well at a distance just so long as he can use sufficient of his dynamic refraction (Acc.) to compensate for the lack of the static refraction which should place the focus on the retina. The question arises, How much total hypermetropia did these cases have? For no atropine was used, and the manifest hypermetropia only was determined. It is unlikely at this young age that all the hypermetropia would be manifest. The distant vision in paralysis of the emmetrope and myope would remain unaffected, but in the hypermetropia it would be worse depending upon the amount of hypermetropia. The near vision in paralysis of the emmetrope or hypermetropia would be destroyed, and in the myope also on the proximate side of his punctum remotum. Now here is a question, see if you can answer it; it will serve to prove whether you understand the explanation given above.

Question: With a vision of  $\frac{20}{20}$  which a weak + glass blurs but inability to read small book type, what would it indicate in a person 60 years of age and in a person 15 years of age?



### Literary Notes.

In the *Review of Reviews* for April Mr. W. T. Stead contributes an illustrated character sketch of England's new Queen, Alexandra, of whom comparatively little is known in this country. Mr. Stead draws an attractive picture of the Queen's domestic graces and substantial womanly qualities.

Among the papers of the late Grant Allen was found an article on "The British Aristocracy." It is probable that he did not care to place himself before the English reading public in the position of entire frankness which he had assumed while writing this article, and that consequently it was held until after his death for publication. It was secured through his son for *The Cosmopolitan*, and appears in the April number. Certainly no Englishman has ever so handled the subject without gloves as Grant Allen, and no one was better equipped to do the subject justice.

### April Number of Leslie's Monthly.

The solemn rites which marked the end of the wonderful reign of Queen Victoria have made a deep impression upon Americans as well as Englishmen, but innumerable descriptions of them have crowded out of our newspapers and magazines any satisfactory account of the no less historic ceremonies which marked the accession of Edward VII. The day when "Long Live the King" was shouted in London for the first time in sixty years was a day that will live in history. In the April number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* appears a most interesting account of the inauguration of the new king, written by its special correspondent, Mr. Curtis Brown, and illustrated with sketches drawn on the spot by a clever artist, especially to accompany the article, as well as by a number of unusual photographs. The paper is one to keep and to remember.

We wish to lay special stress upon the fiction in this number. Charles G. D. Roberts contributes one of his famous animal stories, and A. T. Quiller-Couch a capital story of adventure, touched with humor. "Betina's Easter Stock," by Marion Hill, is a story of children, as pretty and sympathetic as it can be, while Arthur Colton's "The Musidora Sonnet" is

the clever story of an unparalleled social situation.

Leslie's Series of Patriotic Stories is continued by one which touches on the close of the Revolutionary war, and "Marginalia" will be a markedly popular feature of the magazine.

Cassell & Company, London, and 7 and 9 West 18th street, New York, announce.

CAMPAIGN PICTURES OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1900. By A. G. Hales, special correspondent of the *London Daily News*. Size 5 x 7½; 300 pages. English cloth and gold. Price \$1.50.

Mr. Hales' opportunities for observation of the South African campaign and his outspoken frankness and love of fair play will cause his book to be received with interest.

He had the good fortune to be among those who were captured by the Boers, and thus to accumulate the material for many excellent pictures of Boer life. He shows a genuine appreciation of the Boers as worthy adversaries for British mettle. "Like Oliver Cromwell's hard-faced 'Roundheads,'" says he, "they are the children of a great emergency, not much to look at, but full of a 'get-there' quality which many school-bred soldiers lack entirely."

He strikes straight from the shoulder in criticizing certain British officials and their management, or mismanagement, of the war.

Mr. Hales writes with a certain rude vigor and picturesqueness of style which is quite out of the routine rut of literary composition, and holds the attention as a more hackneyed phraseology might not. If enthusiasm is contagious, his book will not fail to stimulate public interest.

CHINESE PICTURES—NOTES ON PHOTOGRAPHS MADE IN CHINA. By Mrs. J. F. Bishop, F.R.G.S., etc. Size 6½ x 8; 127 pages. Light blue cloth, with dark blue and gold design. Price \$1.

A collection of some sixty photographs taken by an intelligent observer while travelling through China, and illustrating most of the phases of the social life and customs of that interesting country. The photographs are accompanied by explanatory notes.

According to our newspaper press to-day, the Chinese are simply cruel barbarians. According to Mrs. Bishop,

when you know them they are a likeable people—and she has formed this opinion in spite of the fact that, in their deeply rooted hatred of the foreigners they twice attacked her with violence.

The author shows considerable discrimination in her selection of subjects that cover a wide field in a limited space.

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MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST. Graduate preferred. To commence at \$9. State qualifications and experience. Box 258, London, Ont.

A set of Shop Fixtures for a store, 35 feet by 14. Must be cheap, and wanted at once.

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Orangeville, Ont.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |       |       |                                          |       |       |                                 |         |         |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$ 75 | \$ 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....             | \$ 1 50 | \$ 2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90  | 2 00  | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Myrrh, lb.....                  | 45      | 46      |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13    | 15    | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55      | 60      |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15    | 17    | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                  | 5 00    | 5 25    |
| ALOIN, oz.....                  | 40    | 45    | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....         | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 6 25    | 6 50    |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50    | 55    | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 80   | 13 00   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40    | 45    | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 35      | 40      |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20    | 25    | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45      |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45    | 50    | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30      | 59      |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70    | 85    | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 03      |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25  | 3 50  | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25    |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70    | 75    | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70      |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22    | 25    | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10      |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15    | 18    | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35      |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15    | 17    | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40      |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15    | 17    | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18      |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25    | 30    | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  | 5 00  | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17      |
| Casearilla, select, lb.....     | 18    | 20    | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 |       | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17      | 20      |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25    | 28    | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30      |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60    | 65    | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38      |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55      |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45      | 50      |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40    | 45    | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 20      |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17    | 18    | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 50      |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17    | 20    | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 36      | 40      |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20    | 28    | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40      |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 20      |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15    | 17    | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 20      |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15    | 16    | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 22      |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35    | 40    | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20      |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15    | 16    | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20      |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13    | 15    | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32      |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13    | 15    | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25      |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45    | 50    | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearment, lb.....              | 21      | 00      |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20  | 1 75  | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25      |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00  | 15 00 | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15      | 21      |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25    | 30    | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28      |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30    | 35    | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42      |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7     | 10    | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 20    | 25    | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13      | 14      |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12    | 14    | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20      | 20      |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85      |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55    | 60    | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 35      | 35      |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00    | 2 10    |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70    | 75    | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 58    |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 85    | 95    | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 30      |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40  | 1 50  | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 20      |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50  | 1 60  | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 43      |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 70      |
|                                 |       |       | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 55      |
|                                 |       |       | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 60      |
|                                 |       |       | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 70      |
|                                 |       |       | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20      |
|                                 |       |       | Guaiaac, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                 | 20      | 25      |
|                                 |       |       | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75      |



|                                                     |                 |       |                                     |                  |                 |                                             |                 |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                          | \$ 30           | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                    | \$ 20            | \$ 35           | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85           | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                                  | 20              | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                    | 75               | 2 50            | ANTI-KAMNIA.....                            | 1 35            | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                                 | 20              | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....         | 45               | 55              | ANTI-PYRIN, oz.....                         | 0 55            | 0 65    |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                                   | 15              | 18    | Cut, lb.....                        | 50               | 65              | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 85            | 2 00    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                          | 1 00            | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                     | 75               | 80              | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25              | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                              | 48              | 50    | Squill, lb.....                     | 13               | 25              | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10              | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                                     | 35              | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                 | 22               | 27              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50              | 55      |
| Grasso.....                                         | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 25               | 40              | White, lb.....                              | 6               | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.                   | 27              | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                    | 38               | 25              | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. 8oc., | 6 00            | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box                         | 75              | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....    | 20               | 45              | oz.....                                     | 40              | 45      |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50            | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....            | 40               | 18              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..              | 55              | 60      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2 00            | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                | 15               | 75              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 25              | 30      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins...                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                  | 3 00             | 3 25            | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 3 00            | 3 25    |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                          | 2 00            | 2 00  | Essence, lb.....                    | 3 00             | 3 50            | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 2 75            | 3 00    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                                     | 30              | 35    | SACCHARIN, oz.....                  | 60               | 65              | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 7               | 8       |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                                    | 95              | 1 00  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb... | 13               | 40              | BORAX, lb.....                              | 8               | 9       |
| Lycopodium, lb.....                                 | 1 20            | 1 25  | Star, lb.....                       | 35               | 35              | Powdered, lb.....                           | 13              | 13      |
| MACE, lb.....                                       | 1 20            | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.....                    | 30               | 30              | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 20              | 25      |
| MANNA, lb.....                                      | 1 85            | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....        | 6                | 7               | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 45              | 50      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                              | 9               | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                    | 10               | 13              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55              | 60      |
| Irish, lb.....                                      | 12              | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                   | 1 15             | 1 25            | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 35              | 40      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                              | 46 00           | 50 00 | Celery.....                         | 25               | 30              | Citrate, oz.....                            | 1 65            | 1 70    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                                   | 35              | 40    | Colchicum.....                      | 90               | 1 00            | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb....               | 95              | 1 00    |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40              | 45    | Coriander, lb.....                  | 10               | 12              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 35              | 38      |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                                    | 1 00            | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                      | 15               | 20              | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 5               | 6       |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                                 | 10              | 12    | Fennel, lb.....                     | 15               | 17              | Sulphide, oz.....                           | 10              | 12      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 20              | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....        | 7                | 9               | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 15              | 10      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                      | 12              | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....              | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 1 10            | 1 20    |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Ground, lb.....                     | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 75              | 80      |
| Citrine, lb.....                                    | 45              | 50    | Hemp, lb.....                       | 6                | 7               | Croton, oz.....                             | 60              | 2 00    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                                | 20              | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.....             | 11               | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 30              | 35      |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                              | 16              | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 15               | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 18              | 20    | Pumpkin.....                        | 25               | 30              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....               | 6 75            | 7 00    |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                               | 3               | 4     | Quince, lb.....                     | 65               | 70              | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                      | 75              | 80      |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                             | 10              | 12    | Rape, lb.....                       | 5                | 6               | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 65              | 70      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....                   | 2 25            | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.....               | 50               | 55              | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 8               | 10      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                                   | 12              | 13    | Worm, lb.....                       | 22               | 25              | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 65              | 70      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 65              | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....           | 25               | 30              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 1               | 3       |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                             | 80              | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..  | 10               | 12              | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1 60            | 1 65    |
| Lead, lb.....                                       | 25              | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.....             | 15               | 16              | DIURETIN, oz.....                           | 75              | 80      |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                           | 1 00            | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.....                   | 25               | 40              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 40              | 50      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                              | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....       | 25               | 40              | Sulphur, lb.....                            | 1 00            | 1 10    |
| White, lb.....                                      | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | SPERMACETI, lb.....                 | 60               | 65              | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 25              | 30      |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                            | 25              | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....          | 75               | 80              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 4 00            | 4 50    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                              | 25              | 28    | Venice, lb.....                     | 10               | 12              | IODINE, lb.....                             | 5 50            | 6 00    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                              | 22              | 25    | WAX, White, lb.....                 | 50               | 75              | IODOFORM, lb.....                           | 1 40            | 1 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                                | 30              | 35    | Yellow.....                         | 40               | 45              | IODOL, oz.....                              | 80              | 85      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 25              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....           | 5                | 6               | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 15              | 16      |
| Blood, lb.....                                      | 18              | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.....              | 10               | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 30              | 35      |
| Bitter, lb.....                                     | 27              | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....       | 5                | 6               | Sacch., lb.....                             | 45              | 55      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                                 | 15              | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.....             | 6                | 6               | Chloride, lb.....                           | 13              | 16      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                           | 18              | 20    |                                     |                  |                 | Sol., lb.....                               | 90              | 1 00    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                     | 20              | 25    |                                     |                  |                 | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 70              | 75      |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                               | 30              | 35    |                                     |                  |                 | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 1 65            | 3 50    |
| Cobosh, black, lb.....                              | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.....               | 45               | 50              | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 25              | 35      |
| Colchicum, lb.....                                  | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.....                    | 30               | 35              | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 13              | 15      |
| Columbo, lb.....                                    | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.....           | 11               | 13              | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 50              | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 25              | 30    | German, oz.....                     | 12               | 13              | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 55              | 60      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                                  | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.....                    | 40               | 45              | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 25              | 35      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                           | 20              | 28    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.....          | 2 15             | 2 20            | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 40              | 45      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                          | 15              |       | Calvert's No. 1, lb.....            | 1 40             | 1 45            | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40              | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                                  | 20              |       | No. 2, lb.....                      | 60               | 65              | Syrup, lb.....                              | 5               | 6       |
| Elecampane, lb.....                                 | 15              |       | Citric,.....                        | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.....                            | 15              | 16      |
| Galangal, lb.....                                   | 15              |       | Gallic,.....                        | 30               | 35              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 1 25            | 1 30    |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                                  | 22              | 23    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....       | 1 50             | 1 60            | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 7               |         |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                         | 12              | 15    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles   | 8                | 10              | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 8               | 10      |
| Ground, lb.....                                     | 13              | 15    | doz.....                            | 3                | 5               | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 80              | 85      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.....       | 18               | 20              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb....                | 80              | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                            | 18              | 10    | Muriatic, lb.....                   | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | And Ammon Tartrate, lb. ..                  | 2 28            |         |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 20              | 22    | Chem. pure, lb.....                 | 25               | 30              | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz ....    | 13              | 15      |
| Jamaica, blechd., lb.....                           | 30              | 35    | Nitric, lb.....                     | 75               | 80              | “ 50c. bottles, per doz ....                | 7               | 8       |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 35              | 38    | Chem. pure, lb.....                 | 12               | 13              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....               | 35              | 40      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                                    | 6 50            | 7 00  | Oleic, purified, lb.....            | 35               | 40              | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 7               | 9       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                                | 1 00            | 1 20  | Oxalic, lb.....                     | 75               | 80              | odide, oz.....                              | 35              | 40      |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                                | 90              | 1 15  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....        | 1 00             | 1 10            | Red, lb.....                                | 7               | 9       |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.....                     | 15              | 98    | Dilute, lb.....                     | 13               | 17              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....            | 5               | 6       |
| Indian Hemp.....                                    | 18              | 1g    | Pyrogallic, oz.....                 | 35               | 40              | In packages, lb.....                        | 7               | 8       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                                    | 5 00            | 5 20  | Salicylic, white, lb.....           | 75               | 80              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 5 25            | 5 55  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....          | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Carbonate, oz.....                          | 30              | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                                      | 40              | 50    | Bottles, lb.....                    | 4                | 5               | Citrate, oz.....                            | 25              | 30      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 45              | 50    | Chem. pure, lb.....                 | 18               | 20              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50              | 55      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                                  | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.....                     | 90               | 1 00            | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 35              | 40      |
| Licorice, lb.....                                   | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.....         | 38               | 40              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                   | 55              | 60      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 13              | 50    | ACETANILID, lb.....                 | 55               | 60              | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 18              | 20      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                                   | 13              | 15    | ACONITINE, grain.....               | 4                | 5               | Citrate, gran., lb.....                     | 35              | 40      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                                 | 16              | 18    | ALUM, cryst., lb.....               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3       |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                          | 30              | 40    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 3                | 4               | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb...               | 50              | 55      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40              | 35    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .88o.         | 10               | 12              | MENTHOL, oz.....                            | 90              | 1 00    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                        | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....          | 90               | 1 00            | MERCURY, lb.....                            | 1 30            | 1 35    |
| Pink, lb.....                                       | 40              | 45    | Carbonate, lb.....                  | 15               | 16              | Ammon (White Precip.)....                   | 1 05            | 1 15    |
| Parsley, lb.....                                    | 30              | 45    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 35               | 40              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb....                 | 1 20            | 1 30    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                                   | 20              | 35    | Nitrate crystals, lb.....           | 40               | 45              | Calomel, lb.....                            | 1 50            | 1 80    |
| Poke, lb.....                                       | 15              | 25    | Muriate, lb.....                    | 12               | 16              | With Chalk lb.....                          |                 |         |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                            | 18              | 18    | Valerianate, lb.....                | 55               | 60              |                                             |                 |         |
|                                                     |                 |       | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....              | 16               | 50              |                                             |                 |         |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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J. Labatt

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W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

## Books

Canadian Druggist

## Brushes

Bidwell, Bidwell & Co.

## Calenders

Lawson & Jones

## Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.  
H. Planten & Son

## Chemicals

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.  
Howards & Sons  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
E. Merck

## Corks

Ayrton & Saunders  
Saunders & Evans

## Disinfectants

F. C. Calvert & Co.  
Alonzo W. Spooner  
R. Wightman

## Drug Cabinets

J. S. Bennett

## Druggists' Confectionery

Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

## Drug Sundries

Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
S. Maw, Son & Sons  
May Roberts & Co.  
Nerlich & Co.  
Saunders & Evans  
J. Winer & Co.  
Paroubek Bros.

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Meyer Bros. Druggist  
Pharmaceutical Journal  
Spatula

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Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited  
Simson Bros. & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

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Canada Paper Co.

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Scott & Bowne

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## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Hatch Protose Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
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J. Winer & Co.  
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R. Wightman

## Shoe Polish

Whittemore Bros. & Co.

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London Showcase Co.

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W. Sedgwick

## Soda Fountains

Fletcher Mfg. Co.  
G. Sparrow & Co.

## Sponges and Chamois

Saunders & Evans

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Nerlich & Co.  
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Ontario Vaccine Farm  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.

## Wall Papers

Stauntons, Limited

## Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.  
John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.



|                                  |       |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Iodide, oz.....                  | \$ 35 | \$ 40 |
| Bin., oz.....                    | 25    | 30    |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....              | 1 30  | 1 35  |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....        | 70    | 75    |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb ....    | 30    | 35    |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....       | 1 90  | 2 00  |
| Muriate, oz.....                 | 1 90  | 2 00  |
| Sulphate, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 00  |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.. | 3 00  | 3 00  |
| In ½ lb. bottles, per lb. ....   | 3 10  | 3 10  |
| “ 1 “ “ “ “ “ .....              | 3 20  | 3 20  |
| “ ½ “ “ “ “ “ .....              | 3 60  | 3 60  |
| (Glycerole of) per oz. ....      | 1 60  | 1 60  |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....     | 35    | 40    |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....             | 38    | 40    |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....  | 12    | 13    |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....              | 90    | 1 10  |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....  | 60    | 65    |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....      | 35    | 40    |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....             | 15    | 17    |
| Bichromate, lb.....              | 12    | 13    |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....    | 25    | 28    |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 75    | 80    |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....          | 18    | 20    |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 22    |
| Citrate, lb.....                 | 70    | 75    |
| Cyanide, lb.....                 | 40    | 50    |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....          | 12    | 15    |
| Iodide, lb.....                  | 3 25  | 3 50  |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....           | 8     | 10    |
| Pernanganate, lb.....            | 40    | 45    |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....          | 50    | 55    |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32    | 35    |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....       | 25    | 30    |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25    | 30    |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....             | 35    | 40    |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....        | 45    | 50    |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 50    | 55    |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..  | 16    | 20    |
| SALICIN, lb.....                 | 8 00  | 8 50  |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                | 50    | 55    |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....  | 80    | 85    |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....         | 30    | 35    |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....       | 2 50  | 2 75  |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 85    | 90    |

|                               |       |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Carbonate, lb.....            | 3     | 6     |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....        | 12    | 15    |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....         | 3     | 6     |
| Iodide, oz.....               | \$ 40 | \$ 40 |
| Salicylate, lb.....           | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Sulphate, lb.....             | 2     | 5     |
| Sulphite, lb.....             | 8     | 10    |
| SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85    | 00    |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38    | 68    |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 20    |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80    | 85    |
| SULFONAL, oz.....             | 55    | 60    |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2½    | 4     |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13    | 20    |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....        | 45    | 50    |
| THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 65    | 70    |
| VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    |
| Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    |
| Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    |
| Iodide, oz.....               | 60    | 65    |
| Oxide, lb.....                | 13    | 60    |
| Sulphate, lb.....             | 9     | 11    |

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

|                              |      |      |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| Oil, Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75   | 80   |
| Sweet, lb.....               | 40   | 50   |
| Amber, crude, lb.....        | 40   | 45   |
| Rec't, lb.....               | 60   | 65   |
| Anise, lb.....               | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Bay, oz.....                 | 50   | 60   |
| Bergamot, lb.....            | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Cade, lb.....                | 90   | 1 00 |
| Cajuput, lb.....             | 1 60 | 1 70 |
| Caraway, lb.....             | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Cassia, lb.....              | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| Cedar.....                   | 55   | 85   |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....    | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Citronella, lb.....          | 80   | 85   |
| Clove, lb.....               | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| Copaiba, lb.....             | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Croton, lb.....              | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Cubeb, lb.....               | 2 00 | 2 75 |
| Cumin, lb.....               | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Erigeron, oz.....            | 20   | 25   |
| Eucalyptus, lb.....          | 1 50 | 1 75 |

|                                  |        |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Geranium, oz. ....               | \$1 75 | \$1 58 |
| Rose, lb. ....                   | 3 20   | 3 50   |
| Juniper berries (English), lb. . | 4 50   | 5 50   |
| Wood, lb. ....                   | 70     | 75     |
| Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb. . . | 3 00   | 3 50   |
| Garden, lb. ....                 | 75     | 1 50   |
| Lemon, lb. ....                  | 1 75   | 1 85   |
| Lemongrass, lb. ....             | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| Mustard, Essential, oz. ....     | 60     | 60     |
| Neroli, oz. ....                 | 3 25   | 4 00   |
| Orange, lb. ....                 | 2 75   | 3 75   |
| Sweet, lb. ....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Origanum, l b. ....              | 65     | 50     |
| Patchouli, oz. ....              | 80     | 50     |
| Pennyroyal, lb. ....             | 2 50   | 2 75   |
| Peppermint, lb. ....             | 1 90   | 2 00   |
| Pimento, lb. ....                | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| Rhodium, oz. ....                | 80     | 85     |
| Rose, oz. ....                   | 7 50   | 11 30  |
| Rosemary, lb. ....               | 70     | 50     |
| Rue, oz. ....                    | 25     | 50     |
| Sandalwood, lb. ....             | 5 50   | 7 70   |
| Sassafras, lb. ....              | 80     | 85     |
| Savin, lb. ....                  | 1 60   | 1 50   |
| Spearmint, lb. ....              | 3 75   | 4 79   |
| Spruce, lb. ....                 | 65     | 00     |
| Tansy, lb. ....                  | 4 25   | 4 85   |
| Thyme, white, lb. ....           | 1 80   | 1 75   |
| Wintergreen, lb. ....            | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Wormseed, lb. ....               | 3 50   | 3 75   |
| Wormwood, lb. ....               | 8 75   | 9 00   |

FIXED OILS.

|                           |      |      |  |
|---------------------------|------|------|--|
| CASTOR, lb.....           | 14   | 16   |  |
| COD LIVER, N.F., gal..... | I 20 | I 20 |  |
| Norwegian, gal.....       | I 50 | I 60 |  |
| COTTONSEED, gal.....      | I 00 | I 10 |  |
| LARD, gal.....            | 90   | I 00 |  |
| LINSEED, boiled, gal..... | 90   | 95   |  |
| Raw, gal.....             | 85   | 90   |  |
| NEATFOOT, gal.....        | I 20 | I 30 |  |
| OLIVE, gal.....           | I 50 | I 75 |  |
| Salad, gal.....           | 2 75 | 3 00 |  |
| PALM, lb.....             | 10   | 12   |  |
| SPerm, gal.....           | I 50 | I 65 |  |
| TURPENTINE, gal.....      | 80   | I 00 |  |

## Drug Reports.

## Canada.

TORONTO, APRIL 4th, 1901.

On account of the severe weather and snow storms during March, trade has been somewhat quieter than usual, as many lines of railway as well as cross-roads were blocked up with snow, but there is every indication that the spring trade will open out well.

There have been few changes in values. Iodine, iodine potash, iodoform, are a little easier on account of a decline in the price of iodine, which may only be temporary.

Cloves and spices generally are higher.

Buchu leaves are much higher; nice green leaf is worth to-day in bales of 200 lbs. 40c. a lb.

Quinine during the month has advanced 6c. oz., and indications are that the high price will be maintained, and some well-posted think higher prices still will rule.

Ipecac, root, menthol, pilocarpine muriate and nitrate, thymol, lycopodium, santonine, nut galls, senega root, colchicum seed, oil wormwood, oil lemon, oil cedar, are higher.

Sulp<sup>1</sup>ur, powdered, rolled and sublimed, are very scarce in this market; prices are consequently higher, and they will not be lower until the opening of navigation, when new stocks will arrive

There is no change to note in insect powder, Paris green, or hellebore.

## English Market Report

LONDON, Eng., March 27, 1901.

The fall in bismuth and iodine is referred to elsewhere, and in each case it seems only a question of time before a further fall occurs. Salicylates and chloral are at very low figures and improvement may take place at any moment. Carbolic acid and citric acid are exceptionally firm for the time of the year. Oil of cloves is also very dear in consequence of the shortage of cloves, and this is usually the time for making contracts. Oil of bergamot is scarce and high priced. Castor oil is short and prices rule high. Linseed and turpentine are easier. Santonine has again advanced. Menthol is dearer and thymol obtains full rates. Cod liver oil has been a very poor market, but prices are recovering. Opium has had a fall of

about 25 cents per lb. Most of the alkaloids are firm and dearer, quinine leading the way.

## COMMERCIAL

## PRINTING

## A SPECIALTY

# The Bryant Press

**44 Richmond Street W.,**

**TORONTO.**

Telephone 2377

# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, MAY, 1901.

No. 5

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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#### DRUG REPORTS.

### Shorter Hours.

The agitation amongst the drug clerks of Montreal to bring about shorter hours of service is one which might well be extended to every city in Canada, and to towns and villages as well.

Our sympathies are entirely with the clerks, as very few of them have been trained to confining or long hours, prior to their entry into the drug business, and but few of them are physically fit to stand such hours, let alone to render good service, while taxing human nature to its utmost.

In only a very small percentage of the stores is long hours a necessity, and where they are relief clerks should be engaged to lessen the strain upon the help employed.

In American cities, where traffic is more or less continuous at all hours, relief clerks are always engaged. Many of these serving in four or five different stores during the same week, and depending upon such service entirely for a livelihood. In Canada but few places have demands which entail late attention, yet the example set by the few has an influence upon the many who follow what their neighbor does as though they feared he might secure their day customers, as well as a few of those who caused him to waste his midnight oil.

It has always seemed strange to us that the clerk who had reasonable and conscientious objections to long hours, has been one of the first and one of the worst to impose such hours upon others when he became his own master.

We are convinced that if our drug friends would note for a period of three months during the fall and winter nights, when the hours of serving are unusually long, the total amount of sales after eight o'clock in the evening, they would come to the conclusion that long hours did not pay financially, and certainly not physically.

An allwise Providence has enjoined upon mankind a command to rest periodically and systematically, and the whole world recognizes the wisdom of it. The druggist, of all business men, is possibly the worst transgressor of the law, yet he has never been able to demonstrate his power to compete with other business men in the accumulation of wealth.

These facts being beyond dispute, our friends can afford to consider whether more independence would not secure for them as much trade as now, as much business respect and an opportunity to husband their own physical resources, as well as that of the employees.

### Dispensing Corks.

The average druggist does not, as a rule, pay special attention to the quality of cork he uses for dispensing purposes, being usually satisfied with a XX grade, and often these are more so in name than in reality, or, if of that grade originally, they have become so dry and brittle as to be practically valueless.

A druggist who values his reputation as a dispenser will never use anything but the best in corks he can obtain, even though he pays two or three times as much for them.

The difference in cost to him may be from a tenth to a quarter cent more, according to the size, but he will be sure his customer will be able to have a perfect cork in a perfect bottle as long as he requires to retain the remedy he may be using.

No druggist would send out a mixture in a bottle so dirty that particles of straw and other dust could be seen floating through the medicine, yet hundreds of bottles are sent out daily with corks in them that are sure to make the mixture as dirty as could possibly be done by the other means



Medicine is never seductive to either the eye or the mind; yet its disagreeable features can in a measure be overcome by the care and neatness of the dispenser.

### **The Window Display.**

The windows of the drug store should at all times be suggestive of the season. It is a difficult matter to plan out exactly what an individual druggist should specialize in his display, unless locality and class of customers are taken into account, therefore it must be left to each one to select that which is not only most appropriate to the season, and consequently for which there is certain to be a demand, but he should also strive to have some one or more articles which would create a demand, which had not already suggested itself to a probable purchaser. The creation of a desire for a certain article which has been so carefully displayed as to attract attention is one of the leading thoughts to be borne in mind when dressing the window, and the window dresser who can by his ingeniousness secure a purchaser for an article which it had not occurred before to the customer that he or she required, has the true idea of a salesman in as far as catering through the eye, either to the cupidity or to the sense of need, of the person whose attention they have been able to secure.

### **The College Council.**

The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is now in the terminal period of its career, and a discussion as to what may reasonably be expected from its successors will not be taken from us as any reflection upon those who have guided the destiny of the educational and legal departments of pharmacy during the past two years.

Some new men are already in the field for the suffrages of the electors, yet, so far as we are aware, these offer themselves independently of the Pharmaceutical Associations, which have been supposed to name candidates for their respective districts. We regret that the selective method of bringing out candidates has fallen out of fashion, and there can be only one explanation of the reason, and that a lack of interest in pharmacy affairs of the province, or rather in the manner of conducting them now in vogue. Ontario

druggists are more or less of the opinion that the framing of a pharmacy law which compels them to contribute annually to sustain an educational institution from which they derive little but opposition is somewhat of a farce. The hardware merchant, the medical men, the liquor dealers, the patent medicine organizations and the departmental stores have all attacked and reduced in turn the rights of the druggist, as defined under the original Act, and about the only thing they have left has been the right of the druggist to tax himself to destroy himself.

Past councils cannot well be blamed for this, but we would like to see future ones do their utmost to remedy the existing state of affairs, and to use the talents they possess to further the prosperity of those whose fees they disburse. If the fees paid by druggists were expended in two equal amounts, one to sustain the executive council in college work and the other to devise and put into execution ways and means for the betterment of the condition of authorized graduates, less compunction would be experienced by members in contributing their annual fee, and more interest would be aroused in pharmacy affairs in consequence.

Those who purpose running for the new council will soon be in the field. Their appeals for support should be based upon the needs of their constituents, and if they are not so the electors should take pains to point out the defect.

### **It Never Pays.**

It never pays to enter into a business you do not thoroughly understand.

It never pays to leave to others the work you should do yourself.

It never pays to sacrifice quality of goods in order to cheapen the product to increase the demand.

It never pays to ignore an unimportant customer, because you cannot be sure of the influence he may have over an important one.

It never pays to forget that order and cleanliness are great business advertisements.

It never pays to take advantage of your customer's ignorance.

It never pays a conscientious man to sacrifice his own business to run for office.

It never pays to give credit volun-

tarily when collection can be as readily made without.

It never pays to make promises if you don't intend to keep them.

It never pays to permit idlers to make a loafing spot of your place of business.

It never pays to repel by harshness when kindness will draw you trade.

It never pays to tax your credits by increasing your debts.

It never pays to palm off on a child goods they do not want or ask for.

It never pays to be dishonest, as honesty is the best policy.

It never pays to subscribe for trade journals if you do not read them.

It never pays to read this, unless you can profit by it.

### **Keep on Learning.**

When the young man has made up his mind to engage in business and be master of it from top to bottom, then let him understand that he has everything to learn, and let him never get that idea out of his head. He can recognize that he is growing, but there must be always more to learn. If he can keep on this basis he will be all right, but the moment he feels that he is amounting to something in an individual capacity, that moment he will begin his decline. More men have gone to the bottom because of the impression that they know it all than for any other cause. The growing man keeps on learning as the years come and go. Throw aside the things that make one ridiculous; let social ambition, as such, go to the winds, it is unworthy of an honest man's effort; let intellectual standards take the place of social prominence and one will begin to be happy. Study from morning until night, study something. Make the acquaintance of men who are competent leaders, and do not waste time with those who are incompetent. Be courteous to all but not intimate with all. Then you may hope to win.

### **Disguising Carbolic Acid.**

A correspondent of the *Practical Druggist* says that in order to perfectly disguise the odor of carbolic acid, and at the same time not impair its medicinal properties, he has used a few drops of oil of peppermint with uniform success. He suggests 10 to 15 drops of the oil to an ounce of carbolic acid.

# Elliot's Sheep Dip

**CARBOLATED  
NON-POISONOUS  
SOLID**

**W**E call your attention to the fact that our Dip has been adopted by a very considerable number of the largest raisers of sheep in Canada without solicitation, its use spreading from one ranch to another. This is important to you as indicating our compound as one certain to give satisfaction to your customers, and therefore one, the handling of which will give you pleasure.

**I**F you have not yet sold it, we trust you will at once obtain at least a small stock. Order through any wholesaler.

**1 lb. tins, \$2.00 dozen  
5 lb. tins, \$7.50 dozen**

1 lb. suffices of twenty sheep. Used for skin diseases of ALL quadrupeds.

**EFFERVESCENT**

## Grape Saline

**IS A  
GOOD THING!**

**\$1.80 per dozen, 3 dozen for \$5.00.**

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**TORONTO**

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The Season is now  
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**Powdered Hellebore  
Bluestone  
Paris Green  
Insect Powder**

Before Buying

Get our Prices

\*\*\*

## Kerry, Watson & Co.

LONDON, Ont.



# Sixty=Six and Two=Thirds Per Cent.

**T**HIS is the net profit you will make on **WAMPOLE'S PULVEROUS PILLS** if you buy them on our best terms—in other words, to get our best discounts, we do not want you to "LOAD UP" with a lot of stuff to fill your shelves, but only carry a representative stock of those Pills, Tablets, Compressed Chocolate-Coated Tablets, Elixirs, Syrups, Gelatine Capsules, etc., as are in frequent demand.

We know you buy Pills, and presume you are dispensing a certain make, and are satisfied—yet we know you do not dispense this make because you love the house that makes them.

Why not, therefore, push the make that yields you the most money, everything being equal as regards quality.

This is a progressive age, and we make pills now better than ever before, and cheaper too. They are not insoluble like many brands.

They are **PULVEROUS PILLS**, and contain the medication in the form of a fine, dry powder, enclosed within a thin, freely soluble coating; they are really coated powders, and have the same ready medicinal action as the drugs administered in the form of a powder. They are made without excipient or pressure, do not become hard or insoluble and will preserve their medicinal action unimpaired, in any climate, as perfectly and as long as if the drugs were in sealed bottles. Each pill is made true to formula by up-to-date methods and ideas.

We want your orders for Pills or anything else we manufacture. At least give us an opportunity to submit quotations.

Samples gratis—Price List tells everything.

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.**

SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY

Branch Office and Laboratory :  
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Main Offices and Laboratories :  
Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

**Ontario College of Pharmacy.**

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1901.

**DISPENSING.**

Examiner: W. MURCHISON.

Time allowed, three hours.

CORA VANE.

- R Emp. plumbi q. s. ut fiat emp  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\times 3\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 Super alutam inducend.  
 Inter scapulas applicand.

ROSS PAYNE.

- R P. resin guaiaci 5j.  
 Ol. terebinth 3ij.  
 Vitellum ovi unius.  
 Aquae 3iiss.  
 Ft. emuls. sec. art.  
 Cap. coch. magn. alternis diebus.

VICTOR SHARPE.

- R P. acidi tannici 3ss.  
 P. opii.  
 Ext. bellad 9j.  
 Vaselini 3vij.  
 Misce bene ut fiat ung.  
 Hor. decub. appl.

KATE LANE.

- R Camphorae 3ij.  
 Ol. terebinth 3iv.  
 Sapo mollis Ang. 3ij.  
 Aq. ad. 3iv.  
 Ft. embrocatio.  
 Fricetur pars affectata quaterve  
 indies.

MRS. KENT.

- R P. opii gr. x.  
 P. resin guaiaci 3ss.  
 Ft. pulv. et in pulveres octo divid.  
 Sumat unam post coenam.

**CHEMISTRY.**

Examiner: GEO. A. EVANS, Phm. B.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Define: Definite proportion, oxidation, base, "critical condition of matter."

Prove that the molecule of an elementary substance consists of at least two atoms. Mention some exceptions to this rule.

2. "The properties of the elements and of their compounds present themselves as a periodic function of their increasing atomic weights"; justify this statement by especial reference to the physical and chemical properties of calcium, strontium, and barium.

3. Indicate tests:

(a) For detection of mythol alcohol in the presence of ethyl alcohol.

To distinguish between:

(b) Magnesium sulphate, zinc sulphate and oxalic acid.

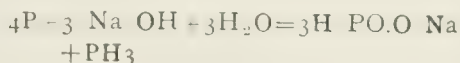
(c) Mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

4. A quantity of phosphorus was boiled with a solution of sodium hypodioxide.

If 78 grams of sodium hypophosphite were formed:

(a) What weight of phosphorus entered into the reaction?

(b) What volume of phosphine gas measured at 7°C and 784<sup>mm</sup> was given off?



5. Illustrate by equations the reaction of:

(a) Ferrous sulphate with potassium carbonate

(b) Sulphuric acid with ethyl alcohol.

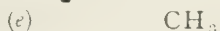
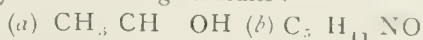
(c) Hydrogen sulphide with potassium dichromate in presence of hydrochloric acid.

(d) Potassium hydroxide with iodine.

(e) Sodium chloride with sulphuric acid in presence of manganese dioxide.

6. Describe fully Marsh's test for arsenic and antimony.

7. Name the substances represented by the following formulæ:



What is the difference between:

A phenol and an aromatic alcohol.

A mixed and a compound ether.

An amine and an amide?

An aldehyde and a ketone.

8. Give the chemistry of manganese and point out its relation to the halogens, and also describe a method for the preparation of potassium permanganate.

**PHARMACY.**

Examiner: F. T. HARRISON.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. *Re-percolation*: Describe briefly

the process, point out its special advantages and state in what B.P. preparations this process is used.

2. *Masceration*: Describe the process, and state how it differs from digestion. Indicate the kinds of drugs which are more suited to masceration than to percolation.

3. The following substances, being under certain conditions more or less liable to deteriorate, require to be tested from time to time to see if they are in fit condition for dispensing. State in each case how such tests may be made, also the nature and cause of deterioration and possible means of preserving: Diluted hydrocyanic acid, lead acetate, solution of chlorinated soda, mucilage of gum acacia.

4. Name the ingredients in the following B.P. preparations: Compound tincture of rhubarb, tincture of kino, compound tincture of gentian, compound tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of chloroform and morphine.

5. Give the quantity of active ingredient in one pint of each of the following: Quinine wine, syrup of ferrous iodide, Fowler's solution, hypodermic injection of cocaine, lime water, solution of morphine hydrochloride.

6. Describe a method of taking the specific gravity of a sample of alcohol accurately. How many grammes of each of the following substances will be required to exactly fill a litre flask: Rectified spirit, ether, sulphuric acid, chloroform, glycerine.

7. State equivalent in imperial fluid ounces of—(a) 1 litre; (b) 1000 minims; (c) 100 cubic centimetre; (d) 1 fluid ounce (wine measure).

8. What is soap? Give examples of soluble and insoluble soaps, and state the difference in composition of curd soap, hard soap, soft soap.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**

Examiner: D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

1. *CAMPOR*—Describe (a) at length how and from what obtained, and how prepared for commerce. (b) State fully its characters, including its action with other drugs or chemicals. (c) Give tests for purity. (d) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (e) Mention five important preparations of camphor. (f) Differentiate camphor from thymol.



2. CASTOR OIL—(a) From what and how obtained. (b) Describe the different methods of obtaining it. (c) Mention all its constituents. (d) State the percentage yield of oil. (e) Give fully its characters. (f) What are its adulterations. (g) Differentiate castor oil from cod liver oil. (h) Mention the respects in which volatile differ from fixed oils.

MYRRH—(a) From what and how obtained? (b) Name its constituents. (c) Habitat. (d) Mention all other B.P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (e) Give preparations of myrrh. (f) State any simple tests which would distinguish myrrh from gum thus (frankincense).

4. IPECACUANHA—(a) Describe its gross appearance. (b) Give its constituents, (c) active principle and percentage of same. (d) Habitat. (e) Medicinal properties and dose. (f) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (g) Preparation of ipecac with doses.

5. CANTHARIDES—(a) Describe it. (b) How and from what obtained? (c) Constituents. (d) Active principal and percentage of same. (e) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give one good practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (f) Preparations of Canthartides.

6. COLOCYNTH PULP—(a) Describe it. (b) From what and how obtained. (c) Parts used. (d) Mention its principal constituents. (e) Habitat. (f) Preparations. (g) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise) Powdered Colocynth from Powdered Calumba.

7. OPIUM—Describe (a) at moderate length how and from what obtained and how prepared for commerce. (b) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (c) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (d) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and (e) state briefly how would you detect them. (f) Differentiate Powdered Opium from Powdered Galls. (g) Mention five preparations of Opium.

8. RHUBARB—Give (a) constituents, and specify the active principle. (b) Habitat. (c) Principal varieties of root. (d) State how prepared and collected for the market. (e) Are any precautions necessary in keeping Rhu-

barb? If so, what? (f) Give a sample of Powd. Rhubarb or Powd. Galls. Show how the microscope would, or would not, decisively differentiate them. (g) What would cause you to pass or reject a given sample of Powd. Rhubarb.

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

### PREScriptions.

Examiner: J. T. PEPPER.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Translate the following prescriptions into English:

Recipe,

Sodæ Bicarbonatis, drachmas duas

Ferri Sulphatis, grana tria.

Magnesiae Carbonatis, drachmam.

Aquæ Puræ, octarium dimidium.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti, fluidrachmas decem.

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur Salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico obturetur lagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

Recipe,

Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmam cum semisse.

Potassii Acetatis, drachmas quatuor.

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas.

Aquæ Anisi, uncias sex.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria minima bis terve in die, vel ut opus sit.

2. Translate the following Latin sentences into English:

Adhibeatur emplastrum epispasticum, satis amplum et acre, inter scapulas.

Repetantur pulveres, hesternò die præscripti, eodemque modo sumantur.

Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat unguentum.

Capiat aeger cyathum vinosum parvum Infusi Gentianæ secunda quaque hora.

Sumat aeger poculum omni bihorio.

3. A physician writes a prescription for a child containing Potassium, Chlorate, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Simple Syrup, Spirit of Chloroform and water. Point out incompatibility, if any, state what change will take place, and tell what would be the result to the child if the medicine is taken.

4. Render into full Latin with the proper endings, and translate into English the following abbreviations: Aq. bull.-Aq. pluv. Aq. niv.-Aq. mar.-Aq. ferv.

5. Give the English translation for

the following Latin words: Mitis, Marrubium, Iodum, Pondere, Albus, Ruber, Flavus, Lac, Dolor, Acetum.

6. Give P. B. 1898, doses for the following: Para-acet-phenetidine, Tinct. Opii, Pepsin, Oil of Sandal Wood, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Mist Ferri Co, Liquor Arsenicalis, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Atropina, Cerii Oxalas.

7. Classify the following poisons into either Part I. or Part II. of Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act: Carbolic Acid, Oil of Cedar, Oxalic Acid, Belladonna, Iodine.

8, 9, 10. Oral examinations in the reading and translation of original autograph prescriptions.

### BOTANY.

Examiner: CHARLES R. SNEATH, M.D

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Explain fully the manner of reproduction of ferns.

2. What are the functions of the root?

Describe fully a longitudinal section of the root.

3. Describe fully the histological structure of a plant cell, and its mode of multiplication.

4. Describe the minute structure of a typical leaf.

5. What is meant by the terms Cambium Layer, Primary Meristem, Interstitial Deposit, Mycelium, Fibrovascular Bundles, Leaf Cycle, Plumule, Cellulose?

6. Describe an Ovule and its parts Oral.

**"Better Than Any Other."**

1017 Seventh street,  
Riverside, California.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find one dollar, for which send me the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. I want to keep posted, and I like this journal better than any other.

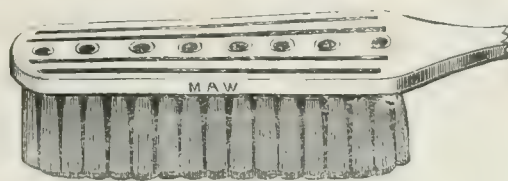
Yours truly,  
JAS FINDLAY.

April 25, 1901.

ACTINEON.—A tincture like liquid, said to contain sarsaparilla, portulacca, etc., and used in diseases of the bladder, it is claimed, with high satisfaction. It is also recommended in certain diseased conditions of the stomach and intestines.

# MAW'S

## HYGIENIC TOOTH BRUSHES



Patent Nos. 6687 and 7467.

MADE WITH VENTILATING HOLES THROUGH THE BRUSH.

This is the only Brush that can be perfectly cleansed and thoroughly dried after cleaning the teeth, so as to be fit for use again in a short time, besides having the advantage of holding a quantity of water in the extra holes, for the purpose of rinsing the mouth and cleansing the Brush from tooth powders or paste.

We have shipped this Brush for many years to all parts of the world, and can confidently recommend it as the best and most reliable in the market. They can be imported through any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the United States or Canada. If required, we stamp the name of the Chemist on each Brush, but the order must not be for less than a gross.

**S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7-12 Aldersgate St., London, Eng.**

# THE Dominion Drug Co. Limited

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

**Mail Orders**

GET  
SPECIAL  
ATTENTION

## Our Mail Order Business

IS RAPIDLY INCREASING!

That is because we give this part of our business  
Special Attention!

We want YOU to send your next mail order to us.  
It will pay you!

Our

**"Best"  
Sarsaparilla**

Offer

Has proved a Big Success!  
Have YOU Participated?

**...THE DOMINION DRUG CO.  
LIMITED**



# SHEPHERDS

## A Superior

**Disinfectant and Antiseptic**

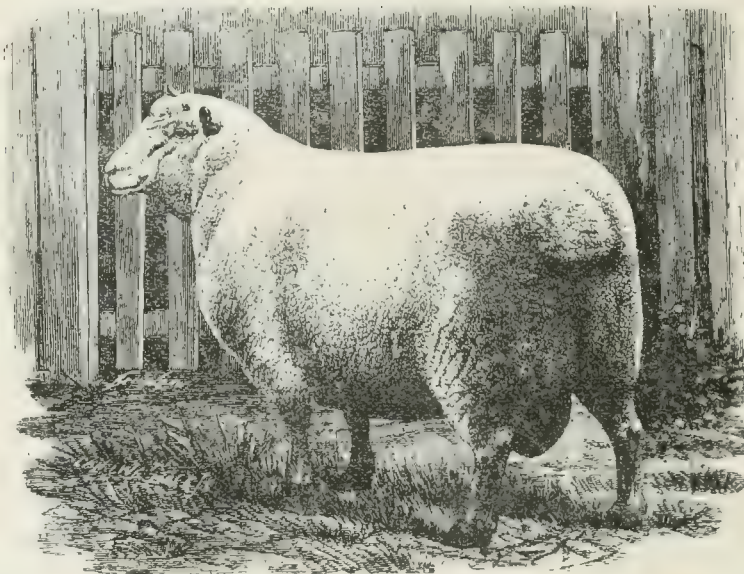
— O —

Is healing.

A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

**1 Quart Bottles**



## Lyman's Alkali

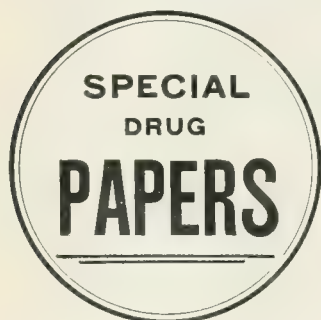
**Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper**  
Season 1901

Sole Canadian Agents for

**MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES**

# SHEEP DIP

**THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO**



**Transparent Glazed Parchment**  
(Shows labels on bottles through the wrapper).

**Special Colored Glazed Parchment**  
(For Seidlitz Powders).

**Glazed American Drug Wrapping**  
(All Fancy Colors).

*Special Bargains in*

## TOILET PAPERS

*Rolls and Sheets.*

**Best Grade White Wrapping.**

**Fancy Drug Twines.**

State exactly your needs and we will cheerfully furnish samples and prices.

**30-34 Church St. Toronto**

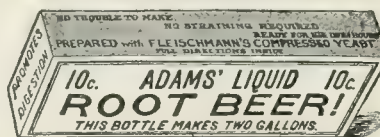


**Main 1773**

**DOUGLAS & RATCLIFF**

**Paper Dealers and Importers**

## SEASON 1901



**ADAMS' ROOT & GINGER BEER**

Orders are starting in early this year.

Kindly send us your orders for May delivery at once.

## NEW LINES

**Druggists' Pepsin Wafers, 40-5c. pkgs.**  
**Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges do.**  
**Cubeb Wafer Lozenges do.**  
**Druggists' Wafer Lozenges in 5 lb. boxes**  
Flavors—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Assorted.

## ALSO

**HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.**  
**CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.**  
**FRENCH CAVE & CO'S Celery Caffeine Bromide.**  
**CE-ESS-CO'S Chocolate Wafers and Ginger.**

**CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.**  
58 Colborne St. **TORONTO, ONT.**

## Trade Notes.

A. Rankin is opening a branch drug store at Ferguson, B.C.

Fraleigh & Abercrombie have opened, a new drug store at Erwood, Man.

R. W. McKinnell has opened a new drug store at Ponoka, Alberta, N.W.T.

Ed. Kennedy has opened a drug store at 268 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Dr. R. B. Dean has opened a new drug store at Maple Creek. Assa, N.W.T.

Cowper & Souch have purchased the drug business of A. Hughes, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

The McLennan Paint Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated Capital, \$500,000.

A. Po ue, formerly with F.C. Stearman, of Nanaimo, is opening a new drug store at Extension Tunnell, B.C.

The Lincoln Medicine Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, Ottawa, Ont., has made an assignment.

Duncan & Fitzgerald have purchased the drug business of F. Harding, 466 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont.

Mrs. O. Boisvert has registered as sole proprietor of F. Boisvert & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines Montreal, Que.

The businesses of the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and the Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., both of Toronto, Ont., have been amalgamated.

The United States Ferrol Co., Ltd., has been incorporated under an Ontario charter. The head office is Toronto, Ont. Capital, \$1,000,000.

The Nelson, Macpherson, Sutherland Drug Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C., \$75,000, to merge the business of the Nelson Drug Stores Co., Limited, Robt. G. Macpherson, J. K. Sutherland and John W. Morrow, has been incorporated under a British Columbia charter.

### Personals.

Mr. Harry Sherris, the president of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., intends visiting Europe this year on a pleasure trip. He sails from Montreal about the middle of May.

Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, Ont., paid us a flying visit early this month. We are pleased to see Mr. D'A. completely recovered from his recent serious illness.

Chas McD. Hay, managing director of The Lyman Bros. Co., Limited, was in New York during the past week, and was a guest at the banquet of the Proprietary Association of America held at the Murray Hill Hotel, on Thursday evening, May 2. The menu card is a work of art, the cover and back being almost a composite picture of all the principal advertisements of patent medicines in America. He reports having had a good time.

The friends of Mr. Richard Birks, the veteran druggist of Montreal, are pleased to see him about again. Mr. Birks is probably one of the oldest druggists engaged in active business in this country, he being in his 92nd year, and has been in business for himself at the same stand for 55 years.

Mr. Mylius, of Hattie & Mylius, Halifax, has been spending a few days in the city. His principal errand to the city was to inspect the sample room and warehouse of The Lyman Bros. Co., Limited, in view of improvements in their own building. Mr. Mylius says he came to Toronto in preference to American cities as his information led him to understand that L. B. & Co.'s arrangements were ahead of anything on the continent. This, we think, is quite a compliment to this enterprising Canadian company.

### Election of Council.

The election of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on Wednesday, July 3. Nominations may be made after May 1, and must be mailed so as to reach the Registrar not later than thirty days prior to the election.

The nominee must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the College resident in the division in which the nominee resides. All members of the College who are not in default in respect of fees and are liable to the annual fee of \$4 are eligible to vote.

### Items of Interest.

A big patent medicine company for Toronto is announced. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000. The provisional directors are Benjamin Madill, banker; George W. Monk, Dr. John L. Davidson, Dr. Alex. McPhedran, and Dr. George A. Bingham, all of Toronto.

Judge Caron, in the Superior Court of Quebec, on April 20, rendered judgments in the six cases brought by Messrs. Brunet, Paradis, Chabot, Filion, Bernard, and Millette, applicants for licenses to practice medicine in the Province, against the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. The judgment was in favor of the applicants, with costs, calling upon the defendants to grant the licenses and to pay \$100 damages in each case. There will probably be an appeal.

Ralph Lawrie, a drug clerk in the employ of Dr. Bateman, of Pickering, Ont., was arrested May 6, charged with stealing goods from the doctor's drug store. He had stolen a box containing some sixty different articles, valued at \$25 to \$30. When arrested he admitted his guilt, and was sent down for trial.

A deputation of physicians, headed by Dr. Sangster, of Port Perry, himself a member of the Ontario Medical Council, waited on Hon. E. J. Davis at the Parliament buildings recently. They desired to have a test case submitted to the courts as to the legality of the annual tax of \$2 imposed on the profession by the Medical Council in return for the privileges they enjoy as a close corporation. The argument of the deputation, who claimed to represent 600 practitioners, was that they received no benefit in return for the fee they paid for membership in the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which the Council is the governing body. Hon. E. J. Davis promised to lay the matter before the Attorney-General. It is probable that there will be a stay in the matter until the Council meets in June.

The adjourned cases against a number of Toronto druggists, charged with violation of the Medical Act, came before the police magistrate. The case against John F. Taylor was dismissed, that against W. R. Hoar was enlarged



for a week, and that of M. C. Priest, clerk for A. Truss, King street west, after hearing a portion of the evidence, was adjourned to the 9th inst. On that date, after evidence for the defence was submitted, the magistrate inflicted a fine of \$25 and costs or one month's imprisonment. Plaintiff for Mr. Priest urged that as a clerk on salary he did not sell for gain, and therefore was not liable. The magistrate, however, decided against the contention.

The California State Pharmacy Law, which has just come into effect, makes it compulsory to register all sales of Wood alcohol, and to label it poison. It is placed in Schedule A, putting it in the same category as arsenic, strychnine, cocaine, etc.

The Legislature of the State of Indiana has passed a law prohibiting the sale of baking powders which contain formaldehyde or other antiseptics or poisons injurious to the health, bitartrate of potash being included. This is intended as an offset to the agitation against baking powders containing alum.

#### B P C Formulary, 1901.

A new edition of this work has just been published, the former one bearing the date of 1894 being superseded.

This Formulary is intended to be a companion book to the B.P. in the same manner that the National Formulary is to the U.S.P., being for the purpose of supplying formulæ which are frequently prescribed, but are not included in the Pharmacopœia. In the present (the sixth) edition some forty-two new preparations have been added, and forty nine which appeared in the 1894 edition have been reproduced. The following is a summary of the preparations included in the volume, and which we reproduce from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (London).

Acidum Hydrocyanicum (Scheele) is a 4 per cent. solution. S.g. 0.994. Dose, 1 to 3 minims—unaltered.

Acidum Hydrofluoricum Dilutum contains 0.20 per cent of hydrofluoric acid. Dose, 5 to 20 minims—new.

Acidum Hypophosphorosum is prepared from barium hypophosphite. S.g. 1.1367. Dose, 2 to 5 minims—unaltered.

Caffeinæ Hydrobromidum Effervescens is a granular preparation contain-

ing about 4 per cent of caffeine hydrobromide. Dose, 60 to 120 grains—new.

Chloral Camphoratum consists of equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate—unaltered.

Chloroformum Aconiti (1 in 15) is prepared by macerating bruised aconite root with solution of ammonia, then drying, powdering and percolating with chloroform—unaltered.

Chloroformum Belladonnæ (1 in 1.5) is prepared in the same way as chloroformum aconiti—unaltered.

Chloroform Camphoratum is prepared by dissolving camphor, 2, in chloroform, 1—unaltered.

Collodium Belladonnæ, or Emplastrum Belladonnæ Fluidum, is a solution of alcoholic extract of belladonna leaf, camphor, and pyroxylin, in a mixture of equal parts of 90 p.c. alcohol and ether (s.g. 0.72). It contains 44 grains of the alkaloids of belladonna leaf in 1 pint—altered.

Collodium Stypticum is a solution of benzoin and tannic acid, in absolute alcohol, to which a solution of pyroxylin in ether has been added—unaltered.

Elixir Aletridis is a mixture of the liquid extracts of aletris and liquorice, with tincture of orange, syrup, and distilled water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—new.

Elixir Glusidi, or Elixir Saccharini, contains three grains of gluside (saccharine) in each fluid drachm. Dose, 5 to 20 minims—unaltered.

Elixir Guaranæ (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating a mixture of powdered guarana and light magnesia, with 60 p.c. alcohol, then adding oil of cinnamon and syrup to the percolate. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Elixir Phosphori is a mixture of compound tincture of phosphorus and glycerine. Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain of phosphorus. Dose, 15 minims to a fluid drachm—unaltered.

Elixir Rhei (1 in 4) is prepared by macerating powdered rhubarb root and bruised fennel fruits in a mixture of alcohol and water, then adding sugar and glycerine. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Elixir Saccharini is the same as Elixir Glusidi—unaltered.

Elixir Sennæ (1 in 1.5) is prepared by macerating Alexandrian senna in a mixture of alcohol and water, then adding sugar, and, after heating to 200°

F. and cooling—a mixture of chloroform, oil of coriander, tincture of capicum, and 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ Fluidum is the same as Collodium Belladonnæ—altered.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ Viridi is a mixture of alcoholic extract of belladonna leaf and resin plaster, containing 0.25 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna leaf. It is just half the strength of Emplastrum Belladonnæ, B.P.—new.

Emulsio Olei Morrhue contains 50 per cent. by volume of cod liver oil, emulsified by means of the yolk of egg and powdered tragacanth. It also contains elixir of gluside, simple tincture of benzoin, spirit of chloroform, and essential oil of bitter almonds. Dose, 2 to 8 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Emulsio Petrolei cum Hypophosphitibus contains one-third its volume of liquid paraffine, emulsified by means of powdered acacia and tragacanth. It also contains calcium and sodium hypophosphites, and is flavored with oil of cinnamon. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—new.

Extractum Aletridis Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by percolating the powdered rhizome and rootlets of *Aletris farinosa*, Linne, with 45 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 15 minims—new.

Extractum Belladonnæ Folii Alcoholicum is prepared by percolation with 90 p.c. alcohol. An assay process is now given, but no alkaloidal strength is specified—unaltered.

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Liquidum Insuperum (1 in 1) is prepared by mixing the powdered cascara with light magnesia, macerating with water, then drying and percolating with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—new.

Extractum Condurango Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by percolation with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 60 minims—new.

Extractum Conii Liquidum is prepared by percolation with acetic acid and 60 p.c. alcohol. It contains alkaloids equivalent to 1 per cent. of alkaloidal hydrochlorides. Dose, 5 to 15 minims—new.

Extractum Damianæ Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by percolation with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—new.

Extractum Eucalypti Gummi Lique-

“*Zymole*”  
TRADE  
MARK.

THE BEST  
ANTISEPTIC  
TOILET LINE

*Stearns'*



# An Object Lesson

*In the sale of* **FLY PADS**

(COPY)

ARCHDALE WILSON, Esq.,  
City.

Hamilton, April 1st, 1901.

Dear Sir :—We will thank you to book our order for 25 boxes *Wilson's Fly Pads*. We are pleased to state that we found them good sellers. *Last year we disposed of over 20 boxes in a retail way*, and at full price—10 cents per packet, 3 for 25 cents.

We found them so easy to sell that we have almost entirely abandoned the sale of a 5 cent poison.

Yours Respectfully,

PARKE & PARKE.

## Druggists Sundries!

Our travellers are now calling on the Canadian trade with the largest and choicest line of . . .

## Druggists Specialties

## and Fancy Toilet Articles

ever imported into Canada.

We handle these goods only on the **IMPORT COMMISSION** basis, and no live dealer should loose the opportunity of inspecting this immense range of **Foreign Samples** direct from the **European Factories**.

## Warwick Bros. & Rutter

IMPORTING STATIONERS

TORONTO

## Books Every Druggist Should Have

|                                  |           |              |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Pharmaceutical Formulas          | - - - - - | Price \$2 25 |
| The Art of Dispensing            | - - - - - | " 1 75       |
| Veterinary Counter Practice      | - - - - - | " 1 25       |
| Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing | - - - - - | " 1 00       |
| National Formulary               | - - - - - | " 1 00       |
| Guide to Photography             | - - - - - | " 50         |

MAILED FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, - Toronto, Ont.

idum, or Liquid Extract of Red Gum (1 in 4), is a solution of red gum in distilled water, to which 90 p.c. alcohol is added. Dose, 30 to 60 minims—new.

Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi is a firm extract of *Fucus vesiculosus* prepared by exhausting the drug with 45 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 3 to 10 grains—new.

Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi Liquidum is a solution of the firm extract (1 in 5) in 45 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms—new.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by boiling unfermented logwood with water and adding 90 p.c. alcohol to the strained liquors. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—altered.

Extractum Kolæ Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by exhausting the drug with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 20 minims—new.

Extractum Malti is prepared from freshly crushed barley malt. Tests are given. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—new.

Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhue contains 15 per cent. by volume of cod liver oil. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—new.

Extractum Sennæ Leguminorum Liquidum (1 in 1) is prepared by macerating bruised senna pods with a mixture of 90 p.c. alcohol and water. Dose, 1 fluid drachm—new.

Gelatinum Zinci (1 in 10) is prepared by rubbing zinc oxide with glycerine until quite smooth, and then adding a solution of gelatine in distilled water—new.

Glycerinum Belladonnæ (1 in 2) is prepared by rubbing extract of belladonna into a smooth paste with boiling distilled water, and then adding glycerine—unaltered.

Hydrastinum is extracted from powdered hydrastis rhizome with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains—new.

Infusum Digitalis Concentratum (1 in 20) is prepared by exhausting powdered digitalis leaves with distilled water, and adding 90 p.c. alcohol. It is eight times the strength of Infusum Digitalis, B.P. Dose, 15 to 30 minims—new.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum Concentratum (1 in 10) is prepared by exhausting gentian root and dried bitter orange and lemon peels with distilled water, then adding tincture of lemon peel and 90 p.c. alcohol. It is eight times the strength of Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, B.P. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—new.

Injectio Curare Hypodermica contains 5 grains of curare in 1 fluid drachm. Dose, 1 to 6 minims—unaltered.

Iridinum is extracted from the rhizome of *Iris versicolor*, Linné, by means of 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 3 grains—new.

Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum consists of liniment of soap, ammoniated liniment of camphor, tincture of opium (6 in 20), liniment of belladonna, and strong solution of ammonia—unaltered.

Liquor Bismuthi Concentratus is prepared by dissolving 7 ounces of bismuth in diluted nitric acid, then adding a solution of citric acid, precipitating with solution of sodium bicarbonate, dissolving the precipitate in solution of ammonia, and, finally, adding solution of ammonium citrate and sufficient distilled water to produce 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints—new.

Liquor Bromo-Chloral Compositus contains 10 grains each of chloral hydrate and potassium bromide in each fluid ounce, together with tinctures of Indian hemp and fresh orange peel, juice of henbane, syrup, and liquid extract of liquorice. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis Fortis contains iron equal to 40 grains of ferric hypophosphite in each fluid ounce. Dose, 10 to 30 minims—altered.

Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus, or Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis Compositus, contains in each fluid drachm about 2 grains each of sodium and calcium hypophosphites, 1 grain of magnesium hypophosphite, and 1/5 grain of ferric hypophosphite. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—altered.

Mistura Bismuthi Composita contains in each fluid drachm 2 minims of diluted hydrocyanic acid, 1/20 grain of morphine hydrochloride, and the equivalent of 5 minims of tincture of nuxvomica, together with compound tincture of cardamoms, chloroform, and 15 fluid ounces of concentrated solution of bismut in the pint. Dose, 20 to 30 minims—new.

Phenacetinum cum Caffeina Effervescens contains about 5 per cent. of phenacetin and 2.5 per cent. of caffeine citrate. Dose, 60 to 120 grains—new.

Phenazonum Effervescens contains about 8 per cent. of phenazone—new.

Pulvis Acetanildi Compositus consists of acetanilide, 7, caffeine, 1, and

sodium bicarbonate, 2. Dose, 3 to 5 grains—new.

Pulvis Salis Carolini Factitii Effervescens contains sodium sulphate (exsiccated), chloride, and bicarbonate, potassium sulphate, tartaric acid, and gluside. Dose, 60 to 120 grains—new.

Succus Digitalis is prepared by bruising fresh digitalis leaves, pressing out the juice, and adding 25 per cent. of 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 10 minims—new.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici contains about 1 per cent. by weight by hydriodic acid. Dose, 20 to 60 minims—unaltered.

Syrupus Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi contains 0.25 grain of apomorphine hydrochloride in each fluid ounce. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—altered.

Syrupus Butyl-Chloral Hydras contains 16 grains of butyl-chloral hydrate in each fluid ounce. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Syrupus Calcii Hypophosphitis contains 1 grain of calcium hypophosphite in each fluid drachm. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi contains about 4.5 grains of ferrous bromide in a fluid drachm. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—unaltered.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina contains 1 grain of quinine acid hydrobromide, and about 4 grains of ferrous bromide in each fluid drachm. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—altered.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina et Strychnina contains 1/64 grain of strychnine, 1 grain of quinine acid hydrobromide, and about 4 grains of ferrous bromide in each fluid drachm. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm—altered.

Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis contains about 1 grain of ferric hypophosphite in each fluid drachm. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus contains about  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of iron phosphate, 4/5 grain of calcium phosphate, and small quantities of potassium and sodium phosphates in each fluid drachm. It is colored with cochineal. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Syrupus Glycerophosphatum Compositus contains, in each fluid ounce, 8 grains of calcium glycerophosphate, 4 grains each of potassium, sodium, and magnesium glycerophosphates, 2 grains of iron glycerophosphate in scales, 1.5 grain of citric acid, 4 grains of caffeine



citrate, and 1/10 grain of strychnine hydrochloride. It is colored with a decoction of cudbear and contains, as preservatives, 1 minim of chloroform, and 2 minims of 90 p.c. alcohol, in each fluid ounce. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms—new.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus contains in each fluid drachm, 1/160 grain of strychnine, and 3/8 grain of quinine hypophosphite, together with calcium, manganese, potassium and ferric hypophosphites. In this case also chloroform and alcohol are added as preservative agents. Dose, 1/2 to 2 fluid drachms—altered.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Aceticus is prepared by dissolving sugar in vinegar of ipecacuanha. S.G. about 1.33. Dose, 3/4 to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Syrupus Picis Liquidæ is prepared by mixing 1 1/2 ounce of tar with white sand, washing well with distilled water, then macerating with boiling water and glycerine, adding sugar to the clear solution, and making the product measure 1 pint. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis contains 1 grain of sodium hypophosphite in each fluid drachm. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Tinctura Antiperiodica, or Warburg's Tincture, is prepared by macerating Socotrine aloes, rhubarb, angelica fruit, elecampane root, saffron, fennel, prepared chalk, gentian, zedoary root, cubebs, myrrh, white agaric, opium, black pepper, cinnamon and ginger, in 60 p.c. alcohol, quinine sulphate and camphor being subsequently dissolved in the resulting tincture. Each fluid ounce of the finished preparation contains 3/8 grain of opium, 8.75 grains of quinine sulphate, and 1 grain of camphor. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms—new.

Tinctura Benzoini Simplex (1 in 10) is prepared by macerating benzoin in 90 p.c. alcohol—unaltered.

Tinctura Bryoniæ is prepared by macerating fresh bryony root in 90 p.c. alcohol, adding water so as to reduce the alcohol strength to 60 per cent., and producing a tincture of such strength that 10 fluid ounces shall represent 1 ounce of the dried root. Dose, 1 to 10 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Calendulæ Florum (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating dried marigold flowers in powder with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 20 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Capsici Fortior (1 in 3) is prepared by percolating powdered capsicum fruit with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 3 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Carminativa is prepared by macerating cardamon seeds in 90 p.c. alcohol, adding stronger tincture of ginger to the resulting tincture, and dissolving in the mixture oils of cinnamon, caraway and clove. Dose, 2 to 10 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita is a mixture of chloroform, 2, alcohol (90 p.c.), 8, and compound tincture of cardamoms, 10. Dose, 5 to 60 minims—formerly in B.P.

Tinctura Convallariæ (1 in 8) is prepared by percolating dried lily of the valley flowers and stalks with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 20 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Coto (1 in 10) is prepared by macerating coto bark with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 30 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Eucalypti (1 in 5) is prepared by macerating powdered eucalyptus leaves in 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 15 minims to 2 fluid drachms—unaltered.

Tinctura Euonymi (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating euonymus bark with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 40 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating the dried herb with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 30 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Guaica (1 in 5) is prepared by dissolving guaiacum resin in 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm—new.

Tinctura Iodi Decolorata is prepared by dissolving iodine in 90 p.c. alcohol, and decolorising with strong solution of ammonia. It contains 12.5 grains of iodine in each fluid ounce—unaltered.

Tinctura Lobellæ (1 in 8) is prepared by percolating powdered lobelia with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 10 to 30 minims—new.

Tinctura Phosphori Composita is prepared by dissolving phosphorus in chloroform and adding absolute alcohol. Each fluid drachm of the tincture contains 1/10 grain of phosphorus. Dose, 3 to 12 minims—unaltered.

Tinctura Physostigmatis (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating powdered Calabar bean with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 15 minims—new.

Tinctura Pulsatillæ (1 in 10) is pre-

pared by percolating powdered pulsatilla with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 5 minims or more—new.

Tinctura Valerianæ (1 in 8) is prepared by percolating powdered valerian rhizome with 60 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms—new.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis (1 in 5) is prepared by percolating powdered green hellebore rhizome with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 15 minims—new.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior, or Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), is prepared by percolating powdered ginger with 90 p.c. alcohol. Dose, 5 to 20 minims—formerly in B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius (1 in 3) is prepared by diluting mercurial ointment with lard—new.

Unguentum Oleo-Resinæ Capsici (1 in 5.5) consists of oleo resin of capsicum, yellow wax, and benzoated lard—unaltered.

Vinum Aurantii Detannatum is prepared by macerating gelatine with orange wine—altered.

Vinum Pepsini is prepared by rubbing pepsin with glycerine and adding a mixture of hydrochloric acid and sherry. It contains 16 grains of pepsin in each fluid ounce. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms—new.

Vinum Xericum Detannatum is prepared by macerating gelatine with sherry—altered.

Omissions.—The following preparations formerly in the "B.P.C." Formulary have been omitted—because they are now official in more or less modified forms in the British Pharmacopœia or the Indian and Colonial Addendum: *El. Jxir Cascaræ Sagradæ* (Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus), *Elixir Simplex* (Syrupus Aromaticus), *Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum*, *Extractum Tritici (Agropyri) Liquidum*, *Liquor Picis Carbonis*, *Pix Carbonis (Liquida) Præparata*, *Syrupus Cascaræ Sagradæ (Aromaticus)*, *Syrupus Codeinæ*, *Syrupus Ferri Quinina et Strychnina Phosphatum* (Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina), *Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ*, *Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata*, *Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleati (Oleatis)*. Another omission is *Tinctura Erythrophlœi*.

ICHTHYODIN.—Trade name for a purified ichthyol, said to be free from the sulphones and the volatile oils of the latter.

# PERFECT SCREW-TOP FEEDERS

Easily Cleaned. No Corners. Flint Glass.

## English Citrate Magnesia

In Original Tins. Very Reliable.

## White Castile Soap

Shell Brand. Small and Large Tablets.  
Large and Small Bars.

## Davis Fly Felts

Special Offer.

## Mineral Waters

Just to hand.

## Howard's Camphor

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. blocks in tin boxes.

## Granulated Effervescent Salts

## Carbolic Acid

Fine White.

## Insect Powder

Fresh.

## Chloride Lime

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 1 lb. packages, and bulk.

The packages we can confidently recommend as keeping well and always in good order.

## Fruit Flavoring Extracts

Fine Fresh

## Lime Juice

Bottled and by gallon.

## Sponges

Fresh Arrivals in Great Variety.

# J. Winer & Co.

54-56 KING STREET EAST

HAMILTON, ONT.

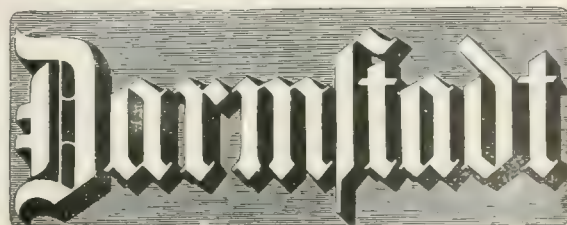


Merck's

Codeine,  
Strychnine,  
Formaldehyde,  
Lithia Carbonate,  
Salicylic Acid

To be obtained through the regular trade channels,  
or wholesale from

E. MERCK,  
Darmstadt





# Henry K. Wampole & Co.

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**B**EFORE this Journal again goes to press, we will have mailed to every druggist in the Dominion of Canada a copy of our latest **PHARMACEUTICAL PRICE LIST.**

An examination will show a rapidly growing business, and at what astonishingly low prices we can sell our products, and yet maintain a standard of quality which ever has been and ever will be the highest.

Many houses make extravagant claims for their goods; we, however, do not claim that ours are the best, but prefer to leave judgment on this point to our customers.

Our preparations are made from selected materials, of the best goods only, by modern approved methods, and have a uniformity and elegance that will commend them to your confidence; they will keep intact, without spoiling, and, with few exceptions, in any climate and for any length of time.

Even at this season of the year we are finding it difficult to supply the demand for our **TASTELESS PREPARATION OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL**—we introduced it nearly twenty years ago, and in spite of criticisms, misrepresentations (principally through ignorance), and imitations (very poor ones), it is universally conceded by physician, pharmacist and layman to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant.

The reason for all this is readily explained:—Wampole's Preparation has always been what it has always claimed to be, and will do what has always been claimed it will do.

We invite your enquiries or orders, assuring prompt attention and courteous treatment.

## Henry K. Wampole & Co.

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Branch Office and Laboratory:

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Main Offices and Laboratories:

Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

# Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

## Prize Ads.

The first prize for this month's competition has been awarded to Jury & Gregory, Oshawa, though if I had been obliged to depend upon their ad. to tell me where they were, they would probably never receive their prize.

Why shouldn't an advertiser put the name of his town in his ad.? Why should the out-of-town reader be obliged to look in another ad. for the address or on the front page of the newspaper. The T. Eaton Co., long and well known as they are, don't think it beneath their dignity to put Toronto after their name in their ads.

However, Jury & Gregory are good advertisers. There is one defect in this ad and that is the meaningless splotch of black in the upper part. Jury & Gregory may argue that this attracts the eye. If they have space to use for that purpose, why not use a nice cut that will attract and illustrate at the same time. Instead of attracting, this blur is more apt to repel. If it is intended to arouse curiosity, how can it be expected to do it more than once? In that case what is the use of repeating it?

I fail also to see why Jury & Gregory divide their ads. in two parts. This entails the setting up of their signature twice and otherwise causes waste of space. If the intention is to keep the name prominent, I think that could be accomplished more economically and probably quite as effectively.

However, on the whole, these ads. are good ones—they are practical ads., full of good horse-sense talk, and that is the first requisite of a good ad.; setting and display are secondary to the talk. I have selected this one from among several others which are almost as good.

The second prize ad. is that of R. A. Land, Bridgeburg, Ont. Mr. Land makes a hit in picking out one particular thing or feature of his business and talking about it. This ad. is neatly set; in fact, I think, too neatly, as the type is too small, a good deal smaller than the space requires. Otherwise it is a very good ad.

*Ad. Illustrations.*—A copy of *Scribner's Magazine* for 1890 announces

## CORNS.

There is no remedy in the market that will cure Corns as quickly and permanently as

### CARPEL'S CORN CREAM

It stops the pain in one day and takes off the corn in three.

**It Positively Cures.**

Only 15c. and is guaranteed.

**JURY & GREGORY,**

DRUGGISTS,

Music Hall Block.

## CRICK in the BACK.



Did you ever stop to consider that backache, lame or weak back—those twitches that catch you when you stoop or rise—come from disordered kidneys. No use trying to cure a bad back with liniments or plasters. Get at the root of the trouble by taking

### DR. PITCHER'S BACKACHE KIDNEY TABLETS. . . .

Dr. Pitcher's special prescription for Backache, Kidney or Bladder troubles of young or old.

These Tablets have been tested by dozens of people in this town, and found exactly as represented. Ask your friends and neighbors about them, or come to us and we will tell you what we know.

Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

**Jury & Gregory,**

DRUGGISTS,

Music Hall Block.

## Preparing Veterinary Remedies



—is a feature of my Prescription Department. I do not slight such Prescriptions simply because the medicines are to be given to domestic animals. Drugs and Chemicals of doubtful quality are not good enough here.

I also have a large number of formulas for preparing all kinds of remedies for all diseases of domestic animals, and will be pleased to make an estimate on filling any that you have.

**R. A. LAND** CHEMIST : : :  
BRIDGEBURG

that magazine is published monthly with illustrations. That leads one to wonder how long a magazine without illustrations would last nowadays. I really believe the illustrated features of *Munsey's* laid the first foundation of the big success his ten cent price afterwards built up for his magazine. People like pictures. Pictured stories attract more attention than type stories. They are read first every time. It is the same with the pictured ad. Illustrate your ads with pictures, not abortions. The demand for illustrations has caused the market to be flooded with cheap and nasty "cuts" sent out by syndicates. Not once in fifty do you see a drawing that would pass muster in a half decent newspaper illustrating department. As a rule the agents for the "illustrating" concerns know no more about drawings than the alleged artists who made them. I know it is hard to get drawings or cuts that are right, but they can be got if you are willing to pay for them. I have spent thousands of dollars for drawings, and I daresay I have paid from five to ten times as much per drawing as is paid for two-thirds of the so-called illustrations turned out by the "syndicates." No doubt the syndicates sell what is demanded, though.

Some advertisers seem to think that



the more grotesque and outlandish their illustrations are made, the better they pull as ads. Of course if you are doing business with school children the Beardsley style of puzzle monstrosity may be attractive, but I opine that ads directed to men and women must be to some extent dignified and sensible.

*Slang in Ads.*—Some advertisers attempt the Bowery style of argument. Eschew it as you would the smallpox. Nobody wants to be addressed by a hoodlum, much less buy goods on hoodlum arguments. If you cannot be dignified and sensible, don't be anything.

*Keeping Everlastingly at It.*—About the easiest thing in the world to forget is a name. I don't suppose any one in Toronto has noticed the Coke Dandruff Cure cards and ads. oftener than I have, yet I sat in a barber's chair the other day while the artist trimmed my hair and shaved me, trying all the time to think of the name of that blessed stuff, and didn't succeed even then. Of course, I asked for a rub of dandruff cure and got Coke. There wasn't a bottle or card in sight to help out the memory, and I had not been thinking of "Coke" for two or three weeks anyway. From that point I reason the advertiser who wants to stay in the public eye must be up betimes and at it all day long.

*A Good Scheme.*—Johnson & Johnson, druggists, corner Kent and Prince Streets, some town or other, have gotten up a telephone directory of all the doctors in their town with telephone numbers and the doctors' street addresses and office hours. The card is printed on good stiff stock, with a cord to hang it up by. The scheme strikes me as a good one, as everybody would be almost sure to hang it up near the telephone, as most people feel they could thus quickly get a doctor in case of emergency, and having a complete list at hand with addresses it would be an easy matter to select the one nearest at hand.

Of course Johnson & Johnson do not neglect the opportunity to advertise their own business to the recipient of the card. One sentence I think is very pertinent, in which they say, "Every doctor on this list is a graduate of some recognized medical college or university. Isn't it just as important that your druggist should be a graduate in

pharmacy?" In another place on the card, set in becomingly modest type, is Mr. R. M. Johnson's name, giving the various degrees and honors which be long to him. The only thing lacking in the card is the name of the town in which Johnson & Johnson do business, although that may be excused, seeing that the card is clearly for use only in that town. Still I like to see the name of the town put into every ad.

### False Credit Reports.

One of the unwritten rules of business courtesy requires tradesmen, from whom competitors seek knowledge concerning the responsibility and character of an applicant for credit, to give freely such information as they can, based upon their experience with the buyer in question.

Scenting the loss, or the partial loss, of a desirable customer's patronage, some merchants yield to the temptation to withhold facts and to so word their reply that it is interpreted as unfavorable to the credit seeker, when he is fully entitled to the accommodation asked.

On the other hand, undesirable customers are often fairly well recommended, sometimes for the purpose of getting rid of them, and sometimes in a spirit of malice engendered by resentment against the encroachments of a new competitor.

A man whose credit has been established invariably aims to preserve it by his conduct. Naturally he would resent an uncalled-for attack by another. It is, therefore, unwise in the extreme to suppress facts or invest with ambiguity a report of his standing as a credit risk. He will be told, as a matter of course, especially if he himself has given the name of the offender as a reference.

To falsely report a customer's standing or worth to retain a greater share of his trade is the most feeble fight one can put up against competition. It is a boomerang thrown short, which returns to smite the thrower. In the other case, "contemptible" but mildly expresses it.

No liability attaches to the merchant whose recommendation of a credit-seeker is based upon his experience with him. One should not say, "I'll guarantee he will pay you promptly," but that "He has been a customer of

mine so and so long, has paid me promptly, or fairly promptly," as the case may be; "I consider him a good risk for any amount of credit he is apt to seek," etc.

Give facts and your opinion, but no promises.

A customer whose record is flawless in his dealings with a merchant is unquestionably entitled to an honest statement when that merchant is asked concerning his credit, no matter who the inquirer may be.—*Brains.*

### Infant Foods.

As the season approaches when this class of preparations will be greatly in demand, the careful druggist who wants to please his customer and does not see any advantage in delivering a box of worms when infant foods are called for, will do well to look over his stock, examine it carefully, and return all of it back to the manufacturer that is the least "off color," getting in exchange a fresh supply for the summer trade.

Manufacturers of these foods, which are yet in an experimental state, have been for years testing various methods to preserve them, and every season some house changes their plan and calls in all the old goods.

There is no article that needs so much care and discretion in purchasing as infant food, as, if there is anything wrong about it, the retailer gets the credit for selling old and decayed goods, and this is sure to seriously affect his business. It is a wise plan, adopted by many conservative houses, to buy in the spring the minimum amount of the best sellers, that will carry them through the season, with the understanding that all unsold can be returned.—*Practical Druggist.*

### In the Present Century.

The coming ad-writer will study the thing advertised rather than the way the ad. is going to look. Not that seemly ads. will go out of fashion, but with attractiveness will come sensible arguments that appeal to the reason of the reader because they are logical and convincing.—*Agricultural Advertising.*

Messrs. Parke & Parke, of Hamilton, expect to retail 1,250 packets (25 boxes) Wilson's Fly Pads this summer. See Archdale Wilson's advertisement.





200 Different Shapes

Tooth Brushes in 50 Different Patterns.

Head Office and Factories:-  
CASTLE MILLS,  
AXMINSTER, Devon,  
ENGLAND



BIDWELL'S

BIDWELL'S

BIDWELL'S

Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed

Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood. Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc

Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

By Mail



Provides a Collegiate Pharmaceutical Education While Pursuing Their Daily Vocations.

## OUR COURSE

Is especially adapted for those students in the Dominion of Canada who may seek situations in the United States.

### Advantages :

1. You can enter our College at any time.
2. Our system gives everybody an opportunity to take a college course in Pharmacy.
3. Our graduates are in demand as clerks.



## THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD

A PERFECT DEVICE

**FOR PROTECTION** Against Dust, Wind, Snow, Insects, Sparks, Cinders, Snow Blind, Fire Blind, Water Glare, Etc. Frames made of Clear Blue or Green Celluloid or Brass Wire Gauze; Mica Lenses two inches long. Weight 1-4 ounce. It's a comfort to wear one. Orders filled by THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, and other jobbers, or by

THE TEXAS COMPANY, 260 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## SLUG-SHOT

A useful and popular article used successfully twenty-one years.

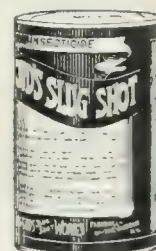
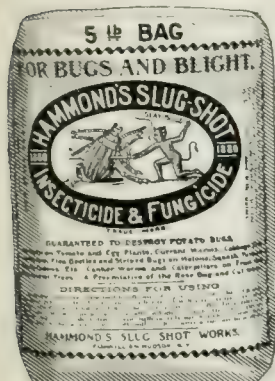
**SLUG-SHOT** destroys Pests which prey upon Vegetation in the Garden or Greenhouse, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Melons, Flowers, Quinces, Rose Bushes, etc. **SLUG-SHOT** destroys lice on Poultry, etc.; it is a composite powder safe to use, and in demand in every village and town.

**SLUG-SHOT** is put up in neat packages for retailing of 5 lb. and 10 lb. each, selling at 30c. and 50c. each, also in one lb. perforated top cartons for small uses.

Freights adjusted with various shipping points.

For lists, address:

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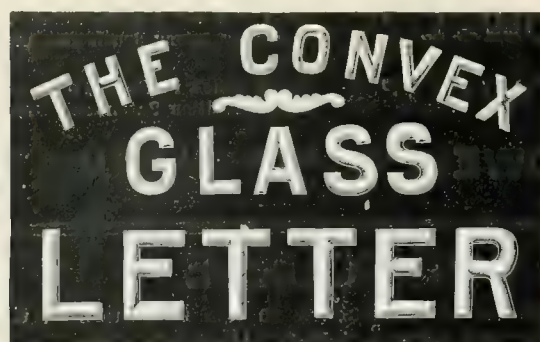


## Working for Profit

**T**HE Drug Business cannot be maintained upon any other basis than that of profit. The druggist must ever bear in mind that the volume of his individual business cannot be increased by any means beyond a certain sum per annum, as the public will not buy medicine at any price unless they have immediate need for it. When he is obliged to pay 67 cents for a remedy to retail at 75 cents, he makes but 25 per cent. of the profit he would have made could he have obtained the regular price—one dollar. He cannot find four times as many persons to buy from him, so he is a certain loser. To offset just such a condition of affairs the business of the Toronto Pharmacal Co. was started, and the success it has attained has resulted from the wise determination of druggists to protect themselves. The patent medicine manufacturer has guarded his profits. The public are sure to look after their own interests, and the druggist is assuredly not in business for the good of the other two. He must either sell the patent goods at full prices or manufacture lines for himself which he can control both the sale and the price of.

**The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited**  
TORONTO AND MONTREAL





For Cementing on to Glass only.

Is a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

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| " 4 " ".....            | 16 cts. | ".....    | 20 cts. |
| " 6 " ".....            | 24 cts. | ".....    | 30 cts. |

The Gold is fired into the glass, and is therefore very durable. These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

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| Size 2 inch..... | 4 cts. | 4 inch..... | 8 cts.  |
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Cement in 10c., 15c. or 25c. Tin boxes.

Write for discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

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Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others!

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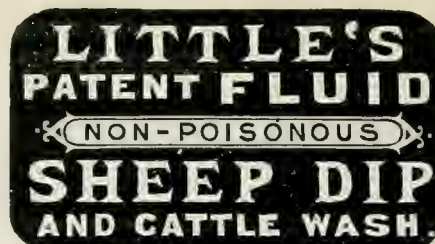
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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and  
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

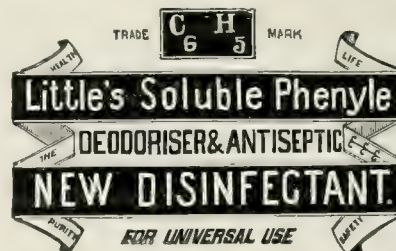
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
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NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

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Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



## Why Do Syrups Spoil ?\*

By ALBERT I. COHN, Ph.G.

Why the syrups of the U. S. Pharmacopœia so frequently spoil is a question that has engaged the attention of many investigators. The spoiling has been ascribed to various causes, and almost as many means have been proposed for its avoidance; in fact, a search through the pharmaceutical literature of the past decade or two will bring to light a striking variety of expedients adopted for preventing or retarding decomposition in pharmacopœial syrups, not only individually, but collectively, as well.

Among the causes which are prone to occasion deterioration in syrups the following are the most prominent:

1. Thinness of syrup—from insufficiency of sugar.
2. Constant or prolonged exposure to too high a temperature; as in a room heated too warmly, proximity to a heater, etc.
3. The presence of substances prone to ferment; such as acacia, albumin, gelatine, pectinous matter, etc.
4. Exposure to light; as in the case of syrups containing ferric salts.
5. The presence of substances which are naturally inclined to be unstable; such as hydriodic acid, hypophosphites, etc.
6. Fermentation due to the action of yeast or other agents.
7. Impurities in the sugar used in making the syrup; *e.g.*, ultramarine, etc.

On carefully examining these causes we find that, with the exception of one or two, perhaps, they are all practically under the control of the pharmacist.

It is a well known fact that a syrup of proper density is far less prone to spoil, provided it be made from proper materials, than a syrup made with insufficient sugar. On the other hand, a too concentrated syrup is just as likely to spoil as a weak syrup, because it is equally well known that a very concentrated syrup will deposit crystals of sugar, and in doing so, will become weaker in sugar than if made with just sufficient sugar. In other words, the sugar, in crystallizing out, leaves the syrup deficient in sugar. A very concentrated syrup must not be kept in a place where the temperature is likely

to fall much, because this favors the deposition of sugar and thus makes the syrup too thin and prone to spoil.

A constant or prolonged exposure to warmth is apt to be detrimental for practically the same reason as mentioned above—the warmth makes the syrup too thin, so to speak, and renders it subject to change.

The presence of easily fermentable substances, and those readily prone to decompose, cannot, of course, be avoided; hence it is all the more important that due regard be paid to the quality of the syrup used, in order not to increase their tendency to decompose, but rather to prevent or at least retard decomposition as much as possible.

Exposure to light, and the action of microbic agents, are also easily avoided and prevented.

We now come to what is, perhaps, the most frequent and most mischievous of all the causes from which syrups spoil, and that is, the impurities in the sugar from which the syrup is made.

Syrup made from sugar answering the requirements demanded by the U. S. P., is a very stable preparation, if of proper density. Experience, moreover, has shown such a syrup to be the best possible preservative of unstable chemicals, in the sense of its being able to prevent or at least greatly retard the decomposition to which such chemicals are prone. Nevertheless substitutes for it have been proposed or highly recommended, among others the total or partial replacement of the syrup by glucose or glycerine, or even both. In certain syrups additional expedients, too, have been recommended, yet in my experience these substitutes and expedients are unnecessary; in fact, under certain circumstances they are likely to aggravate matters.

These substitutes and expedients have all been proposed or recommended, it is my belief, because syrup as ordinarily made is not prepared from suitable materials. We are all accustomed to consider the sugar we usually buy as so perfectly fitted for every use in our daily domestic lives, that the thought is scarcely likely to strike one that the spoiling of a syrup may be traced to the quality of the sugar used.

The pharmacist usually obtains his supply of sugar from the grocer; or he may, perhaps, in some instances buy it direct from the manufacturer by the barrel. In neither case, however, is he

likely to order or receive a *pure* sugar, simply because pure sugar has naturally a yellowish color, to correct which the manufacturer adds some blue pigment, usually ultramarine blue, to "whiten" the sugar—just as the laundress blues her linen, and for a similar reason—and thus renders it more satisfactory in appearance and hence more saleable.

Ultramarine blue, however, is an exceedingly mischievous substance when present in pharmacopœial syrups, and it is really the most frequent cause of the spoiling of the latter. The quantity of the pigment present in sugar is nowise sufficient to affect the eligibility of sugar as a daily food, yet it is quite sufficient to cause the decomposition of easily decomposable chemicals. This will be evident on considering how ultramarine blue is made, and what it is, chemically.

Ultramarine blue is prepared by heating together a mixture of fine white clay or silica with sodium carbonate, sulphur and charcoal; or, a mixture of kaolin, sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, sulphur and charcoal. According to the proportions taken of the several ingredients, ultramarines of various colors may be obtained. For instance, there may be prepared a deep blue, light-blue, violet blue, green, white, violet, red, and also yellow ultramarine. All these pigments are of varying composition, and using one and the same formula, it is exceedingly difficult, if not almost impossible to secure uniform results, as the different lots are very likely to exhibit varying shades and have different compositions. No positive formula can hence be properly assigned to any one ultramarine.

According to some investigators, the ultramarines are considered to be compounds of aluminium sodium silicate with sodium sulphide; by others they are believed to be mixtures of aluminium silicate, sodium polysulphide and sodium sulphate, sulphite and hyposulphite; others again state them to be aluminium sodium silicates in which a part of the oxygen is replaced by sulphur; many again believe them to be compounds of aluminium-sodium silicate with aluminium sulphate.

Whichever of these views is taken, however, the broad fact stands out that an ultramarine is to all intents

\*Paper presented at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Feb. 19. (Merck's Report.)



and purposes, a sulphide; and whether of aluminium, silicon, or sodium makes little difference so far as its relation to our subject is concerned. When it is also added that ultramarine blue is capable of effecting all the disturbance of which a readily decomposable sulphide is capable, and that it is decomposed by all acids, even the weakest, as well as by acid salts, such as alum, for instance; when we consider that it is also decomposed by simply boiling (in syrup or water), we may apprehend what an important influence its presence may have in syrups containing salts inclined to be unstable.

The U.S.P. demands that sugar be free from ultramarine, yet it is more than likely that few pharmacists note this requirement with care, and fewer still are likely to test the sugar they buy to see that it is free from this pigment.

It would appear therefore expedient, and almost necessary, in fact, that a form of sugar be made official in the U.S.P. now under revision, which may always be depended upon as being absolutely free from all disturbing contaminations and impurities and which shall yet be within the reach of every pharmacist.

The sugar which will best answer all requirements is white rock candy. This sugar, because obtained by crystallization, can always be depended upon as being free from ultramarine.

Attention having thus been called to the mischievous properties possessed by ultramarine, it may be readily seen what reaction the pigment would effect in the individual syrups.

On allowing a simple syrup made by the cold process, to stand, a deposit forms after a while, consisting of sulphur precipitated as a result of the decomposition of the pigment; sometimes the pigment itself is also deposited, particularly if a large quantity has been used in "whitening" the sugar. The syrup is then likely to acquire a rather disagreeable odor. If the syrup is made by boiling, the ultramarine is decomposed by the continued heating and a blackish scum rises which may be removed. A syrup made by boiling is hence more likely to keep better than one not boiled.

In syrup of acacia, the calcium gummate and ultramarine react, a calcium sulphide being formed. The syrup,

which is naturally prone to decompose even under the most favorable conditions of preservation, is thus made to deteriorate with increased rapidity.

In syrups of citric acid, calcium lactophosphate, lemon, and squill, free acids are present in sufficient quantity to decompose the ultramarine and render the syrups unfit for use.

In the case of syrup of hydriodic acid we have a naturally unstable chemical which requires all our art to properly preserve, and which must be particularly well protected from the action of reducers. With such a chemical, ultramarine immediately gives a reaction. The syrup soon develops a red color, and becomes totally unfit for use. This syrup has been the subject of much experiment with a view to finding means of rendering it more stable. Among these means there have been recommended the partial or total replacement of the sugar by glucose or glycerine. Glucose as ordinarily found in the market is unfit for this purpose, as it nearly always contains appreciable quantities of free sulphuric acid, and is, moreover, very prone to ferment. Glycerine is totally inadmissible, as it enters into chemical reaction with the hydriodic acid, allyl iodide being formed. The syrup soon develops a straw color which rapidly deepens, while the preparation acquires a disagreeable odor and taste which render the syrup totally unfit for use.

In syrup of ferrous iodide we again have a readily decomposable iron salt subjected besides to the action of a sulphide. Naturally enough, ferrous sulphide forms an unstable iodide, from which free iodine is soon liberated. In this syrup glycerine would be a good preservative, were it not that pure syrup is very much better. Glucose is admissible because of the reasons already mentioned. To fully appreciate what effect the presence of ultramarine has on this syrup it is but necessary to boil a syrup made from ordinary sugar and one made from rock candy. That made with sugar turns brown when the boiling-point is approached. On the other hand, that free from ultramarine may be boiled for a long time without the fine green tint of the syrup being in any way impaired. True, the particles of superheated syrup adhering to the flask or evaporating dish above the surface of

the liquid may carbonize, and may impart a color to the syrup when dissolved in the latter, but the color will not be due to decomposition of the syrup, as is the case when a sugar syrup has been used. If care be taken to avoid the solution of the carbonized particles, the boiling syrup retains its handsome, brilliant green color. Nor is it necessary to keep any iron wire in a syrup so made, as recommended by some. The syrup may be even freely exposed, and does not require keeping in well-filled bottles only, or in small, completely filled bottles.

In the syrups containing hypophosphites, we also have readily changeable salts acted upon by a sulphide. The compound syrup of the National Formulary in particular spoils rapidly if any ultramarine is present, whereas if absent the syrup keeps perfectly.

Syrups of senega, senna, and rhubarb contain polygalic acid, cathartic acid, and chrysophanic acid respectively; syrup of wild cherry, hydrocyanic and tannic acids; syrup of blackberry root, tannic acid; in fact, an inspection of all pharmacopœial syrups will show that there are but few which do not contain one or more constituents incompatible with and fully able to decompose ultramarine blue.

To go a step further, syrup is a valued adjuvant, and, excepting water, is perhaps more largely used in prescriptions than any other substance. It is thus brought into contact with every kind and variety of substances, a fact which in itself furnishes sufficient reason for insisting that a pigment-free syrup be made obligatory in the next Pharmacopœia, to be prepared from white rock candy instead of sugar.

It is true the initial expense of preparing such a syrup is greater than when sugar is used, because rock candy itself costs somewhat more than sugar, and, besides, since it contains more water of crystallization than the latter, more of it must be used to obtain a syrup of proper density.

Notwithstanding the greater first cost, however, a syrup so made will be found cheaper in the end if there be taken into account not only the time wasted, but also the pecuniary loss entailed by having to throw away the spoiled material.

LACTOLIN.—Trade name for an acid potassium lactate.

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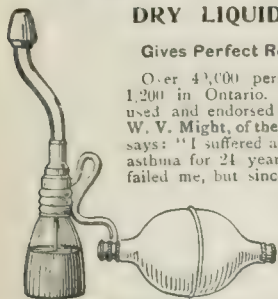
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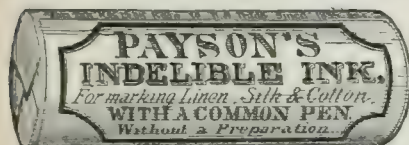
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FOR FEMALES. AND

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**Derivatives of Formic Aldehyde.**

Amyloform is a white, colorless powder, made by subjecting starch to the action of formaldehyde; is insoluble in most media, sterilizable and non-poisonous, and used as a dusting powder.

Glutol, or formacoll, as produced by Schleich, is made by subjecting isinglass to the vapors of formaldehyde; it comes in a coarse powder.

Dextroform is produced by the action of formaldehyde on dextrin. It is soluble in water and glycerine. A 10 to 20 per cent. solution of it is useful in gonorrhea.

Formaldehyde tannin albuminate is made by subjecting tannin albuminate to formaldehyde; the idea is to render the compound more resistant to the action of the gastric juice. It is split up into its three constituents in the lower intestines.

Formaldehyde-casein (formalbumin) is an inodorous, tasteless, coarse, yellow powder, and is used as a surgical antiseptic.

Formin, also known as urotropin, is a combination of formaldehyde and ammonia, and is used to increase excretion of uric acid [and as a general urinary antiseptic; chemical name, hexamethylene-tetramine; formula  $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4$ ].

Saliformin is a salicylate of formin, soluble in water and alcohol.

Formalid is a ready made mixture. Its formula has not been given.

Formopyrine is made by the action of formaldehyde solution on anti-pyrine solution. White crystals are obtained insoluble in cold, but soluble in hot water, and forming salts with acids.

Formoformin consists of formaldehyde, 0.18 per cent; thymol, 0.10 per cent.; zinc oxide, 34.44 per cent.; starch, 65.28 per cent.

Geoform and creoform are formed by interaction of guaiacol or creosote, respectively, with formaldehyde. They have no odor, no taste, are non-toxic and non-irritant; soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, potassium hydrate; insoluble in water and benzene. They are possessed of powerful antiseptic properties.

Eka-iodoform is iodoform containing one twentieth per cent. of para-formaldehyde, which is said to dissociate in presence of iodoform with for-

mation of gaseous formaldehyde.

Formatol (composition not given) is a disinfectant dusting powder containing formaldehyde.

Eufornol is an antiseptic mixture, containing oil of eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen, thymol, menthol, boric acid, fluid extract of wild indigo, and formaldehyde.

Galloformin is a mixture of gallic acid and formaldehyde; it is unstable, said to yield the gas under the influence of acids or alkalis. It is in hard, opaque needles, soluble with difficulty in water, alcohol, ether and glycerine; insoluble in benzol, olive oil; decomposed by heat.

Glycoformol is a mixture of formaldehyde and glycerin.

Iodothymoform, or iodo-thymol-formaldehyde, is made by heating thymol with formaldehyde, precipitating with strong hydrochloric acid, washing and dissolving in alcohol, to which a solution of iodine and potassium iodide is added, producing a yellow precipitate, nearly odorless; soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol, olive oil; insoluble in water and glycerine. Its melting point being high, it can be sterilized by heat.

Lanoform is an ointment containing 1 per cent. of formaldehyde.

Polyformin.—The insoluble article is made by dissolving resorcin in aqueous solution of formaldehyde and adding excess of ammonia. It is an odorless, colorless, yellowish-brown amorphous powder used as a bactericide.

Polyformin soluble is a combination of 2 molecules of resorcin with 1 of hexamethylene-tetramine, and occurs in white crystals; soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in benzol and oils. Used externally in skin diseases; internally as an antiferment and diuretic.

Protogen is an albuminoid compound, not coagulable by heat; obtained by the action of formaldehyde on serum or egg albumen. It is a dietetic food, and may also be used in the form of an enema.

Steriform chloride is composed as follows: Formaldehyde, 5; ammonium chloride, 10; pepsin, 20; sugar of milk, 65.

Steriform iodide has the same composition with the exception that the ammonium chloride is replaced by ammonium iodide.

Sterisol is an antiseptic preparation made up of formaldehyde, potassium

phosphate, sodium chloride, lactose, and water.

Tannoform or methylene di-tannin is obtained by the addition of formaldehyde to an aqueous solution of tannin, and precipitated with hydrochloric acid. Tannoform is insoluble in water, soluble in alkalis. Used externally in dermatology; internally for intestinal catarrh.

Quinoform, querciform, quebrachinoform, and krameroform are produced by the same process as tannoform on the respective cinchona, oak, quebracho, and rhatany tannins.

Tannopine, or tannon, is a condensation product of 13 per cent. hexamethylene tetramine and 87 per cent. tannin. This forms a light-brown powder, tasteless and somewhat hygroscopic; insoluble in water, weak acids, alcohol, and ether; soluble in weak alkalis. Used in chronic enteritis and typhoid fever.

Thymoform is a product of the reaction between thymol and formaldehyde; it occurs in a yellowish, tasteless powder with a slight odor of thymol; soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, olive oil; insoluble in water, petroleum, glycerin. Used for the same purposes as iodoform and dermatol.

There are, besides the following articles, a number of proprietary preparations, as toothwashes, soaps, ointments, toilet preparations, containing formaldehyde, showing for a comparatively new germicide and deodorant a popularity not attained by any other chemical substance.—*Merck's Archives, Phar. Review.*

**Latest Literary News.**

No broader distinction can be made between men than that which divides them into two classes. To the first class belong those who always have a good excuse why the thing required cannot be done. The second class is composed of those who manage to DO. Foremost in this latter class stands out the figure of General De Wet. Allen Sangree, who has just returned from the Transvaal, draws a vivid picture of the character of this most remarkable general of modern times for the *May Cosmopolitan*, and the article is illustrated with the most complete collection of photographs and drawings yet published.



**Licorice.**

By NICOLAS PIKE.

The order of plants leguminosæ contains very many of our best known and most useful ones, and in it the wild weed that gives the licorice of commerce. It belongs to the genus *glycyrrhiza*, though many other plants of near genera have roots that possess similar qualities. Especially is this the case with the *abrus precatorius* L., that grows abundantly in the West Indies, notably in Jamaica, and in the islands of the Indian Ocean. It ranks over all hedges and fences with a strong, twisted, rugged stem; bears an insignificant little flower that gives a rough pod inclosing the little scarlet seeds, tipped with black, so well known. When not fully ripe they are pierced and strung together to form necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, etc., frequently mixed with the larger silvery seeds of "Job's tears" (*coix lachryma*). I have seen many of the colored nuns, or *Soeurs de charité*, counting their beads while patiently watching the couch of sick and dying sailors. The long rosaries were made of the red and white berries, and the prayers marked off with sandalwood beads. The roots of the *abrus* are used by all Creoles for chewing and other purposes in various bronchial ailments. They have the taste of licorice, but do not yield the rich juice of the *glycyrrhiza*.

There are three species of plants, both wild and cultivated, that yield the licorice that is imported by many tons every year into the United States. They are the *G. glabra*, *G. glandulifera* and *G. echinata*, the latter being considered the best for cultivation. These plants grow wild in all the countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean, and their habitat extends through Asia Minor to Central Asia and China. England cultivates it in Surrey and Yorkshire, and *G. lepidata* is said to be a native of the plains of Missouri, and other similar localities in the South-western States.

The uses of licorice are varied and numerous. The manufacturers of chewing tobacco consume a great quantity. It serves as a demulcent for coughs and colds, and is an ingredient in many syrups and elixirs, besides having a remarkable effect in masking nauseous medicines. Porter and even ale breweries avail themselves of its sacchar-

ine, and the roots are extensively employed by them.

It is imported in different forms; in the roots, also in rolls or sticks of the dried inspissated juice that come packed in sweet bay leaves. The licorice imported into England from Calabria, Sicily, goes by the name of *solazzi* or *corigliano* juice; that grown in Yorkshire is made into a confection called *pontefract* cakes. The roots of the licorice contain a large amount of sweet, mucilaginous juice, that owes its sweetness to a peculiar principle called *glycion* or *glycyrrhizin*, which is present in both roots and leaves. The sugar is said to be not crystallizable, and not susceptible of vinuous fermentation.

The cultivation of this plant would have been arduous in former years, when there was only hand labor and money scarce. There is now plenty of the latter article lying idle; agriculture has also made such rapid strides, and the introduction of the wonderful labor-saving machines now in use for plowing, etc., would render the successful growth of the plant almost a certainty. It could then be put on the market pure, for even licorice has not escaped in this age of adulteration, as starch, rice and wheat flour, and even wood ashes, have been used for this purpose. I have carefully collected every available information on the subject, and its growth and cultivation in Europe. I give it for the benefit of those willing and able to introduce fresh objects of commerce, to utilize lands good for no other purpose, and to give profitable employment in the gathering season to numbers of willing, but often idle hands.

I will speak first of the licorice, a native of Southern Europe. The qualities in different countries vary greatly. It is said that the juice from Turkey and Greece is bitter, of Sicily and Spain sweet and rich, but that of Italy the richest, though less is exported thence. I am not aware of licorice being cultivated in any of these countries, as it is so vigorous and abundant a wild plant, almost too much so in many places. In Spain it grows finest in the rich bottom lands of the great rivers, and the crop depends much on the mildness or severity of the winters. It is of such vigorous growth that other weeds cannot encroach on it and crowd it out, and no parasite or insect pest is known to infest it. It is so tenacious of life

that if only a small portion of the root is left in the ground after the collecting season, it shoots up again. There are two kinds of licorice, one sending down a tap root from 3 to 6 feet deep, and the other runs underground from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet. The latter is the most highly prized, from the facility with which it is dug up. Only the roots are used, the tops being burned for fuel. It varies in quantity and quality according to soil in different provinces, changes its color to red, yellow or brown, and the proportions of saccharine and starch vary also. The climate best suited to the growth of licorice is that where oranges and all the citrus family thrive, as it cannot endure severe ground frosts nor cold high altitudes.

In Sicily it grows most luxuriantly in low lands adjacent to streams of water. The valley of the River Simeto is so rich that, with the rudest tools and culture, the peasants have no difficulty in growing cereals and other plants for food. Their principal trouble is keeping down the weeds that spring up so abundantly in the cultivated lands, and the licorice, from its pertinacity, is most dreaded. A farmer, when asked if it grew on his farm, replied, "God forbid! for of all wild vegetation, it is the most difficult to subdue." A crop can be gathered every three or four years from the same ground, and the digging commences after the autumn rains have set in. Licorice requires the hot sun to perfect its juice, but at the same time it bakes the ground so hard, the task of collecting the deep set roots would be too laborious and expensive till the earth is well saturated. There are seven manufactories in Catania alone, and they produce from 700,000 to 800,000 pounds annually, and others in various cities of the island. Very little of the root is exported either from Sicily or Italy, only the rolls of sticks made from the inspissated juice. Asia Minor exports largely to the United States, mostly in sailing vessels under the Austrian and Italian flags. A great deal of the trade in this country is in American hands. So long ago as 1885 steam presses were in use there, and from Alexandreth, in Smyrna, 6,000 tons were exported at a value of about \$192,000.

Licorice has been cultivated in England since about the fourteenth century. It is said to have been imported

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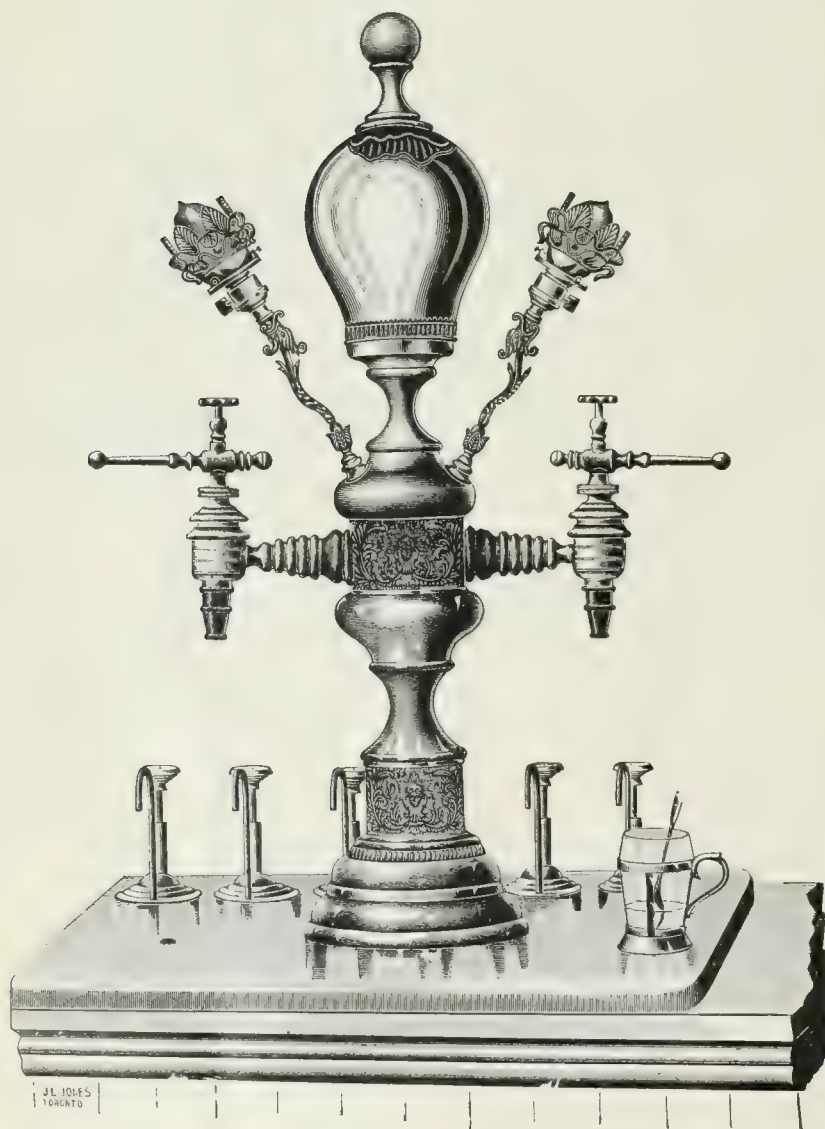
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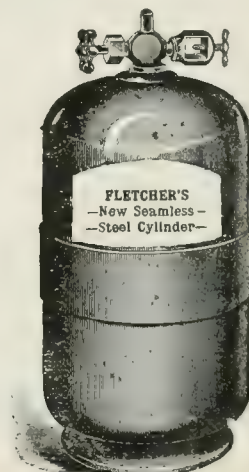
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# Pharmaceutical



# Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

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## Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

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and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

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"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News.

from Germany (a fact, I doubt, from its climate), and was cultivated in the gardens of the old monasteries. The monks, I presume, introduced this plant, as they did so many other useful ones, as it entered very largely into their medicaments. They were in a measure the guardians of the poor in their vicinity in those days, and dispensed medicines for the cure of their bodily ailments, equally with the care for their souls. Licorice has been so successfully cultivated in England that I give the methods employed, as they would, I should think, serve well for our own country.

Mitcham, in Surrey, has been famous for its "herb farms" for over a century, and the air is redolent in summer and autumn with the delicious perfumes of lavender, thyme, rosemary, chamomile, peppermint and other plants used in medicines or for distillation. The soil is a deep black mould, with some admixture of sand, and considerable licorice has been grown there. The plant is graceful, with feathery pinnate foliage, grows about two or three feet high, and bears small whitish yellow flowers. Since licorice has been imported into England duty free, the crops have been less attended to, as other plants pay better.

Near Pontefract, Yorkshire, it has been long successfully cultivated. The soil is a sandy loam, and has to be of considerable depth to allow the roots to develop well. The beds are prepared by being well trenched, the width of trench and bed averaging three feet, and having the appearance when finished, of wide celery beds. Commencing early in April or late in March, a top dressing of stable manure is applied and lightly covered over, leaving the trench about six inches below the raised bed. Holes are made with a small spud a few inches apart, and another person follows (often a girl) with a basket of buds and suckers, slips or runners, and they are inserted about four inches below the surface and covered to that depth. This forms a double crop, that is, the buds grow downward, producing the roots, and the suckers form buds for future planting, the width of the beds permitting of cross rows of plants. The buds and suckers are left in the ground for three and a half years, a crop being obtained in the September following the fourth spring. The first manuring is suffi-

ent, the plants being weeded each summer. A hot, dry season is best for them; they need no irrigation even in the hottest weather, and are free from all insect pests.

The trenches are of course idle for two years, as the plant tops do not show much in that time, so potatoes are planted in them the first year. A species called ash potatoes is used, as they have such small tops they do not overshadow the young licorice plants as large kinds would.

The second year a crop of cabbages is grown, but the third year the trenches must lie fallow, as the licorice then shows luxuriant growth, and presents in the summer the appearance of a shrubbery of young ash trees. The grower plants a fresh crop every spring of each year, and in autumn harvest the one of three and one-half years' growth.

The only labor required is that the beds be kept clear of weeds in summer, and in November, when the sap is down, the plant tops must be cut off. If the winter proves unusually severe, the tops can be covered with a light layer of earth.

#### TO GATHER AND PREPARE THE ROOT.

The trench, and not the bed, must be dug down to a considerable depth thus exposing without injuring the roots, and the whole plant is very carefully taken out of the ground. The earth from the second trench is then thrown into the first, and so on to the end of the field. The roots are then placed in dry cellars after removing the tops and suckers and often covered with sand. The latter serve for the spring's crop to produce "buds," that is, roots in their early stage for another year. When the stored roots are dry, they form the yellow licorice for producing the juice of commerce. A small portion of the top of the root is cut off as being of less value than the rest, and is ground into powder and sold to chemists for various uses. The tops are only good for burning.

The three and a half years' sucker, which is gathered with the licorice plant, has now produced "buds," which are reserved with the new suckers for planting. They are either stored in a cellar and covered with rotten dung, or they are made into a mound outside, and well buried in earth or moist sand, and thus withstand the cold, wet winters of Yorkshire.

There appears to be considerable difficulty in finding out some of the first processes of the manufacture of licorice. Mr. Hilliard, who has the largest factory in Pontefract, courteously shows the place to visitors, with the above reservation.

In Sicily, when the roots are dug up, they are bound in bundles and stored in the factories for some time to season them. When sufficiently cured, men and women cut them into short pieces, and then they are plunged into a vat of water and thoroughly washed; they are then crushed in a rude mill, which consists of two circular stones of lava, the one horizontal, the other perpendicular over it. Through the centre of the upper stone is an axle, to which is attached a mule, which revolves it slowly in a circle. When sufficiently crushed, they are boiled in water for 24 hours, then removed from the kettles and placed in a screw press and the juice squeezed out into a cistern beneath. It is passed through a sieve and again boiled, and the sediment again pressed and the whole filtered. When boiled to a certain consistency, it is placed in pans over a fire, and men stir it until dense enough for paste. It is placed in wooden moulds for cakes, or made into rolls or sticks, which, when dried, are packed in bay leaves for exportation. When the roots are required, women scrape off the bark, cut it in the desired length, and when dry it is packed in bags, great care being taken that they do not mould nor freeze, and they must be free from the least blemish.

In England now the greater part of the juice manufactured is from roots grown in Spain and Sicily, as the English ones are of smaller size. As the passage is so rapid now over the ocean, a package of roots, buds or suckers could be brought as fresh and easily, perhaps more so, than from one of our own Western States, and doubtless from the greater heat here they would improve in size. It would not be difficult to procure fresh wild roots and buds direct from Spain. There is direct intercourse with Seville, whence licorice is shipped to England by steamers or by sailing vessel direct to America. An ordinary Wardian case could be sent to Seville and would bring back roots and buds enough to start a licorice farm.

The average latitude where licorice



flourishes near the Mediterranean is from 36° to 41° N. latitude, in Mitcham, Surrey, 57° 30", and in Pontefract, 53°.

—*Sci. Am. Supplement.*

### American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Committee on Scientific Papers (Oscar Oldberg, chairman, 2421 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.) has issued the following address to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on Scientific Papers, in accordance with precedents, issues this circular to specially invite all members, workers, and friends of the association to attend the sessions of the Scientific Section at the next annual meeting to be held in St. Louis, Mo., September 16-21, inclusive, 1901.

Papers and reports to be read at the meeting under the rules of the association, and propositions to be submitted to the Scientific Section for its action, will be received with thanks by the committee, and given attention.

It is especially desired that members who have at previous meetings made valuable scientific contributions along lines of investigation in which they are still engaged, may continue their additions to knowledge through this association.

Since the organization of the Section on Practical Pharmacy, the scope of the Scientific Section has materially contracted, but it is hoped that both sections will be all the more successful by virtue of the change.

The committee does not regard it as necessary or advantageous to submit a list of specific questions or topics for investigation or discussion, believing that a general invitation, leaving the selection of particular subjects to the contributors, will comply with the requirements of the by-laws, and, at the same time, leave the choice as free as possible.

The "questions of scientific and practical interest," upon which contributions, investigations, papers, reports, and discussions are invited, include:

#### BOTANY.

1. Contributions to the medicinal flora of any locality.
2. Contributions to the knowledge of individual medicinal plants.

3. Notes on any new medicinal plant.
- PHARMACOGRAPHY AND PHARMACOLOGY.
4. The identification and examination of drugs, whole and powdered.
  5. What changes have taken place in the last fifty years in the varieties of the most important imported drugs met with in commerce.
  6. New sources of drugs.
  7. Notes on new drugs.

The Chemistry of Plant Drugs and Preparations.

8. Contributions to the knowledge of the chemistry of any new or old drug.

9. Improvements in methods of chemical examination of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations.

#### GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

10. Contributions to the knowledge of the constitution, properties, and behavior of chemical compounds, organic and inorganic.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

11. Notes on any individual process or products, pharmacopœial or unofficial, organic or inorganic.

#### ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

12. Improvements in any of the methods of volumetric analysis, and of gravimetric analysis.

13. New tests, and new facts concerning tests in use.

#### NOMENCLATURE.

14. Notes on the technical nomenclature of botany, pharmacy, and chemistry; apparent defects, and suggestions as to their remedy.

#### GENERAL.

15. Suggestions as to what improvements may be effected in the general scientific character of pharmacy and the pharmacopœia.

16. Any scientific, historical, or bibliographic contributions or notes of interest to pharmacists.

Attention is directed to the following:

Article iv., chapter ix., of the by-laws provides that any person preparing a paper for the association which will require more than ten minutes for its reading, must accompany the same with a synopsis which can be read within ten minutes' time. The paper and synopsis must both be furnished the committees of the particular section to which it refers previous to the first session.

Papers intended to be printed in advance of the meeting must be in the hands of the chairman not later than August 10, 1901.

### "Pharmacy in the Second Century."

By E. L. N. ST. CYR, Ph.C., M.P.S.

We are quite aware that the history of pharmacy of ancient times mingles with that of medicine; as it necessarily follows that those who attended to the sick applied their own remedies, and, therefore, knew the art or mystery of preparing these, though they were not prepared with any knowledge of scientific principles (chemistry at that time not existing as a science), it therefore follows that if they knew anything about dispensing it was quite by chance, or that they learnt it by traditions entirely empirical. We chiefly owe to Coelius Aurelianus the knowledge of certain formulæ of that time, indicating the composition of remedies used, which to-day, on hearing only of the names of the ingredients such as brain and bile of the camel, the excreta of the crocodile, etc., excite our laughter. It was only in the reign of Emperor Nero that a doctor, Andromaque, invented the "theriaque," a remedy composed of a great number of drugs, including the skin of the viper, and which had a universal reputation of curing all diseases. It is only at the beginning of the second century that we may really consider the birth of pharmacy, by the appearance of Galen, who was doctor to Marcus Aurelius and Septimus Severus. He is, therefore, to be considered the father of pharmacy. He has left a number of publications, the principal of which are "De Ptisana,—de Simplicum medicamentorum facultatibus, De Theriaca—de medicinis facilibus panabilibus. Galen, as every pharmacist is aware, has perpetuated his name with a section of pharmacy known as Galenic pharmacy, in distinction to chemical pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry. We see at this period Galen as leading in the practice of doctor and pharmacist, although a certain number of doctors claimed superiority amongst themselves as regards the preparation of remedies, though the majority of practitioners left their prescriptions to be dealt with by a class of persons called "Seplasaris"; the origin of this

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My representatives, Mr. R. A. Chapman and Mr. A. W. Challand, will call upon the trade during the season. New lists are now on the press and will be sent on application.

### MAKE A TEST!

Order a sample gallon of Strawberry, Pineapple, and Orange for comparison with any goods made in America. If you can find as good goods for the same price, or better goods at any price, I will send a receipt for your bill.

**J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist**

**151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street, TORONTO**

### Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

## Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.  
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

**SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,**

*Wallaceburg, Limited.*

### Anti - Monopoly

## If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
Combination Fountain Syringes  
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades)

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

### Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch ]

[ of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



# Abbey's...



# Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the  
**DRUG TRADE ONLY.**

# ...Salt

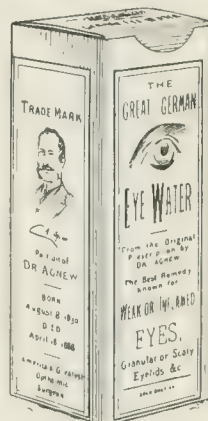
# Beeswax!

TRADE MARK **W.H.B.** REGISTERED No. 29,519.

Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B." and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1 lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-2 cakes, in 2 pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.**  
BOSTON, Mass.



An Invaluable Eye Remedy

The Original and ONLY

## Great German Eye Water

(From the formula of the late Dr. Agnew)

**A Harmless Preparation with Wonderful Curative Properties.**

Twenty five years on the market: sold by thousands of Druggists, Jewellers and Opticians throughout the United States and Canada with perfect satisfaction.

This preparation is **invaluable** for all persons whose business requires use of the eyes at close range several hours daily. It should be used after exposure to winds or dust, its antiseptic properties destroying the germs and preventing acute inflammation.

**SOLD ON ITS MERITS**

Its immediate effect in cases of chronic or acute Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis or Scaly Eyelids, Burning, Smarting or Itching of the Eyes, or Inflammation from **any** cause, is phenomenal. For the **Toilet** every one should use it. Two or three drops in the eyes in the morning not only give brilliancy and lustre to the eyes, but give clearness of vision and prevent disease.

This formula is **not** the product of any Optician or Eye Specialist, but is from **one of America's Greatest Ophthalmic Surgeons**. Beware of imitations that are inferior or injurious. Remember, Dr. Agnew's portrait is on every box.

Price, \$19.50 per gross  
1.63 per doz e

Duties paid on orders for  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross or more. Order from your jobber or direct from the proprietor. Canadian jobbing trade solicited.

**W. F. Cushman**

711 Boylston St.,  
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.





name is that the public square at Capone, where the drug sellers usually kept themselves, was called Seplasia. These seplasaris, far from honest in their dealings, used to deceive to the best of their abilities, the purchasers of their drugs, which, already not pure, were always sophisticated by them. They dwelt not far from Mont Capitoli; their quarter was known as Vicus thuramus or Vicus unguentarius. These drug sellers kept not only medical drugs, but those used by perfumers. Galen designated them by the names of copopoles. The doctors generally bought their drugs at the herbali, cutters of roots; the exterior of their shops was always decorated with garlands of leaves, just as we see to-day in France at the the herbalists; the ceilings of their shops were decorated with crocodiles and tortoises. At that time the names of "pharmacotribes, pharmacotrites, pharmacotritæ" were given to the grinders, the mixers of drugs. The pharmacotrites, when at the doors of their shops, were a true advertisement as to the contents of the interior; their figures, tattooed with all sorts of colors of the drugs with which they dealt, indicated the incrustation of the volatilised atoms in their squalid and sickly skin.

The Arabians generally consider the birth of pharmacy from Bagdad. Before the Caliph Almanzor the Arabians occupied themselves very little about science and arts; it was only after the establishment of the Academy of Bagdad that the taste for study was infused among the Saracens. It was in this town that the Arabians first opened their public pharmacy, the apprentices of which were first required to study botany, then chemistry; in the latter they made useful progress, for it is from their works in chemistry that impulse was given to pharmacy. By communications that were then established between the East and West, and by the Crusades, we see a great variety of their products introduced in Europe, some of which deserved appreciation, though others were found to be of no material use. It was the Arabians who first published a pharmacopœia, the editor of which was Sabour-Ebu-Sahel, in the year 850 A.D., and which might be looked upon as the starting point in compiling other pharmacopœias. The title of his work was "Krabadin."

Two centuries after, the impulse given to the pharmaceutical art by Sabour produced these results. The famous school of Salerne was opened; there came to study all young men who destined themselves to that profession; they were compelled to pass a certain time in study, after which they left, after taking the oath, to observe scrupulously all the laws and regulations recognised at that time.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

### Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, N.Y.

Nobody likes to feel himself the victim of a confidence game, and it always looks that way when the advertiser has told the truth, and nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth.

Frequently people need tonics, or they think they do, which means the same thing in the long run. Anything that is said to contain iron is supposed to be health-giving and strength-supplying. But, if the iron is in such a state in the tonic as to prove destructive to the teeth of the patient, then the advertiser would do well to assure the public that he is not in collusion with his neighbor, the dentist; that he knows of no way to extract teeth without pain, and he has not in his laboratory any panacea for this pain. So, in using his tonic that contains ruin for the teeth, he will provide and recommend the use of straws. Just a little foresight, that's all.

\* \* \*

Comparatively few people have a talent for fiction. These would better write novels than advertisements.

In the former, the bigger the store, the more improbabilities are made to dovetail with actualities, the higher will be the reputation of the writer, and the higher will be the prices he will command for his work.

In writing advertisements, one ought to stick to the school of realism.

\* \* \*

Many people are very skeptical about anything that is advertising. They have no faith in testimonials, whether they treat of patent medicines or portable threshers. They only wish somebody would pay them a small fortune for recommending a cure-all, or for saying: "Good morning, have you had your Quaker Oats?"

That advertising is not believed in, is not the fault of human nature. People like to believe pleasant things, They like to hear good news, something to their own advantage. But, they don't like to be fooled.

News of new things to eat, drink and wear ought to be good news to the readers of ads. News of nice places to go to ought to be good news.

This news ought to be told in a pleasant, intelligent, reasonable way. All the particulars ought to be told, with the prices for each item. There should be no beating about the bush. The whole story must be told some time, and it is much better to say that the reason why you are selling your goods below market price is because they are a season behind the times, or the mice have damaged them here and there, or that you are going to the Klondike, than that you are actuated by nothing at all.

One of the most troublesome questions with young children is the "why" that follows every statement you make. Some children never grow out of this habit, and after they read your announcements that your goods, or your medicines, or your summer resorts, or your steamboats, are better and cheaper than any others in the world, these curious people soliloquize, "I wonder why."

You'd better explain as you go along.

\* \* \*

In advertising, it is best to keep to plain business. If a man speaks the truth of his wares, he will find that that is as much of the Scriptures as is necessary. He will find that the plain facts will appeal with equal force to the customer who knows his Bible from one end to the other, and the one who doesn't know how much of it was written by Moses and how much by Shakespeare.

\* - \*

As soon as a man who is to write an ad. rids his mind of the idea that he must say something that has never been said before, he will have gained a point. As soon as he finds out that he need not be strikingly original, he will find his work half done. As soon as he finds that riddles, though very entertaining when they are the main business in hand, are out of place in an ad., he will cease to rack his brain for questions with unexpected answers.

The far way round is not the effec-



tive way to the attention and the pocket-books of the readers of advertisements. Rather leave the highway of literature and rhetoric, wit and bright sayings, puns and parodies. Take the "cross lots" path of truth and directness. Tell the story just as the straightforward, well trained salesman tells it over the counter. Be plainer, if possible. The salesman talks to but one, and if he trips in his speech or makes a slightly irrelevant statement, he has an immediate chance of righting himself. When the customer says, "Repeat that last remark and say it slowly," he has time to think and may modify his assertion.

In print, the statement is made to the thousands of readers of the newspapers, or the passersby of the billboard. If it be obscure, it will not be pondered over. If it be funny, the pun will be remembered, but maybe not the goods. If it be a garbled portion of the Scriptures, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred it will disgust where a plain statement of fact would have been considered to the profit of the advertiser.

\* \* \*

Advertising is not an art, though many artists are employed to emphasize the words of the man sending out the news of his business. Art is elaborate. It is a matter to dally over. It is an attempt to closely imitate nature.

Advertising is the business scout. The vanguard to find out the condition of outlying territory, and supply what is lacking in health, comfort, fashion or fad.

In this busy age, this age of condensation, the man who says the least and says it best, is the man who will win. It's a good thing to have an extensive vocabulary, but it is not good to use it all in one advertisement in one day.

#### A Drug Store Trust.

The newest recruit in the army of trusts is the drug store combination, organized at Chicago under the name of the Dearborn Chemical Company, with George S. Lord, of Lord, Owen & Co., as its president. This new syndicate intends, it is asserted ultimately to control all of the best-paying drug stores in the city, and already owns fifty of the downtown stores.

Romaine Pierson, of the *American Druggist*, says the trust sprang from opposition to the Retail Druggists' Association on account of that body's rule prohibiting wholesalers from selling to "cut rate" drug stores. Lord, Owen & Co. objected to this rule, and to defeat its purpose organized the syndicate. Mr. Pierson said that among the stores which the syndicate already controlled were the Auditorium Pharmacy, the two Buck & Raynor stores, George R. Baker's, at Clark and Randolph streets; Dyche & Co., at State and Randolph streets; the Lexington Pharmacy, the Twentieth Century Store, the People's Stores, the Colbert Chemical Company and the Von Herman's store, at Indiana avenue and 31st street.—*N. Y. Times*.

#### Animal Camphor.

The discovery has been recently announced that camphor, which has been known hitherto only as a vegetable product, or made synthetically by chemists, is produced also by a small animal slightly resembling a worm, though having a number of feet, and known as a diplopod, with the scientific name of polzonium rosalbium. The animal is found in Ontario County, New York, and, upon careful examination, it has been ascertained that the substance which gives the odor of camphor is a milky fluid, which is exuded from the dorsal pores. This fluid not only smells but tastes like camphor. The study of the camphor worm, which forms the subject of a paper in a recent issue of *Science*, presents many interesting chemical and biologic problems.—*Practical Druggist*.

#### Handling Oiled Silk.

By A. R. BURROW.

Nearly every druggist in handling oiled silk keeps it in the original tube or box in which he received it. This necessitates withdrawing therefrom and unrolling when a demand occurs—usually consuming time and requiring more space while measuring than is frequently convenient.

To overcome these objections the writer finds it expedient to use a Hartshorn shade roller (those with patent clamps are preferable to the old style requiring tacks), and to roll the silk with the accompanying paper

upon it, and to fasten the whole to the under side of a little shelf or any other convenient location.

Five yards can be easily accommodated on one roller, and when needed the oiled silk may be unrolled as readily as an ordinary window shade, re-rolling automatically when through cutting. The advantages of this arrangement are at once apparent, and need not be enlarged upon. The silk may be unrolled, exhibited, and measured without waste of time, and is always accessible, and if further protection is desired a semi-circular piece of tin may be placed over the top of roller.—*Merck's Report*.

#### Hypnotism.

It certainly is time that legislative action was taken to prevent the practice of this dangerous influence which has so permeated the country, and which must prove a source of great mischief and wrong doing. Evil disposed persons are sure to take advantage of it, and there is no telling where the wrong doing will end if steps are not taken with a view of preventing the use of the practice by any and every one who is so disposed. In Hungary, we are informed, the government has issued an ordinance forbidding hypnotism to be practiced without a special permit from the sanitary department, and a bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature which is intended to regulate the practice of hypnotism, mesmerism and similar phenomena. This bill provides that a license must be obtained from the Board of Regents of the University, and in order to obtain such license a good general education and an attendance of at least two years in a medical school are required. Any unauthorized practice is to be made a misdemeanor and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Some such legislation is certainly needed, and we trust that the matter will receive that attention which a matter of so serious import, especially to the young, merits.

CASCARINE LEPRINCE.—The name for a crystalline principle obtained from cascara sagrada. It possesses the aperient and cholagogue properties of cascara, with apparently no evil sequelæ.



**HIGHEST AWARDS**

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

**ORDER**

# JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS



Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

**CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE**

**GIVEN AWAY**

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name on Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N., ENG.

Wholesale Agents—

**EVANS & SONS (Limited)** MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

ALWAYS ASK FOR

## WHITEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS  
NOTHING

"JUST AS  
GOOD."

THE WORLD'S

STANDARD.



"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"NOOBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**Whittemore Brothers & Co.,** 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

# Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

**HIGHLY** recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

—SOLE PROPRIETORS—

## Evans & Sons, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,

23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada

and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS



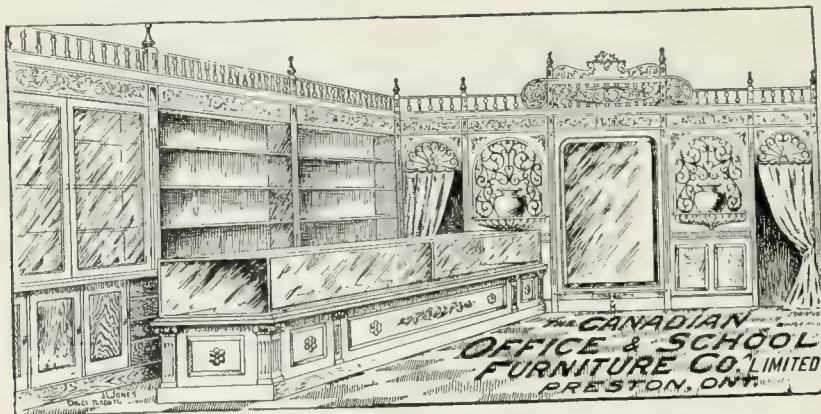
ASK FOR

# Labatt's

(LONDON)

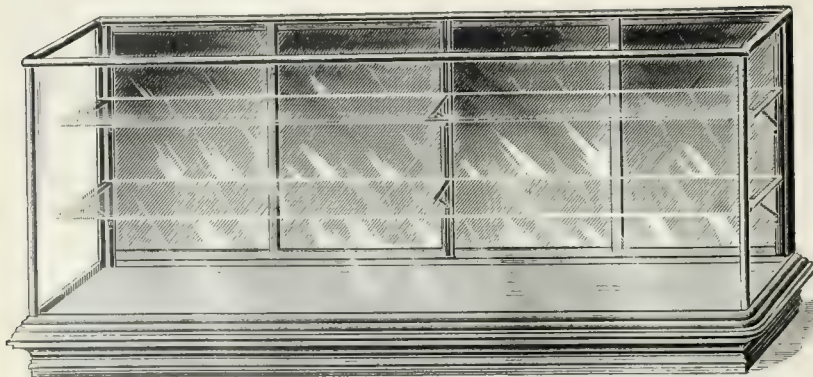
# Porter

Undoubtedly the best brewed on the continent. Proved to be so by analysis of four chemists, and by awards of the world's great Exhibitions, especially Chicago 1893, where it received ninety-six points out of a possible hundred, much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.



## Druggists' Show Cases AND STORE FITTINGS

..... A SPECIALTY



Write us for Catalogue and Prices

### London Show Case Works

3 Bathurst St.,

LONDON, Ont.

## Gray's

### CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

### DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash

### SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

### SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

### These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

## Areca Nut Tooth Soap

The finest preparation  
ever made for the TEETH.

WE have been selling this excellent soap to the wholesale trade of Toronto and Montreal for many years.

## It pays

to sell your customers a preparation for the teeth in which dentists claim nothing of an injurious nature can be put. It is put up in a neat metal case, one dozen in a box. Write for quotations.

### The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Manufacturing Chemists, Winnipeg



**Dr. Finnigan's Pigs.**

By E. F. L. JENNER, Digby, N.S.  
(All rights reserved.)

Mrs. Billy McLean was "a minister's widow," she weighed about a hundred and eighty pounds, her age was between forty and forty-five, and her hobby was "Christian Science." Some years before I knew her she suffered from a swelling on a fleshy part of her anatomy which she diagnosed as cancer, after taking about fifty dollars' worth of patent medicines and being treated by a "specialist," who charged her a hundred dollars for advice, she fell in with a Miss Wheezey, who undertook to cure her by suggestion. After six months of prayer and fasting (from patent medicines), the "cancer" which had been as large as a hazel nut began to grow smaller and finally vanished, leaving Mrs. Billy McLean a firm convert to Christian Science. Doctor Finnigan, who is a profane scoffer as well as a "papist," had the audacity to say that she never had cancer at all, and that the disappearance of the swelling was due to the process of reabsorption, and not to Miss Wheezey's prayers. This might or might not be the case, but when I made Mrs. Billy McLean's acquaintance she had firmly convinced herself of two things: (1) That she had been cured of malignant cancer by Christian Science; (2) that all doctors and druggists were emissaries of the devil, doing wrong for the mere pleasure of being wicked.

Doctor Finnigan was a popular medical practitioner with a "good sized map of Ireland on his face," as one of his patients had remarked. He was a widower without children, and he devoted all the spare time he had to his pigs. Finnigan's pigs were about as well known in the village as he was, not that they ever broke out of the sty and ravaged the gardens, as is the agreeable custom of swine; on the contrary, no right-minded pig would dream of leaving the palatial abode and luxurious diet provided for him by the Doctor. The postmaster who had a turn for figures estimated that Finnigan's pork cost him fifteen cents a pound, and popular report satated that the Doctor left home over night and stayed away half the next day, when it became necessary to invoke the butcher's assistance.

The pigsty stood about seventy yards to the rear of the doctor's house, it

was a 15x20 building with a loft over it, reached by a ladder from the outside; and as it was an article of religion with the doctor that pigs thrive better if they are clean, than if they are dirty, it was as clean as white-wash, chloride of lime, and clean straw could make it. Old man Ibbertson who lived next door to the doctor for ten years used to go over twice a week, regularly, "to see how the pigs were coming on," and I never heard any complaints from him, and he was not the kind of man who would put up with any inconvenience in the way of smells.

Mr. Ibbertson's wife died a few years ago, and the old gentleman went to live with his married daughter. He advertised his house "to let." Mrs. Billy McLean saw the advertisement, inspected the house, rented it, and moved in with her two sons. It had seemed good to her, and her late husband to call these young gentlemen Moses and Aaron. The postmaster was unkind enough to say that Pilate and Judas Iscariot would have been more appropriate names, but that was when he blamed the brothers for putting the garter-snakes into the letter box. Dr. Finnigan also disliked the boys; he induced the chief of police to confiscate a powerful catapult with which Moses had broken his hot-bed lights, and threatened to horsewhip Aaron if he caught him ringing the night bell at unseemly hours without just cause, therefore there was war between Mrs. Billy McLean and Doctor Finnigan. As an auxiliary and coadjutor of Doctor Finnigan's I inherited a share of the widow's ill-will. She bought her spices, fly paper, eau de cologne and plate powder from me, because she considered that I sold a better article than the grocers did, but she gave me plainly to understand that she did so under protest, and that she considered me an unprincipled character, "nearly as bad as a doctor or a bartender." Moses and Aaron differed from her on this point, however. They borrowed a boat of mine "without asking leave" on one occasion, and when a constable who happened to be a friend of mine recognized it, and took both boat and boys into custody, I was jackass enough—to use the postmaster's words—to let them off with a lecture. I might as well have lectured Finnigan's pigs, with the hope of changing their morals, but I can truthfully say that

from that day the McLean boys let my property alone. I gave the constable a dollar for his trouble, and paid a man a dollar to re-paint the boat, and the matter ended as far as I was concerned. It seems, however, that the boys had some traces of a rudimentary conscience in their composition, for they turned up a fortnight or so afterwards, and enquired if I wanted any bottles washed, and intimated that they would be willing to pay for the damage they had done if I would allow them to make restitution in bottle washing. Now, it happened that the young gentleman who attended to the bottle-washing department had resigned. I *did* want bottles washed, and I hadn't time to do it myself, so I turned the brothers loose on a crate of four-ounce squares which I use for furniture polish, with the fervent hope that they would refrain from smashing more than was absolutely necessary. To my astonishment they went to work properly, they washed that crate and three or four more, and they had a smaller percentage of breakages than I ever knew a boy or boys to have before. Their mother didn't know what they were doing in their spare time and on Saturdays, or else she would have put a stop to it at once; the policeman ceased to keep his eye on them as they went to and fro on their way to school, and Mr. Fasset, our "plumber, painter and glazier," to quote his bill-heads, asked Dr. Finnigan if anything was the matter with Mrs. McLean's boys, as he hadn't mended a broken window for a fortnight. After many days my stock of dirty bottles was washed up, and I came to the conclusion that Moses and Aaron had expiated their offence, and had a balance to their credit. I informed them of the fact, and Aaron, after some hesitation, told me that he and his brother wished to do a little practical chemistry, and would I let them have the amount of their balance in chemicals, and would I lend them some books? I knew that Mrs. Billy McLean regarded chemistry as an evil art, akin to medicine and surgery, but I also knew that the boys could get re-agents elsewhere if they didn't get them from me, and, in the hope that they wouldn't make trouble at home, I gave them some test tubes and a few simple re-agents, with an elementary treatise on chemistry, and a book en-



titled "Two Hundred Harmless Experiments for Beginners." I also gave them a dollar each in cash, and they went on their way rejoicing. About a week after my settlement with "McLean Brothers," as I called them, Mrs. Billy paid me a visit. "I understand that you are inspector for what is called the board of health," she said, "and I must request you to see Doctor Finnigan and ask him to get that pigsty of his cleaned out; it has been quite offensive for the last two or three days, especially in the afternoon, and while I do not admit the existence of what you are pleased to call disease, the odor is most distressing to a person of refined taste." I promised to attend to the matter, and when the doctor came in to write a prescription I asked him when he was going to kill his pigs. "Next Wednesday," he replied. "Come up and have a look at them this evening. They are a lovely pair, and I feel quite sorry to part with them." I accepted his invitation, as it would give me a chance to inspect the pigsty, and see if it had by any accident become offensive. The evening was damp and calm; we inspected the pigs by lantern light; they and their abode were as clean as they could possibly be. The air was thick with smoke, however, and there was an odor of gunpowder all round the doctor's house. "It's those devils next door," said he, "they have been letting off some infernal homemade fireworks and I shouldn't be surprised if they burnt my house down at any time; I shall have to speak to Hawkins about it to-morrow; upon my word if we had two more boys like them we should have to get an extra policeman." On Wednesday evening I received a note from Mrs. Billy McLean; it ran as follows: "Dear Sir,—I must request you to take *immediate steps* to remedy the nuisance caused by Dr. Finnigan's pigs. I was awakened at daylight this morning by the noise and uproar they made, and this afternoon the smell is worse than I ever remember it to have been before. Yours, etc." Moses delivered this note to me, and I sent a polite answer that the pigs were among the departed, and that Dr. Finnigan's sty would most likely be empty until next March or April. Moses purchased an ounce of quick-

silver from me and departed with his answer.

The next Saturday was a wet day. I had very little to do, and Dr. Finnigan had gone off to a confinement case ten miles out of town, expecting to be away until late in the evening. He had taken a horse from the livery stable, instead of his own. He got home five or six hours before he expected to, left his horse at the livery stable and came into my store to write a prescription. While he was there, Mrs. Billy McLean entered the place with a face as black as thunder. "I wish to call your attention to Dr. Finnigan's pigs for the third and last time," said she, "The smell from that pigsty becomes worse every day, it is no use for Dr. Finnigan to say there are no pigs there for I heard them rooting at the boards not ten minutes ago. My firm belief is that he keeps those creatures there in the hope that some of his neighbors will imagine they have a fever, in consequence of the smell. If there was such a thing as smallpox that place would infect the whole town. I am almost driven to think that there is a conspiracy between you and Doctor Finnigan, or else you would have attended to this matter before." "Excuse me, madam," said the doctor (walking out of the dispensing department), "I assure you that there are no pigs on my premises, nor have there been since last Wednesday. If you care to walk up with me I will let you inspect the sty, and if you can find a live pig, I will give fifty dollars to the nearest industrial school, provided that your boys haven't seen fit to shut somebody else's pigs in there since nine this morning." Mrs. Billy was so confident that she was right, that she took the doctor at his word, and the unwonted sight might have been witnessed of an Apostle of Christian Science walking up Main street between a doctor and a druggist. It was not a cheerful sort of a day. There had been a big snowstorm on Thursday night, and the drifts lay four or five feet deep in places, there was no wind, and a disagreeable drizzle, half rain, half mist, had spoilt the sleighing, without making good walking or wheeling. Just before we reached the doctor's house we met the Chief of Police. "Beg pardon, sir," said he addressing me, "but were you going

up to see what was the matter with them drains. Old Mr. Crawford says that them whelps of Mrs. McLean's must have managed to stop up the main sewer pipe in some way; the smell comes on by fits and starts, and he thought that may be they had some way of turning it off and on, to suit themselves. They say that the better a minister is, the worse his boys are, and if that's true, McLean must have been the best man on earth." I told the man about Mrs. McLean's complaint, and invited him to accompany me, and we walked up to the doctor's gate, where the lady stood with a handkerchief pressed to her nose. There certainly was a smell, and a bad one, but it bore no resemblance to the odor of a pigsty. We entered the garden and walked down to the building, the doors were open, the pens were free from slush, with no sign of a cloven hoof printed in it, and the interior was bare, swept, garnished with whitewash, and as the policeman said, "cleaner than a good many houses in town." "Now, Mrs. McLean," said the doctor, "perhaps you are convinced that my pigs are not responsible for this state of things. It seems that the smell only comes on when I'm away from home, and I can't imagine what causes it." Before any of us could hazard an opinion a hissing sound, like the escape of pent-up steam, became audible from the upper story of the building, followed by a terrific crash and a chorus of shrieks. Then the little door in the loft flew open and Moses McLean took a header into a snow-bank, followed by his brother Aaron. The doctor's colored stable-boy, Samuel, came next, with a flying leap, which landed him over the knees in a recently made compost pile, where he stood howling, and rubbing his head from which half the wool had been singed. Mrs. McLean and the doctor rushed to the rescue of the boys. The policeman got a ladder and entered the loft to ascertain if the pigsty was on fire or not, and I put a board in position and dragged the darkey out of the compost heap by the scruff of the neck. The boys were fished out of the drift, and proved to be minus their eyebrows and most of their hair. Moses had a bad burn on his face, Aaron had scorched one of his hands, the nigger was more frightened than hurt, and the building was not on fire. Every pane



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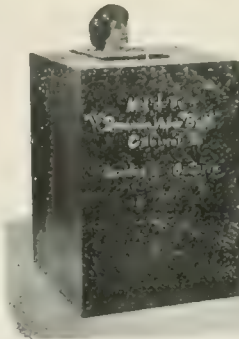


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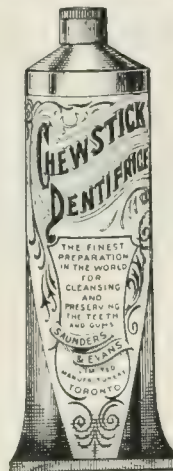


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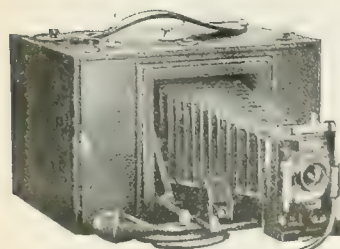
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of glass was broken, however, and a hole had been blown in the roof. After we had dressed the boys' burns with carron oil and absorbent cotton, and the policeman had relieved his feelings by "licking" Samuel, we proceeded to investigate the loft, when we found some damaged chemicals, an iron mortar "borrowed" from Mrs. McLean's kitchen, a few cigars, a horse pistol, and the ruins of a home made sulphur-etched hydrogen apparatus. It transpired that the McLean brothers had selected the loft as their laboratory and taken Samuel into partnership. Their natural modesty had led them to conduct their researches in the doctor's absence. On this particular day they had been investigating the properties of the group of fulminates (other than nitro compounds). Samuel vanished from the scene, Moses recovered from his burns in a day or two, but Aaron developed a very severe case of erysipelas. Mrs. McLean having admitted that the burns were genuine, and not imaginary ones, Doctor Finnigan undertook to treat the boys. He had a tough job with Aaron, but the boy pulled through in the end.

Dr. Finnigan *didn't* marry Mrs. McLean. I don't think that any amount of money would have induced him to become the step-father of two such boys as Moses and Aaron. He managed to cure her of her mania for Christian Science, however, and the best proof of that is the fact that Moses graduated from McGill and Aaron took honors at the O.C.P. They are two highly respectable young men, and run a most flourishing business under the firm name of McLean Bros.

Dr. Finnigan has retired from practice. He has "two of the finest Berkshire pigs in the county," they annoy nobody, and when I called on Mrs. McLean last summer and asked her where the boys were, she replied: Oh, I guess they stepped over next door. I heard Aaron say he was going in to have a look at Doctor Finnigan's pigs.

The Dominion Trading Stamp Company will take legal proceedings to set aside the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature giving municipalities, after Jan. 1, 1902, the power to pass by-laws prohibiting the use of trading stamps. The company have a Dominion charter, and claim that the Ontario Government has no jurisdiction in the matter.

## Formulary

### WATER-MISCIBLE COCA EXTRACT

The following has been recommended in an English exchange:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Coca leaves.....   | 10 ozs. |
| Proof spirit.....  | enough. |
| Water.....         | enough. |
| Tartaric acid..... | 2 drs.  |

Dissolve the tartaric acid in 5 ounces of water and add 10 ounces of proof spirit. Moisten the leaves with some of the mixture, let stand for four hours and then pack lightly in a percolator. Continue the percolation with spirit and water in the proportion of 2 parts of proof spirit to 1 of water. Collect the first 16 ounces of the percolate and set aside; continue the percolation until the leaves are exhausted. Evaporate the second percolate to 4 ounces. Mix with the reserved 16 ounces and filter.

### FLIXIR OF COCA.

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
|                     | Parts. |
| Coca leaves.....    | 60     |
| Alcohol of 60%..... | 120    |

Mix and macerate for 12 hours, at the end of which time add 500 parts of white Malaga wine, let macerate for 8 days, decant, press off, and add simple syrup, 350 parts. Now wash the pressed coca leaves with sufficient water to make with the other liquid 1,000 parts. Set the mixture to one side for several days, to clarify, then filter and bottle the filtrate.

### ELIXIR OF PEPSIN.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
|                      | Parts. |
| Pepsin.....          | 10     |
| Distilled water..... | 100    |

Dissolve and add the solution to

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
|                        | Parts. |
| White Malaga wine..... | 400    |
| Simple syrup.....      | 400    |
| Alcohol 80%.....       | 90     |

Mix. Let stand for 3 days and filter.  
—*Nat. Druggist.*

### ELIXIR OF CASCARA.

|                                          |        |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                          | Parts. |
| Cascara bark, cut small.....             | 6      |
| Alcohol, 60%.....                        | 12     |
| Madeira wine.....                        | 50     |
| Simple syrup.....                        | 25     |
| Distilled water, sufficient to make..... | 100    |

Proceed in the usual manner in the preparation of tinctures.—*Bull. de Phar.*

### MEAT AND MALT WINE.

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Extract beef..... | 4 ozs. |
| Extract malt..... | 8 ozs. |
| Port wine.....    | 1 gal. |

Rub down the extracts with a pint of the wine, and add to the rest. Shake, set aside for fourteen days, decant and filter the sediment.

### TONIC COMPOUND KOLA SYRUP.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Iron and quinine citrate.... | 2.5 g.   |
| Strychnine nitrate.....      | 0.075 g. |
| Fld. ext. kola.....          | 25 g.    |
| Sodium glycerophosphate...   | 25 g.    |
| Syrup orange.....            | 200 g.   |

This, according to Jul. Flesch (*Oet. Apoth. Zeit.*) constitutes an excellent tonic in functional disorders of the nervous system. The dose is a teaspoonful after (never before) meals, three times daily.

### CREOSOTAL EMULSION.

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
|                          | Parts. |
| Acacia, powdered.....    | 20     |
| Oil of sweet almond..... | 40     |
| Creosotal.....           | 20     |
| Distilled water.....     | 45     |

### LIQUOR FERRI CUM CACAO.

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                  | Parts.                |
| Cocoa, powdered.....             | 20                    |
| Alcohol.....                     | 240                   |
| Syrup of chloride of iron (6.6%) | 33                    |
| Syrup.....                       | 240                   |
| Tincture of orange peel.....     | 3                     |
| Aromatic tincture.....           | 1.5                   |
| Tincture of vanilla.....         | 1.5                   |
| Acetic ether.....                | a sufficient quantity |
| Water.....                       | a sufficient quantity |

Digest the cocoa and 240 parts of water and the alcohol for three days, shaking frequently, filter, and to the filtrate add the remaining ingredients with sufficient water to bring the weight of the whole up to 100 gms.—*Hamburg Formulary.*

### COMBINED CYCLE OIL

Acetylene has not yet quite made cycle oils obsolete, and anyhow wheelers must have something as a lubricant.

This oil is quite satisfactory and fairly cheap, and it is good for bearings or lamp:

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Refined cotton oil..... | 9 gal.  |
| Mineral colza oil.....  | 8½ gal. |
| Sperm oil.....          | 5 gal.  |
| Naphthalene.....        | 2 lb.   |

Method.—Mix the oils, add the powdered naphthalene, and strain when dissolved.

### CYCLE CHAIN GREASE.

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
|                          | Parts. |
| Australian tallow.....   | 4      |
| Spanish graphite.....    | 1½     |
| White sugar of lead..... | 1      |

Method.—Run down the tallow at a



gentle heat, then stir in the others finely powdered. Then run into the tins—*O.C. & D.*

#### CYCLISTS' EMBROCATION.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Ol. tereb.....         | 4 ozs. |
| Ac. acet. glac.....    | 1 oz.  |
| Ol. camph. essent..... | 5 ozs. |

Mix. A little to be well rubbed into the muscles for five minutes after each spell of training.—*Chem. and Drug.*

#### POLISH FOR SILVER.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cream of tartar.....              | 2 ozs. |
| Prepared chalk.....               | 2 ozs. |
| Alum.....                         | 1 oz.  |
| Water sufficient to make a paste. |        |

Apply with a bit of soft cloth or rag and rub off with chamois.—*Mon. Phar.*

#### APERIENT BITTER WATER.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Magnesium sulphate.....       | 16 ozs. |
| Sodium sulphate.....          | 16 ozs. |
| Sodium chloride.....          | 2 ozs.  |
| Sodium bicarbonate.....       | ½ oz.   |
| Water sufficient to make..... | 16 pts. |

Dissolve the salts in the water and filter through paper. Directions : Tablespoonful in wineglass of water as a dose. Put up in quart bottles to retail at fifteen cents per bottle ; a good substitute for the more expensive imported mineral waters of this character, and which yield to the dealer so meager a profit.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

#### WHITE VETERINARY LINIMENT.

##### Take of

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Soft soap.....         | 8 ozs.  |
| Water.....             | 8 ozs.  |
| Camphor.....           | 1 oz.   |
| Olive oil.....         | 8 ozs.  |
| Liq. potassæ.....      | 8 ozs.  |
| Oil of turpentine..... | 64 ozs. |

Dissolve the camphor in the olive oil, rub the soap smooth with the water, and then gradually add the oil and camphor, then the liquid potassæ, constantly stirring, then slowly add the turpentine, rubbing smooth after each addition until a perfect emulsion is obtained.—*B & C. Druggist.*

**KÆMPFERIA OIL.**—This oil has been the subject of an exhaustive research by Van Romburg, who has isolated from it a crystalline body melting at 50°, and which has the formula  $C_{12}H_{14}O_5$ , and which on saponification yields ethyl alcohol and methoxycinnamic acid. The only other constituents which could be identified were a small quantity of terpene boiling at about 165°, and a deep blue oil which is in all probability a esquiterpene.—*Apoth. Zeit.*

#### Books

"King's American Dispensatory." New edition. Entirely rewritten and enlarged, by Harvey W. Felter, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O ; Co editor Locke's *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* ; Ex-President of Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association ; etc., etc, and John Uri Lloyd, Ph.M., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.; formerly Professor of Pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy ; ex President of the American Pharmaceutical Association ; author of the "Chemistry of Medicines ; Drugs and Medicines of North America ; Etidorhpa ; etc., etc. Two volume edition, royal octavo, containing together 2,284 pages, including complete indices. Cloth, \$4.50 per volume, post-paid. Sheep, \$5.00 per volume, post paid. The Ohio Valley Company, publishers. Cincinnati, O.

For many years the "American Dispensatory" has been an especial favorite with the writer.

The exhaustive manner in which the subjects were treated and the valuable information concerning drugs mainly of vegetable origin, was such as could not in many cases be obtained elsewhere and the data which the work furnished was of incalculable service to anyone whose desire was to obtain or perfect their knowledge.

The present edition, which has been entirely revised and re-written, is most complete, and although written for the Eclectic school, it embraces medicine generally, and is adapted for the use of all students in medicine and pharmacy. The names of the new editors who have so faithfully done their work is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy and the comprehensiveness of the work.

Professors Felter and Lloyd have rendered a signal service in the giving to pharmacy a work so thoroughly adapted to instruction in all that is essential in the medicinal products of the vegetable kingdom.

**HEIKO.**—Trade name for a new composite synthetic oil, used in perfumery, and consisting of a mixture of Jasmon and Indol. It is an exact reproduction of the odor of the freshly opened jasmine bloom.

#### Photographic Trade Association

An association with the title given above has been organized in London, Eng, with the following as its avowed objects :

(a) The discussion of matters of interest to the trade with a view to decision, and, if necessary, concerted action.

(b) To watch over such legislation as may affect the trade, and, when necessary, to take action.

(c) To form a means of inter-communication and negotiation in trade disputes of any kind whatsoever.

(d) To watch the photographic trade of the world, and, whenever possible, suggest means for successful competition with other countries

(e) To do all such other things as may appear to be of benefit to the trade.—*Brit. Col. Druggist.*

One of the principal matters which came up for discussion was the course pursued by the Kodak Company, in restricting those dealers who handle their goods from dealing in any other make of rollable films or film apparatus. One member suggested that the association should order, say, 1,000 cameras, facsimiles of Kodaks, from some independent maker, and push their sale. A resolution was passed asking the members to ignore the conditions imposed by Kodak, Limited, and await developments, and the association also pledged itself to defend any action which might be brought against any individual dealer. Somewhat over \$2,000 was subscribed at the meeting as a guarantee fund.

#### The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, was held at their offices, Lombard street, Toronto, on April 30. J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., was elected president, and R. B. J. Stanbury, Toronto, manager and secretary. The following were added to the directorate : Messrs. J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville ; R. B. J. Stanbury, Toronto ; E. A. Gregory, Lindsay. The company have leased the commodious warehouse at 82 Church street, and will occupy it as soon as suitable alterations have been completed.



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| \$0.60        | 1.10  | 2.00   |

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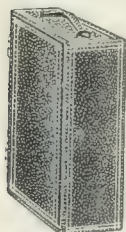
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| \$0.75        | 2.75  | 5.25  | 10.00  |

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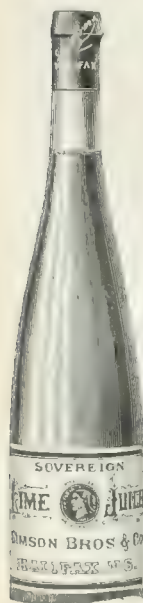
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# Photographic Notes

## A Few Dont's for Photographers.

WILL M. RICKERT.

Don't use every brand of dry plate that is on the market, settle on one that you consider a good plate, and study that one alone as to exposure and developer, and get its working down to perfection, and after getting accustomed to it you will find that you will get better results than if you had used first one kind and then another, simply because a friend gets such negatives with a certain make, while still another will seem to have such good success with a still different brand. Any of the standard plates on the market may be said to be capable of excellent results. Stick to one long enough to understand it before you change.

Don't take a negative out of the developer too soon, there is a great benefit to be derived if the above be carried out. An over-developed negative can easily be corrected, but one that is under-developed is not so easy to correct. Amateurs are generally in such a hurry to see the results that they hurry development, then after it is too late they wish they had taken more time.

The even negative must have time, at least four or five minutes should be necessary. Quick development generally means a forcing up of the higher lights before the parts of the negative, which are less exposed, are acted upon.

The grading of a good negative is only possible by carefully and slowly coaxing out the detail and making all parts of the image come up fairly to gether.

Don't buy impure chemicals to make your photographic solutions from. The purest you can get (C.P.) you will always find the cheapest in the end. Never use the carbonate of soda (sal soda) that is sold by grocers for a few cents a pound; get a pure article that you can rely on. Sulphite of soda especially should be as pure as is pos-

sible to get it, particularly if it is to be used for developing papers.

Don't try every new developer as fast as it is advertised. When you have a good one or one that gives good results with the brand of plates that you use, don't allow yourself to be talked into something you know nothing about.

Don't be sparing in the quantity of developer. Use plenty to cover the negative without having to resort to violent agitation to do it. Streaks and uneven development will be the result if too little be used. Use fresh developer as often as you can, it is cheaper than spoiling a negative once in a while by using old and colored developer.



Half-tone Engraving by  
Moore & Alexander, Toronto.

AN OUTING

Don't give distant landscapes or hazy mountain scenes too long an exposure, remember such scenes require a shorter exposure than near by objects.

Don't pull out the sides of your plate-holder without shading with the focusing cloth, especially if the sun is shining on the camera

Everything seems to be sacrificed in the new plate holders for lightness, and if care is not taken the plates are often fogged at the expense of disregarding the above suggestion.

Don't carry your camera strapped to the frame of your bicycle. The constant jarring will in time disarrange the shutter. Carry the camera strapped to your back if possible.

Don't expect clean negatives if you use dirty developer or fixing bath.

Keep your solutions clear, filtering them as often as necessary.

Don't attempt to take moving objects at too short a range. Take them far enough away to get a good exposure, and then enlarge by one of the simple methods that can be carried out by any amateur.

Don't throw away your spoiled negatives. Very pretty passepartouts can be made out of them by mounting cut-outs from your prettiest negatives on cardboard, straw paper tailor's stiffening or crepon tissue, and then binding on the glass with a gummed binding which comes especially for that purpose.

Don't think it necessary to press prints or put them in a glycerine and water bath to keep them from curling after they are dry. You can simply draw a paper cutter over the back after they are dry, laying the print on carpet or something soft. This applies particularly to developing papers. This straightens them out instantly and permanently.

Don't take a flash-light portrait unless you have the room well lighted so that the strain of the flash is not so great on the eyes of the sitters, and not so liable to give them a staring look, but to make them look more natural. The lights, though, should not come within range of the lens.

In the case of a brilliantly-lighted room, the shutter should be opened and closed as near before and after taking as possible. If more than one flash, be sure and have the smoke out of the room or use another room as the smoke left in the room will fog the next picture. Always have a window open in a room when taking a flash light, as this helps the escape of the smoke. — *The Camera*.

## Photographic Paragraphs

From *Photography*, London.

Prints can be washed in plate washing tanks by taking a thin piece of wood, cutting it to size, and then pinning the print on to it at each corner with a drawing pin. Put the wood in



the rack, and wash it as if it were a plate.

**CLOUD NEGATIVES**—In making cloud negatives be careful to include the horizon in the negative, and thus avoid losing the perspective of the sky. Never point the camera at the zenith for a cloud negative.

To obtain a good print from a cracked negative (the glass only), place a piece of glass in the printing frame first, and on the outside of the frame gum a piece of thin tissue paper; then print in the sun, turning the frame around occasionally.

Films may be removed from all celluloid supports by immersion in a solvent of celluloid, previously coating the gelatine side with a more or less thick layer of clear gelatine solution to give to the film when the celluloid has dissolved away the stability which it would otherwise lack.

For local intensification mix two drops of glycerine with three drops of the mercuric chloride solution, on a clean bit of glass. Paint the part to be intensified with a fine camel-hair brush until it is bleached, wash the negative thoroughly, and immerse it in ammonia solution until blackened. A slight washing is sufficient after the ammonia.

To take snap shots in crowded streets, hold the camera over the head upside down, and composing the picture on the view-finder, make the exposure in this position. Care must be taken to hold the camera still and level. This method will prevent the introduction of large heads or other objects near at hand, which so often intrude themselves into the scene when taking views in crowded thoroughfares.

From *The Camera and Dark Room*.

Negatives exposed to white light before the bromide of silver is thoroughly dissolved in the fixing solution will be foggy, and the printing quality will be injured.

A solution of bromide of potassium (one ounce of bromide to ten ounces of water) should be in every developing room. When plates are a little over-exposed, a few drops of this solution added to the developer will restrain its action, and may thus produce a good negative from what would otherwise be a worthless plate.

TO CLEAN NEGATIVES STAINED BY

**SILVER**—Take a plug of cotton-wool and well wet it with a weak solution of cyanide of potassium, rub gently all over the negative, using a little more force on the stained parts. Well wash. Dry on blotting paper. If necessary to revarnish, flood the plate once or twice with methylated spirit. Let dry, and then varnish in the ordinary way.

**WATER-TIGHT PREPARATION FOR WOODEN DISHES.**—Common brown resin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; beeswax, 2 ounces. Melt together in tin pan (preserved meat tin will do); when quite fluid, run solution rapidly all over where required. Wood must be perfectly dry and warm.

From *The Practical and Junior Photographer*.

Amyl acetate has been recommended for addition to lantern oil in order to obtain a more brilliant flame. One part of acetate may be added to four parts of oil. As the smell of amyl acetate is very pleasant, its use may be advocated also in order to overcome the unpleasant odor of paraffin.

**PINHOLES IN NEGATIVES.**—To fill up pinholes in negatives the following method is strongly advocated by a contributor to *Photography*. Fill up the holes and rub the transparent spots with retouching medium, when it will be found that by using a suitable pencil and carefully dotting, it is quite a simple matter to match the densities, the result defying detection. A magnifying glass will be found useful for this operation.

**ROLLER FILMS: A HINT FOR DEVELOPMENT.**—To develop roller films, place them upon a waste negative glass, fastening down at each end with a rubber band, which, of course, must be kept clear of the image. The bands need not be removed until the film has been fixed and dried.

To gild or silver wood, first coat the wood with size made of a clear solution of gelatine. Whilst this is moist on the wood apply to it gold or silver leaf. Bronze powder mixed with copal varnish may also be used.

If the shutters of dark slides work stiffly, rub some powdered black lead along the edges.

Rubber stoppers are advocated in preference to those of glass.

Wavy marks on a negative are usually due to dirty dishes.

## Formulae.

To obtain enlargements upon linen in the ordinary photographic tone, the following process is very suitable. The linen is washed well in hot water, all folds are pressed out without the flat-iron coming in direct contact with the linen, and is then put into the following bath:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Bromide of potassium ..... | 3 grms.  |
| Iodide of potassium .....  | 1 gm.    |
| Bromide of cadmium .....   | 1 "      |
| Water .....                | 240 c.c. |

After five minutes the linen is taken out and dried. To sensitize it, put it into the following bath:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Nitrate of silver ..... | 4 grms.  |
| Citric acid .....       | 1 gm.    |
| Water .....             | 140 c.c. |

Leave it in this solution for five minutes and then dry in the dark. Expose until a faint outline of the picture is visible, whereupon the following developer is applied:

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Pyro .....        | 5 grms.  |
| Citric acid ..... | 22 "     |
| Water .....       | 220 c.c. |

The temperature of the developer should be 30 degrees C. The developed picture is well washed and toned in the following gold bath:

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Ammonium sulphocyanide ..... | 25 grms. |
| Chloride of gold .....       | 1 gm.    |
| Water .....                  | 1 litre, |

The fixing is done in a fixing soda solution in 15 minutes' time.—*Australian Photographer*.



Walkden's blue black ink powder is offered to the trade by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

This article comes in small tin boxes as per cut shown above, containing sufficient of the ink powder to make half a pint of fine writing ink.

The package will retail at 25 cents, showing a liberal profit.

**GLYCOSINE.**—A synonym for saccharine.

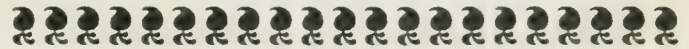
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Lombard St., Toronto

# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

*Example.* — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc

R E.V.  $\frac{30}{30}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{30}{30}$   
L E.V.  $\frac{30}{30}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{30}{30}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

## Astigmatism.

Few opticians have the same confidence in correcting a case of ast. that they have in correcting a case of hypermetropia or myopia, and yet if a few fundamental facts pertaining to ast. were kept in view the difficulties presented would soon be seen to be only apparent and not real.

What are these fundamental principles? Let us see. (1) In any case presenting themselves for spectacles, ast. is discovered by a difference in the distinctness (blackness) of the lines on the clock astigmatic chart. (2) The next step is to ascertain the principle meridians of the eye, *i.e.*, the meridian of greatest and meridian of least curve.

The principal meridians of the eye always correspond in their situation in the eye to the position of the blackest and greyest lines of the clock face chart. The blackest and greyest lines of the clock face are invariably at right angles to each other and the

principal meridians of an astigmatic eye are invariably at right angles to each other.

If in any case one set of lines of the clock face stand out much clearer than any of the others (the others in fact all being more or less blurred), we can from the position of the blackest lines of the clock face, safely conclude where the greyest lines are located without troubling our patient to name the greyest. It is sufficient for our purposes as opticians that our patron points out to us where the plainest lines are, for then we at once know where the dimmest ones are, *viz.*—at right angles to the plainest lines. If the blackest lines of the clock face could be carried and be cemented on the corner of the eye in the same position as they occupied on the clock face, then these lines cemented in their new location would map out one of the principal meridians of the eye and we would at once know where the other principal meridian of the eye was, *viz.*, at right angles to the other. The position where the blackest lines of the clock face would occupy on the cornea can approximately be determined at once by a little mental effort or calculation by the veriest novice. Supposing for instance that our patron says the lines from III. to IX. are the plainest we at once know where one of the principal meridians of the eye is, *viz.*, in the horizontal meridian, and also where the other principal meridian of the eye is, *viz.*, at right angles to the other, *i.e.*, in the vertical meridian. (3) Always remember that to see any given set of lines of the clock face, it is the meridian of the eye at right angles to the given lines of the clock face that does the work; hence when our patron says he sees the III. to IX. lines of the clock face chart plainly we know that the vertical meridian of the eye must be emmetropic or hypermetropic. It could not have been myopic, or he would not have seen the mentioned lines of the clock face plainly at all.

Now we ascertain whether the vertical meridian is emmetropic or hypermetropic by using a weak convex glass in front of the eye while our patron rivets his attention upon the lines

mentioned. If the weak convex glass (say +.50) blurs the given lines, we conclude the vertical meridian of the eye is emmetropic, but if the weak convex glass does not blur the lines, we keep putting up in front of the eye stronger and stronger convex glasses until we get the strongest that does not blur the lines, and we conclude that the vertical meridian of the eye is hypermetropic to the extent of the strength of the convex glass that did not blur the lines of the clock face. We now know the refraction of the vertical meridian of the eye. Our next step is to proceed in the same manner and ascertain the refraction of the horizontal meridian of the eye by riveting the attention of our patron on the vertical lines of the clock face, *viz.*, those from XII. to VI. If the principal meridians are not vertical and horizontal it makes no difference to us as we proceed as above, using the blackest and greyest lines of the clock face wherever they may be for our test. Having determined the refraction of the principal meridians we make a note thereof in the form of a cross which must correspond to the position of the principal meridians as found, thus +, or perhaps thus x, or any other possible position.

Suppose our cross stood thus +<sup>E</sup>  
Hy. 2.00 D., *i.e.*, emmetropic in the vertical and hypermetropic, 2.00 D. in the horizontal meridians. A simple reduction would show us that our patron needed +2.00 Cyl. ox 90 (vertical).

Take another example, +<sup>Hy. 2.00</sup>  
Hy. 3.00 D., the necessary glass would be +2.00 spt.  $\subset$  +1.00 Cyl. ox 90. Is it not simple. No optician is worthy the name who will not dig out the data needed for a sure footing when called upon to refract a case of ast.

## The Ajax Optical Co.

Our readers have no doubt noticed the advertisements of the Ajax Optical Company, which appears on page 124B of this issue and a word regarding them, we feel, will interest any of our readers who have developed the optical line in their business, or contemplate doing so.

The Ajax Optical Company is composed of men who have had large experience in the optical line in the United States, and have come to Can-



ada to build up a business which will be a credit to them and to Canada.

Mr. W. W. Essick, of Reading, Pa., manager of the Pennsylvania Optical Company; his brother, Mr. W. S. Essick; his superintendent and mechanical expert, Mr. Theodore J. Smith, president of the Geneva Optical Company, of Geneva, N.Y., and Mr. H. B. Graves, secretary-treasurer of the Standard Optical Company, of Geneva, N.Y., who compose the company, need no introduction to the optical world. Mr. Graves is manager of the new company.

Associated with them as superintendent is Mr. Wm. Bowker, who was superintendent of the Standard Optical Co. for several years, and whose experience with that and other optical factories has given him an exceedingly broad experience in the manufacturing of spectacles, eyeglasses and other optical goods. He is conceded to be one of the best mechanical experts in the optical business in the world.

It has required several months to thoroughly equip their factory so as to produce all lines of goods, but they are now prepared to furnish rimless spectacles and eyeglasses in gold, gold-filled alumnico alloy and steel.

They control the patents on the Ajax Clamp, which has received universal approval in the United States, and for which they unhesitatingly claim that rimless goods made with the Ajax Clamp, besides being much neater in appearance than those with frames, are less liable to breakage, and that the Ajax goods very greatly excel any other rimless goods in that respect also.

Their factory, No. 46 Lombard street, is a model of compactness, their machinery of the latest designs, and their methods in every way up to-date.

They have secured the services of Mr. Harry D. Smith, who has had large experience as a salesman of optical goods, to visit the jobbing trade, and incidentally to explain the merits of the New Ajax to others interested. They have our best wishes for a prosperous business.

**PERUSCABIN.**—Trade name for pure benzoic acid-benzyl-ester.

**BONDUCIN.**—The bitter principle of bonduca seed. It has been found efficient, in doses of 10 to 20 cgm, in intermittent fevers.

### Invitation to Druggists Visiting Buffalo.

There are but few druggists throughout Canada who will not, in all probability visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, during the next few months, and as many of these will have to spend a considerable sum in travelling expenses, they will not care to have to submit to exorbitant hotel charges during their stay there.

Our Mr. Murchison, who has been rooming in Buffalo during the past year informs us that his rates have been quadrupled already, and that from two to five dollars per day for a room in ordinary rooming houses will be the rule rather than the exception in the heart of the city.

With the object of protecting his many friends throughout Canada, he has written, suggesting that we invite intending visitors to communicate with him some time in advance so that he can, as far as possible endeavor to secure them a nice place during their stay.

He has secured a list of residences in the fashionable Elmwood district, within view of the grounds, where respectable persons may arrange for rooms in advance, at rates varying from one to two dollars per day according to location of the room.

These are strictly private homes where lodgers or boarders are never accepted, but where under the exceptional circumstances parties will be admitted if previously arranged for.

We believe that those who are acquainted with Mr. Murchison will feel safe in accepting our invitation to entrust their interests in this matter in his hands, and that they will appreciate the offer to render his friends a service.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

Toronto and Montreal.

Address W. Murchison,

care The Pharmacal Drug Co.

340 Washington St.

Buffalo, N.Y.

The next class at the Canadian College of Optics will commence June 4. This will be the last class until after the hot weather is over. Intending students are advised to secure their seats as soon as possible by writing Dr. Hamill to the effect that they purpose attending.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, has several inviting drug stores for sale, some of which are located in Manitoba. Write him for particulars if you are in search of a drug store.

### Looking Ahead.

There is a good joke told about a certain Montreal member of the Bar who received one of Quebec's notorious cut-rate store price lists. Thinking he would drop in there on a recent visit to Quebec and see if he could pick up a bargain, he did so, and returned to Montreal with half-a-dozen Holloway's ointment and a dozen baby comforters. He didn't exactly want the ointment, but, as he said to his wife, it was a good thing to have in the house, and the baby comforters might be very useful if they were blessed with another baby.—*Montreal Correspondent.*

### WANTED

**MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST.** Graduate preferred. To commence at \$9. State qualifications and experience. Box 253, London, Ont.

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**FOR SALE.**—Drug and Stationery Business in one of the best towns in Manitoba. Population 4,000; splendid farming country. Stock about \$6,000, clean, new and up-to-date; good stand. Established 18 years, Snap for a young man. Parties wishing to buy write for particulars. Box 300, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

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## The Canada Paint Company

LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....            | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....              | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                 | 5 00    | 5 25   |
| ALOIN, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb...           | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 25    | 6 50   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....               | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....              | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....          | 30      | 59     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85      | 01     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                 | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barbary, lb.....          | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                  | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....          | 27      | 35     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....            | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....               | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  |       | Boneset, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 17     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 |       | Catnip, oz., lb.....           | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....              | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....             | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....          | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....     | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....             | 45      | 50     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....            | 36      | 40     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....     | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 20     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....       | 20      | 20     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....       | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....       | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....       | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....              | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....             | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....            | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....            | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....              | 20      | 28     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....           | 38      | 42     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 20    | 25    | HONEY, lb.....                 | 13      | 14     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....           | 20      | 20     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....        | 75      | 85     |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....         | 35      | 35     |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....     | 2 00    | 2 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 85     | 95     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....         | 6 00    | 6 58   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Asafoetida, lb.....                      | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....         | 25      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                   | 18      | 20     |
| CAPSCUM, lb.....                | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....            | 25      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....           | 65      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                 | 50      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                  | 55      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....             | 15      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 7 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....            | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                          | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                | 20      | 35     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                | 70      | 75     |



|                                                     |                 |       |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                          | \$ 30           | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                      | \$ 20 | \$ 35           | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85 | \$1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                                  | 20              | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                      | 75    | 2 50            | ANTIKAMNIA.....                             | 1 35  | 1 40   |
| Stramonium, lb.....                                 | 20              | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....           | 45    | 55              | ANTIPYRIN, oz.....                          | 0 55  | 0 65   |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                                   | 15              | 18    | Cut, lb.....                          | 50    | 65              | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 85  | 2 00   |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                          | 1 00            | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                       | 75    | 80              | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25    | 30     |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                              | 48              | 50    | Squill, lb.....                       | 13    | 25              | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10    | 13     |
| Pignatelli.....                                     | 35              | 40    | Stillinger, lb.....                   | 22    | 27              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55     |
| Grasso.....                                         | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40              | White, lb.....                              | 6     | 7      |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.                   | 27              | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                      | 38    | 25              | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 80c., |       |        |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box                         | 75              | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....      | 20    | 45              | oz.....                                     | 6 00  | 6 25   |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50            | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....              | 40    | 18              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....           | 40    | 45     |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2 00            | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                  | 15    | 75              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55    | 60     |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....                         | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                    | 3 00  | 3 25            | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 25    | 30     |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                          |                 |       | Essence, lb.....                      | 3 00  | 3 50            | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 3 00  | 3 25   |
| 5 lb. tins.....                                     | 2 00            | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.....                    | 60    | 65              | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 2 75  | 3 00   |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                                    | 30              | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13    | 40              | BORAX, lb.....                              | 7     | 8      |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                                 | 95              | 1 00  | Star, lb.....                         | 35    | 35              | Powdered, lb.....                           | 8     | 9      |
| MACE, lb.....                                       | 1 20            | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.....                      | 30    | 30              | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 8     | 13     |
| MANNA, lb.....                                      | 1 85            | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....          | 6     | 7               | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 20    | 25     |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                              | 9               | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                      | 10    | 13              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 45    | 50     |
| Irish, lb.....                                      | 12              | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                     | 1 15  | 1 25            | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 55    | 60     |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                              | 46 00           | 50 00 | Celery.....                           | 25    | 30              | Citrate, oz.....                            | 35    | 40     |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                                   | 35              | 40    | Colchicum.....                        | 90    | 1 00            | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....              | 1 65  | 1 70   |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40              | 45    | Coriander, lb.....                    | 10    | 12              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 95    | 1 00   |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                                    | 1 00            | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                        | 15    | 20              | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 35    | 38     |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                                 | 10              | 12    | Fennel, lb.....                       | 15    | 17              | Sulphide, oz.....                           | 5     | 6      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 20              | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....          | 7     | 9               | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 10    | 12     |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                      | 12              | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....                | 6     | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 15    | 10     |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Ground, lb.....                       | 6     | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 1 10  | 1 20   |
| Citrine, lb.....                                    | 45              | 50    | Hemp, lb.....                         | 6     | 7               | Croton, oz.....                             | 75    | 80     |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                                | 20              | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.....               | 11    | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 60    | 2 00   |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                              | 16              | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 15    | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30    | 35     |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 18              | 20    | Pumpkin.....                          | 25    | 30              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....               | 30    | 35     |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                               | 3               | 4     | Quince, lb.....                       | 65    | 70              | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                      | 8 00  | 8 25   |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                             | 10              | 12    | Rape, lb.....                         | 5     | 6               | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 75    | 80     |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....                   | 2 25            | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.....                 | 50    | 55              | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 65    | 70     |
| Adhesive, yd.....                                   | 12              | 13    | Worm, lb.....                         | 22    | 25              | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 8     | 10     |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 65              | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....             | 25    | 30              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 65    | 70     |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                             | 80              | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.     | 10    | 12              | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1     | 3      |
| Lead, lb.....                                       | 25              | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.....               | 15    | 16              | DIURETIN, oz.....                           | 1 60  | 1 65   |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                           | 1 00            | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 75    | 80     |
| ROSE, Common, lb.....                               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....         | 25    | 40              | Sulphur, lb.....                            | 40    | 50     |
| White, lb.....                                      | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | SPERMACELE, lb.....                   | 60    | 65              | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 1 00  | 1 10   |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                            | 25              | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....            | 75    | 80              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 25    | 30     |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                              | 25              | 28    | Venice, lb.....                       | 10    | 12              | IODINE, lb.....                             | 4 00  | 4 50   |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                              | 22              | 25    | WAX, White, lb.....                   | 50    | 75              | IODIFORM, lb.....                           | 5 50  | 6 00   |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                                | 30              | 35    | Yellow.....                           | 40    | 45              | IODOL, oz.....                              | 1 40  | 1 50   |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 25              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....             | 5     | 6               | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 80    | 85     |
| Blood, lb.....                                      | 18              | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.....                | 10    | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 15    | 16     |
| Bitter, lb.....                                     | 27              | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....         | 5     | 6               | Sacch., lb.....                             | 30    | 35     |
| Blackberry, lb.....                                 | 15              | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.....               | 5     | 6               | Chloride, lb.....                           | 45    | 55     |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                           | 18              | 20    |                                       |       |                 | Sol., lb.....                               | 13    | 16     |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                     | 20              | 25    |                                       |       |                 | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 90    | 1 00   |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                               | 30              | 35    |                                       |       |                 | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 70    | 75     |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....                              | 15              | 20    |                                       |       |                 | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 1 65  | 3 50   |
| Colchicum, lb.....                                  | 40              | 45    |                                       |       |                 | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 25    | 35     |
| Columbo, lb.....                                    | 20              | 22    |                                       |       |                 | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 13    | 15     |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 25              | 30    |                                       |       |                 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 50    | 50     |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                                  | 38              | 40    |                                       |       |                 | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 55    | 60     |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                           | 20              | 28    |                                       |       |                 | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 25    | 35     |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                          | 15              | 15    |                                       |       |                 | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40    | 45     |
| Dandelion, lb.....                                  | 20              | 20    |                                       |       |                 | Syrup, lb.....                              | 40    | 45     |
| Elecampane, lb.....                                 | 15              | 15    |                                       |       |                 | Lactate, oz.....                            | 5     | 6      |
| Galangal, lb.....                                   | 15              | 15    |                                       |       |                 | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 15    | 16     |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                                  | 22              | 23    |                                       |       |                 | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 1 25  | 1 30   |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                         | 12              | 15    |                                       |       |                 | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 7     |        |
| Ground, lb.....                                     | 13              | 24    |                                       |       |                 | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 8     | 10     |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 13              | 15    |                                       |       |                 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....               | 80    | 85     |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                            | 18              | 10    |                                       |       |                 | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....                 | 80    | 85     |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 20              | 22    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....                            | 30              | 35    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 35              | 38    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Ginseng, lb.....                                    | 6 50            | 7 00  |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                                | 1 00            | 1 20  |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                                | 90              | 1 15  |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.....                     | 15              | 98    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Indian Hemp.....                                    | 18              | 18    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Ipecac., lb.....                                    | 5 00            | 5 20  |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Powdered.....                                       | 5 25            | 5 55  |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Jalap, lb.....                                      | 40              | 50    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Powdered.....                                       | 45              | 50    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                                  | 40              | 90    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Licorice, lb.....                                   | 12              | 15    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Powdered.....                                       | 13              | 50    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Mandrake, lb.....                                   | 13              | 15    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Masterwort, lb.....                                 | 16              | 18    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                          | 30              | 40    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40              | 35    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                        | 40              | 45    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Pink, lb.....                                       | 40              | 45    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Parsley, lb.....                                    | 30              | 45    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Pleursey, lb.....                                   | 20              | 35    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Poke, lb.....                                       | 15              | 25    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                            | 18              | 18    |                                       |       |                 |                                             |       |        |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

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No 6

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
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TORONTO, ONT.

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### The Council Elections.

The election of the balance of the new Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will have been determined before another issue of the DRUGGIST takes place, and for the sake of the welfare of those now engaged in the legalized sale of drugs and medicines we hope the Council elect may be a good one.

This journal has never advocated men, as we have always believed that such action was beyond the pale of the duties of the editor, but we have always felt we owed to our readers the duty of impressing as forcibly as laid in our power the need for aggressive and progressive work on the part of successive councils.

The position of a councillor should not be an inactive but an actively honorable one. Since the erection and completion of the college equipment, and the discharge of the college debt, the aggressive activity of the Council bodies has been conspicuously absent; in fact if there was no Council body in existence we doubt not that the well oiled machine would now run itself. The College does not now depend upon the fees of the druggists for its upbuilding and maintenance, as the sum contributed by them is more than expended in the executive work of the Council, but the revenues of the College are as much the possession of the druggists of the province as they were before the fees of the students became an important factor. We would not for a moment advocate any diminution in the College work, as the honorable fame of our graduates is dependent upon it. A more extended course would be, in our opinion, a wise step forward, as *progress* is the watchword and viewword of every profession; but, as the student's fees will more than pay for such work when attempted, this need not deter the Council from at

tending to other matters in which the students have no immediate concern.

We would say to the new Council, drop the narrow sense of the title "Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy," and embrace that of Council of the druggists of Ontario, with the privilege of conferring with the druggists of every other Province of the Dominion to secure Federation in Pharmacy, a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, a Dominion Formulary for the production of the hundreds of unofficial preparations prescribed by Canadian medical practitioners; a Dominion standard for pharmacists, and a Dominion influence which the local bodies can never hope to wield.

Pharmacy in Canada should not remain stagnant, and it is certain to do so if it cannot rise above the petty jealousies which for so many years have kept the brightest minds in pharmacy in the various provinces apart.

Our men are able but conservatively restrictive in their work. Would that it was in our power to Edisonize them so as to infuse the spirit of progress which will surely come, but which would come faster were they alive to the influence which one-half of the druggists of the Dominion, resident in the Province of Ontario, are prepared to give them.

### Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba was held on May 6, 7, 8, and 9

Ten candidates presented themselves for examination, nine of whom were successful, viz: R. D. Bruce, Winnipeg; M. H. Cameron, Winnipeg; R. E. Berry, Carberry; A. R. McIvor, Winnipeg; D. A. McDonald, Winnipeg; E. S. Blain, Morden; A. E. Higginbotham,



Verden ; S. T. Atkinson, Brandon ; J. H. Dodds, Winnipeg.

R. D. Bruce won the association silver medal and M. H. Cameron the silver medal for chemistry, which is awarded by the president, Mr. Flexon.

The annual meeting was held on May 22, but this being a year in which no election is held nothing of particular importance came up for discussion, other than the adoption of the various reports and a general review of the year's proceedings, which were very satisfactory.

The members present were greatly pleased with the college building, which is now fully equipped and most complete in every particular.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

#### NOMINATION FOR COUNCILLORS.

But little interest appears to have been taken by the druggists of the province in the nomination of candidates for the Council, contests taking place in only three of the thirteen territorial divisions into which the province is divided.

The following nominations have been made, and those who have no opposition named are declared elected, as the date for nominations has closed.

No. 1 division, Henry Watters, Ottawa, acclamation.

No. 2 division, E. W. Case, Picton, acclamation.

No. 3 division, J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville, A. J. Gould, Cobourg, contest.

No. 4 division, G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, acclamation.

No. 5 division, Jno. Hargreaves, Toronto, acclamation.

No. 6 division, G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie, acclamation.

No. 7 division, A. Turner, Orangeville, acclamation.

No. 8 division, W. T. Armour, Hamilton, Theo. Sweet, St. Catharines, contest.

No. 9 division, R. A. Harrison, Dunnville, acclamation.

No. 10 division, W. A. Karn, Woodstock, acclamation.

No. 11 division, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, acclamation.

No. 12 division, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley, S. B. Clarke, Hanover, contest.

No. 13 division, W. B. Graham, Ridgeway, acclamation.

With the exception of divisions Nos. 4 and 9 the Councillors already elected were members of the old council. In the divisions named Messrs. Gibbard and Harrison take the places of Messrs. Curry and Snyder, who retired. Where there is a contest the election will be held July 3.

### A Specially Seasonable Line.

Although photography is strongly in evidence during the winter months, yet it may certainly be looked upon as particularly adapted for use during the summer, especially for out door work. Now is the time, therefore, for the druggist who deals in photographic supplies to put forth his best efforts to get his share of the trade.

To those who have passed the initiatory stage in handling this line of goods we need only say that our advertising columns will show where cameras and photo supplies generally may be purchased to advantage, and in our "Photographic Notes" will always be found something of practical use not only to the dealer, but also to the votary of the art.

To those who have not yet added this line, we would suggest that they give it careful thought, for we believe that it can be made a profitable source of business, and if the class of customers warrant it, or if there is a reasonable prospect of educating them to the use of the camera, as a source of pleasure, as well as profit, it would be a wise business policy to put in a stock of these goods, to a limited extent at first until the demand is created, and at the same time letting it be thoroughly known that you are prepared to supply everything necessary for the amateur as well as the professional photographer.

### Meritorious Paper.

Our readers should not fail to read the paper entitled "Abuses of Proprietary Right in Pharmacy," which appears in this issue, and is from the pen of that clever writer, Mr. Joseph Helfman, editor of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*. The paper was read at the N.Y. State Pharmaceutical Association a few days ago, and on the receipt of the MSS. we made a point of publishing it to the exclusion of other interesting matter.

### Abuses of Proprietary Right in Pharmacy.

By JOSEPH HELFMAN, Editor *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

To the pharmacist who has grown familiar from boyhood with the various types of patented, trademarked and secret preparations, as advertised to the general public or the medical profession or both, there may seem to be no crying need of an accurate classification. But the need is greater than is commonly supposed. If only for reference purposes in dealing with State or Federal legislation, we ought to have a series of plain, clear, popular definitions which may be quickly grasped by men who know nothing of medicine and pharmacy. Those who suppose that everybody understands the difference between a patented chemical and a patent medicine ought to have a little talk with the members of the committee which went to Washington at the time the repeal of the War Revenue Law was pending, they would hear an edifying and amusing tale. That the members of the Senate Finance Committee, or the House Committee on Ways and Means, are usually competent experts capable of drafting scientific legislation and applying it wisely to such highly specialized industries as chemistry, biology and pharmacy, no fair-minded man can deny ; but even at Washington and more conspicuously at the State capitals, the astonishing ignorance and levity sometimes displayed in framing laws which affect thousands of private purses or vast masses of capital would be explosively ludicrous, were they not so alarming.

Of all misnomers, the "patent medicine" is one of the greatest. There is nothing "patent" about a patent medicine. "Patent" means open, un concealed, published, divulged, exposed to general view or notice ; and these adjectives are the very last anyone would think of applying to patent medicines. A patent medicine is never made under letters patent. The exceptional Castoria case could not occur again under the present ordinance which prohibits the granting of patents on mere rearrangements or new combinations of ancient and familiar drugs. A patent medicine is a secret preparation, marketed under a coined or fanciful name which is the registered, exclusive and perpetual trade mark property of the exploiter. A patent medicine may consist of a single substance, but it is usually a mechanical or pharmaceutical mixture.

That thousands in the medical profession cordially detest patent medicines we all know, but it is a mistake to attribute that reprobation to mercenary, pecuniary or selfish grounds. First, it may be doubted whether the income of the average physician is reduced by the traffic in patent medicines. The layman who prescribes for himself commonly has a fool for a patient. Self-medication probably

\*Read by the author at the Convention of the N.Y. State Pharmaceutical Association

# Calendars

## For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE  
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS.

### Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS

Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA.

The Season is now  
on for

Powdered Hellebore  
Bluestone  
Paris Green  
Insect Powder

Before Buying      Get our Prices

\*\*\*

Kerry, Watson & Co.  
LONDON, Ont.

# Elliot's

## Sheep Dip

CARBOLATED  
NON-POISONOUS  
SOLID

WE call your attention to the fact that our Dip has been adopted by a very considerable number of the largest raisers of sheep in Canada without solicitation, its use spreading from one ranch to another. Three orders filled this May aggregated 3,472 lbs. of solid Dip. This is important to you as indicating our compound as one certain to give satisfaction to your customers, and therefore one, the handling of which will give you pleasure.

If you have not yet sold it, we trust you will at once obtain at least a small stock. Order through any wholesaler.

1 lb. tins, \$2.00 dozen  
5 lb. tins, \$7.50 dozen

1 lb. suffices for twenty sheep. Used for skin diseases of ALL quadrupeds.

EFFERVESCENT

## Grape Saline

IS A  
GOOD THING!

\$1.80 per dozen, 3 dozen for \$5.00.

LETTER ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE

## The Elliot & Co., Limited

TORONTO



# The Bulls and the Bears



The "bulls" and the "bears" of the stock markets have been having a lively tilt of it lately.

All through our sampling this season we've been playing the dual role of "Bulls" on values and "Bears" on prices—crowding up values and qualities—forcing down the prices.

We're starting our travellers away early in July.

The "Staunton" 1902 line of

## WALL PAPERS

is the largest range of samples we've put before the trade. New ideas. New colorings. New effects. Just the goods for up-to-date dealers looking for something above the ordinary, and doubly interesting because of the close prices we've made right through the line.

It's the best line we've ever shown.

And you'll say the same of it.

Don't miss seeing the "Staunton" 1902 line.

**STAUNTONS LIMITED, TORONTO**  
FORMERLY M. STAUNTON & CO.

induces more disease than it dispels. Indirectly and in the long run, the unwise use of drugs very probably multiplies the doctor's patients and increases his income. No, the conscientious physician is opposed to patent medicines partly because he knows the dangers and pitfalls of un-intelligent medication; but, principally, because he is revolted at the unscrupulous exaggerations and falsehoods with which certain preparations of very ordinary merit are sometimes foisted on the ignorant, the suffering and the poor. Are there no patent medicines entitled to a respectable standing in the business world? Assuredly there are—preparations which possess incontestable merit, and about which the truth is told. There are patent medicine companies in which the writer of this paper would be very willing and glad to buy stock if he could do so profitably; there are others which are conceived and born in falsehood, nourished in shame, and crowned with an infamy which cries a'oud that any participation in them is fatal to self-respect. Picture to yourselves the imposing array of sure-cures for pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, pernicious anæmia, cancer, locomotor ataxia, acute diphtheria, and then form your own estimate of the moral fibre of men who shrink from no mendacity if it will sell their goods. It is, perhaps, fortunate that these men are often their own dupes, having really persuaded themselves that their absurd advertisements tell the truth.

Has the druggist always maintained a proper attitude toward patent medicines of the notorious sort? Usually perhaps, but not always. It is the druggist's office to sell such merchandise on demand, but never to recommend it, and never to withhold his honest opinion when it is asked by some poor wretch in the clutch of a chronic, a dangerous or a hopeless disease. The only place for such an invalid is the doctor's office, and the druggist's duty is to send him there.

Patent medicines are not always offered to the lay public alone. Many of them under the name of "proprietary remedies," are urged upon the medical profession, and are thus assured of a wide demand. Thousands of medical men show no hesitancy in prescribing patent medicines *if* only they are not advertised to the laity; nor is the *if* always insisted on. It is not clear how this can be safely done by the physician who has a proper regard for the interests of his profession. The self-respecting doctor who has devoted four years and much money to the acquirement of an education for the one special purpose of treating disease in an intelligent and scientific manner, has the right to know and demand the true and exact composition of the things he is begged to prescribe. If I were a medical practitioner, and were petitioned to use in my work an article whose formula was purposely withheld, I should feel tempted to say with exceeding vigor: "How can I prescribe in a scientific manner if I don't know what I am prescribing? If

you won't tell me the formula of this preparation, how can you have the face to ask me to use it? Don't you see that such a request is an insult to my intelligence—a slur on my educational training and professional ability?" That is what a growing number of reputable physicians are actually saying, and it is to the interest of the pharmacist to support and encourage them. May their tribe increase! May the time be nigh when no one will have the temerity to solicit the support of the medical profession unless he can do so with clean hands, pledging his word that his product is not to be advertised to the public, and giving it freely its correct formula!

I stated that the name of the patent medicine is an exclusive and perpetual trademark property. That statement is sometimes disputed and denied. But I have yet to learn of a single conclusive case in which a patent medicine man has been unable to vindicate his proprietorship in the *fanciful* name coined by him for a secret preparation. Considering the enormous capital at stake in the trade-marks of the patent medicine manufacturers, he would be a rash man who ventured to appropriate one of these advertised names. Nor would the retail drug trade sympathize with such piracy. The druggist does not wish or seek to steal other men's names, if only he is left undisturbed in the legitimate practise of his own profession. Let the advertisers of medicinal specialties keep their names and trade-marks, but let them likewise beware of interfering with the druggist's manufacture and sale of the equivalent preparations as set forth in the National Formulary. The druggist's position may be indicated in these words: "I don't want to appropriate your name, Mr. Manufacturer: I despise misleading imitation and piracy; and when a prescription is brought me for four ounces, or a stock package of your preparation, I feel bound in duty and in honor to furnish your product and no other; but I reserve to myself the right of putting up under a different name any preparation which I see fit to sell my customers or my doctors." It is preposterous to suppose that when a secret preparation meets with favor it is to enjoy an eternal immunity from competition, and that no one shall ever have the right to analyze it and sell the same thing *under a different name*. Pray, is not the National Formulary, published under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association, partially composed of formulæ by which equivalents for many of the highly advertised specialties may be produced? The physician on ethical grounds may very properly oppose the use of secret preparations, but *that* opposition can never be made an honorable pretext *in the drug trade* for piracy and violation of legal trade-mark rights. All we as representatives of the drug trade contend for is the privilege of analyzing and making anything we see fit so long as patents are not infringed nor trade-marks unlawfully

appropriated. The distance between the doctor's point of view and the druggist's can be clearly perceived, with the aid of a simple illustration: If I were a physician, I should under no circumstances prescribe a preparation without knowing its exact medicinal formula, but if I were to-day in the drug business I should feel free to put up the National Formulary equivalent for any secret specialty, selecting a name as different as possible from that of the advertised article, and carefully avoiding the imitation of its package, wrapper or label. Legitimate competition is not substitution. Where the physician's prescription calls for a given product, that alone should be dispensed and no other.

A more delicate and difficult phase of this whole subject confronts us when we turn to process and product patents on the synthetic chemicals, which have grown so numerous during the past decade. Some of these definite chemical compounds have aroused a very bitter antagonism among American druggists, and all sorts of measures have been proposed whereby the trade and the ultimate consumer may be protected from extortion. In an official capacity I have myself had occasion to make a few tart contributions to the literature of this subject. I still feel that the foreign manufacturer who, though content with one price in Germany, France, England and Canada, exacts three and four prices from the American dealer, need not flatter himself that he will ever receive from the trade aught save universal condemnation. But before discussing legal remedies let us note the character of these chemical substances manufactured under letters patent on process or product, or both, and under a registered name. They are, in the true and strict sense, "patent" medicines; the publication of their mode of manufacture and their atomic constitution is assured by the patent. They are wholly devoid of secrecy. They are not mechanical or pharmaceutical mixtures, but just as definite compounds as are iron carbonate, ether, quinine or strychnine sulphate. With few exceptions, they are advertised exclusively to the physician and the pharmacist—rarely in the newspapers. Whatever may be our prejudices or our real grievances, it is idle to deny that many of these patented chemicals are the invention of scholarly men who first get their training in the best universities, and then devote their lives to chemical or biochemical research. It is idle to deny that their work requires costly laboratories, apparatus, appliances and material. By their labor medicine is enriched and suffering reduced. Very often a research chemist will work literally for years before he evolves something that possesses merit *plus* salability. Of the many compounds launched on the market only a few make a hit. Research work is a "gamble"—often more expensive and always less entertaining than a sojourn at Monte Carlo or a visit to Wall Street. Meantime the enormous ex-



penses and the large salaries are defrayed—by whom? By the manufacturer. Suppose now the latter is denied the protection of letters patent—suppose that from both inventor and employer is withheld a positive guarantee that their intellectual property will be respected for a limited term of years; could such an illiberal course fail to discourage powerfully many original investigations, and would it not infallibly foster secrecy, the suppression of discoveries, mystery, quackery and charlatanism? I know one chemist, a graduate of two German universities, who received a good salary for eight years before he produced a single useful product. Deny the protection of a patent to such a man, and you tempt him to lock his secret in his breast, bolt his laboratory doors, and juggle his formula and his product so as to defy chemical analysis! Indeed, even with the protection afforded by the United States Government, don't we see many inventors who prefer to renounce their patent rights and keep their secrets rather than incur the risk of infringement or the necessity of a costly law suit? Tell these things to a cultivated physician, and it opens his eyes to the fact that the patient is the best friend of scientific medicine, and the true conservator of professional interests and ethics since it discourages the suppression of knowledge.

But while we admit the justice of fair protection to the inventor of a medicinal compound, we must not dodge the question: Are the rights of the inventor paramount? Has the public welfare no claim? Are monopoly and extortion at the expense of the suffering and the poor to be tolerated in our desire to encourage the progress of medicine? What course have the most enlightened nations adopted to harmonize the welfare of the inventor with that of the infirm, the afflicted, the diseased? Unquestionably the most brilliant solution of this difficult problem has been achieved in Germany. The German patent laws relating to foods and medicines have fully protected the public from imposition; at the same time, the magnificent development and organization of its chemical industry is one of the glories of the country and a source of infinite benefit, scientific and commercial, to its people. The German law grants to the inventor of a new chemical compound a patent on his process, and the privilege of coining a name which it registers as his trademark, and which remains his exclusive possession until his patent expires; then the name becomes common public property. During the life of the patent, any other inventor may market the same product under a different name provided he makes it by a truly new and original process which is no infringement on the first. This is the German "process patent." On the product itself no patent is granted, and no exclusive possession of the product *as such* is vested in its inventor. The vice of the American law lies deep rooted in the fact that it grants a *product patent* which pro-

hibits the making of the same product even by a *different process under a different name*. It is by virtue of this vicious product patent that a foreign manufacturer can easily secure in the United States a greater measure of legal protection than he enjoys in his own land, and can charge here three and four times the prices which he is well content to receive at home. It is this product patent which prohibits your using the compound in your business after you buy it in Germany or Canada and pay the duty on it. It is this product patent which admonishes the druggist: "There is no use in your buying at regular government auction the smuggled medicine which has been confiscated by the United States Government and offered for sale to the highest bidder; even if you buy the confiscated product from Uncle Sam, the owners of the patent or their American agents can get out an injunction against you, and absolutely prevent you from using your purchase in the manufacture of your tablets or in the dispensing of your prescriptions."

Why not, then, work with might and main to abrogate the product patent in this country? Why not profit by Germany's example, bidding the inventor of a medicinal product content himself with his trademarked name and his process patent? That is the course which I have urged for many years, and to which the more liberal manufacturing houses in this country are committed. But it should be clearly understood that in Germany the process patent means much more than in this country. There the second inventor must assume the burden of proof and establish the fact that his process is no infringement on the first; he is held guilty until he proves himself innocent. In the United States the reverse holds true: the victim must assume the burden of proof and convict the thief. Here the inventor of a stolen process has only one remedy—a very odious one: he must send his spies and detectives into the infringer's factory and secure the clinching proof. If, then, the German process patent could be made to supersede the American process patent, our leading manufacturers of chemical products, if not wholly content to renounce the product patent, would, I am assured, remain neutral, and would at least refrain from opposing its abrogation. Such a position on the part of the American producer of patented chemicals is a most generous one, for, as pointed out by no less a man than Horatio C. Wood, even the German process patent does not protect the inventor of a new substance from the danger that some other chemist may devise a better, simpler and cheaper process within a year after the remedy is launched; then what becomes of the first invention? What is the reward of its author's labor and skill? Unable to sustain the competition, he may be swept out of the market and robbed of his well-merited recompense.

But we are told that the German process patent can never be realized in this country; that it would be opposed by all

our legal traditions and precedents; the genius of American law holds every man innocent until he is proved guilty, and, in civil suits, it requires the plaintiff, not the defendant, to make out his case. Having grown weary of the theoretical speculations of amateur lawyers—and the drug business is full of them—I sought legal advice on this point, and I am informed by counsel that on general legal principles Congress has the power to amend and enforce the laws of patent and trademark; that it has the unquestioned right to deny the further granting of product patents; and that in order to render the process patent truly effective it may enact a law shifting the burden of proof to the shoulders of the infringer. Nay, more—under the *present* American process patent, if the aggrieved and injured party can offer sufficient evidence of infringement to constitute a fair presumption of guilt in the defendant, our courts would compel the infringer to assume the burden of proof and establish his innocence. Hence the enactment of the German process patent is within the constitutional powers of Congress. Whether Congress would feel moved by public policy and sentiment to make the change is another question.

In the absence of a legal remedy for patent law abuses, is there no other? Yes, there are a number of powerful remedies—discussion, agitation, organized action in the trade. Be the legal rights of the manufacturer what they may, he is learning the danger, the folly, and the penalty of antagonizing forty thousand druggists and one hundred and forty thousand doctors—the men who constitute his largest and richest market. He is learning that it is a poor and narrow policy to fly in the face of public sentiment, and that the marvelous growth in our wealth and population renders the United States a veritable gold mine to the sellers of meritorious remedies at fair prices. So far as I can learn, the foreign chemicals now marketed in the United States, barring two or three exceptions with which you are all painfully familiar, are sold here at the prices ruling in Canada, England, France and Germany. Their manufacturers have evidently learned a wholesome lesson, and the American dealer is satisfied. He never begrudged capital and invention their just rights; his wrath was kindled by the extra tribute wrung out of him beyond what the trade of other lands were made to pay. Now that prices are fairly equalized the world over, he has a less bitter sense of injustice. But his best cause for congratulation lies in the fact that the remedy for his grievances is in his own hands; that he has means of redress other than those the law affords him, and that he has only to invoke the immense influence of his associations to secure just treatment. Public opinion in the trade is gaining constant strength, and in the future it cannot fail to command a growing deference, and exert a decided influence.



# THE Dominion Drug Co. Limited

Completed  
Extensive  
Alterations

Improved  
Facilities  
Prompt  
Despatch

*We have just completed extensive alterations in our warehouse and office.*

*During the alterations we sometimes found it impossible to get orders out on time. With our improved facilities we can now assure you that all orders will receive prompt despatch.*

...THE DOMINION DRUG CO.  
LIMITED  
HAMILTON, ONT.

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR SWANSON'S "FIVE DROPS."

## Seasonable Announcement To the Drug Trade

**W**E would draw the attention of the trade to the fact that we are now putting out a full line of NON-SECRET PREPARATIONS in Very Attractive Packages, with or without customer's imprint; quality of goods guaranteed. Our travellers will have the pleasure of calling upon you at an early date; "It will pay you to wait for them." We solicit your enquiries for quotations.

Thanking you in anticipation for any favors,

We are,

Yours respectfully,

THE TORONTO DRUG CO.  
LIMITED

AROMATIC CASCARA  
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.  
BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground for percolation.  
SELECTED POWDERED DRUGS.  
CASTOR OIL CREAM.  
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE.  
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR.  
COMPRESSED TABLETS.  
EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.  
ENGLISH WHITE LINIMENT.  
VITALIC HYPOPHOSPHITES  
WHITE PINE LOZENGE.  
WHITE PINE AND TAR LOZENGE.  
DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.  
EFFERVESCENT SALTS.  
A full line, including  
MAGNESIA CITRATE  
NON-SECRET REMEDIES  
put up in most attractive styles.

### —FRUIT TABLETS— STRICTLY PURE.

Put up expressly for the Drug Trade, flavors as follows:

Cough (Black), Barley Sugar,  
Butter Scotch, Cough (Wild Cherry),  
Cloves, Horehound,  
Chocolate, Lemon,  
Lime Fruit, Menthol (Cough),  
Mixed Fruit, Orange,  
Pine Apple, Raspberry,  
Strawberry, Rose,  
Paregoric, Vanilla,  
Wintergreen.



# UNIQUE WINDOW DRESSING

BRINGS TRADE TO YOUR STORE

TEN LARGE HANDSOME FLIES WITH EACH DISPLAY

—ALSO—

LARGE PLACQUE WITH STREAMERS FOR TOP AND BOTTOM OF WINDOW.



—ALSO—

STRINGS OF FLY PAPERS TO HANG EACH SIDE OF WINDOW.

**A**BOVE Handsome Window Display will be sent on receipt of an order for SIX BOXES OF LYMAN'S LIGHTNING FLY PAPER POISON—either five or ten cent packages, or assorted. Price, \$1.50 per Box.

Have had so many requests for Extra Flies, that arrangements have been made to supply these at \$1.50 per dozen. This will enable you to sell them to your customers at 25c. each

## The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, Toronto

## Trade Notes.

T. E. Barbeau, druggist, Montreal, Que., died last month.

A. R. Yates is opening a new drug store at Petersburg, B.C.

D. M. Ross is opening a new drug store at Blairmore, Alberta, N.W.T.

J. Sheppard has purchased the drug business of J. A. Wright, Minto, Man.

R. N. Thurtell has purchased the drug business of A. E. Gayfer, Ingersoll, Ont.

Edward A. Ranson, druggist, La-  
chine, Que., has made an assignment.

J. W. Green has registered a co-  
partnership as druggist at Quebec,  
Que.

W. E. Anderson has purchased the  
drug stock of G. F. Craig, Greenwood,  
B.C.

Lowe & Main, druggists, Camp Mc-  
Kinney, B.C., have dissolved partner-  
ship.

Dr. H. R. Carter, Port Elgin, New  
Brunswick, has sold out his drug busi-  
ness.

John Higginbotham, druggist, Bow-  
manville, Ont., died last month, aged  
74 years.

J. W. Green, manufacturer of patent  
medicines, Quebec, Que., assets have  
been seized.

R. D. Wilson has purchased the  
drug business of H. R. Carter, Port  
Elgin, N.B.

H. F. Spencer, druggist, St. Thomas,  
Ont., has made an assignment to W. S.  
B. Barkwell

Dr. Chestnut is opening a drug store  
on the corner of Main and Portage sts.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

The stock of J. A. Unsworth, drug-  
gist, Midway, B.C., has been sold by  
the mortgagees.

Deyall & Wylie have purchased the  
drug business of J. A. L. McAlpine,  
Vancouver, B.C.

F. R. Brown, of Bowmanville, has  
purchased the drug business of J. D.  
McKee, Acton, Ont.

Dr. Morrison has purchased the  
drug business of George Cameron,  
Gilbert Plains, Man.

C. G. Connell, formerly in the drug  
business in Woodstock, N.B., has re-  
moved to Digby, N.S.

The stock of the Lincoln Medicine  
Co., Ottawa, Ont., has been sold to F.  
Wallace at 20 cents on the dollar.

R. O. Snider is opening a new drug  
store at 133 Yonge street, opposite  
Temperance street, Toronto, Ont.

Wallace Dawson is opening a new  
drug store at the corner of Sherbrooke  
and St. Lawrence sts., Montreal, Que.

M. Albert has opened a branch drug  
store in the premises formerly occu-  
pied by W. Dawson, St. Lawrence st.,  
Montreal, Que.

S. Gilbert has registered as sole  
owner of the "Pharmacien Chive,"  
carrying on business as druggists in  
Montreal, Que

Albert H. Buckley has purchased  
the drug business of Buckley Bros.,  
Halifax, N.S., and will continue it  
under the old name.

Angus Buchanan, druggist, Kempt-  
ville, Ont., died May 23. The business  
will be carried on by his widow. Mr.  
C. A. Adams acting as manager.

A. R. Bremer Co. Ltd., manufactur-  
ers of Coke Dandruff Cure, have mov-  
ed into the premises formerly occupied  
by the Woodward Medicine Co., 11  
Colborne St., Toronto

The Bug Death Chemical Co., Limi-  
ted, St. Stephen, N.B., has been incor-  
porated, capital stock, \$32,000. They  
will manufacture and deal in insecti-  
cides, spraying apparatus, etc. Direc-  
tors are C. W. Young, R. J. Merrill  
and J. E. Ganong.

### New Brunswick Notes.

Notices are out for the annual meet-  
ing of the New Brunswick Pharma-  
ceutical Society, which this year will  
be held in St. John on the 20th inst.  
at 9 a.m. It is proposed to have a  
drive in the afternoon, and the annual  
dinner in the evening. This society  
was incorporated in 1884, and for the  
first few years the meetings were  
always held in St. John, and were of a  
very prosaic nature. Reports were  
read, officers for the ensuing year  
elected, and everyone returned to his

store in a very depressed frame of  
mind. The act was then amended so  
as to allow the meetings to be held  
anywhere in the province, and now it  
is the generally accepted rule to meet  
in St. John every second year, the  
alternate year being taken to visit  
some other town. Meetings have been  
held in Fredericton, Moncton, St.  
Andrews, and St. Stephens, and  
while business is first strictly attended  
to the prosaic part above alluded to  
has entirely disappeared, and the an-  
nual meeting is looked forward to by  
the druggists as the one drug holiday  
of the whole year—the one day on  
which they can shake off the shop and  
go out and have a jolly good time.

The examination of candidates for  
registration under the Pharmacy Act  
will be held in St. John on Thursday,  
the 13th inst.

M. V. Paddock has just returned  
from Boston, where he had been tak-  
ing a special course in analytical  
chemistry.

Struan Robertson (of A. C. Smith &  
Co.) looks well after his ten-day holi-  
day trip to New York.

On the 1st May, T. J. Cochrane  
moved his business from Main street  
to Brussels street, where he hopes for  
a largely increased trade.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

The examinations for the Nova  
Scotia Pharmaceutical Society begin  
on June 4, and a number of candidates  
are preparing themselves.

Dr. A. F. Buckley, of Halifax, who  
has been conducting a retail drug busi-  
ness under the firm name of Buckley  
Brothers, has sold out to his brother,  
Mr. A. H. Buckley. The latter will  
continue this business in addition to  
his old stand on Spring Garden Road,  
while Dr. Buckley proposes devoting  
his entire time to the practice of his  
profession.

Mr. J. J. Kinley, who was for some  
years employed with Mr. E. L. Nash,  
of Lunenburg, has opened up business  
for himself in that town, and is meet-  
ing with gratifying success.

Mr. A. J. Crease, now doing business  
in Amherst, N.S., is to be married  
during the present month to a Halifax  
young lady.



Mr. W. A. Flowers, of Halifax, has taken charge of the drug store at Bridgewater, owned by estate of the late Chas. T. G. Taylor. This firm is about moving into new and more commodious premises.

A new wholesale drug house will, in a few days, open its doors in Halifax; Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, who have been for years in the retail business, having formed a company to do business under the name and style of The Hattie & Mylius Co., Ltd.

The improvement in business at Sydney, consequent on the commercial development at that place, is extending to the drug business, and a number of drug stores have been opened there, all of which seem to be in flourishing condition.

Mr. Fred W. Fraser, of Pictou, was in Halifax a few days ago.

Mr. F. J. Hardison, formerly of Welland, Ont., and a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has opened business at Sydney. Mr. Hardison is at present in Halifax, and intends taking the Nova Scotia pharmaceutical examinations, which are just at hand.

### Montreal Notes.

Mr. S. H. Harte's new pharmacy is in operation on the corner of Drummond and St. Catherine streets. It is not likely he will feel any very great increase of business from the change, especially during the summer months, when the West End is out of town. I am told there is absolutely nothing doing in summer in that part of Montreal. The husbands for the most part come to town in the morning and go to their offices down town, leaving at 5 or 6 p.m., without ever going up town at all.

Dr. Laviolette's new pharmacy is also in full blast in the same region, while still another new pharmacy, which Mr. Mann has opened on the same street, looks neat and trim and ready for business. I am afraid to say how many drug stores there are on St. Catherine street from Bleury to the borders of Westmount, lest your readers should run away with the idea that Montreal is a very unhealthy place to live in.

Pharmacists seem to be suffering from the competition of the confec-

tioners in the soda fountain and ice cream business. First class confectioners and even the Greek fruit and candy stores have a nice cool room with tables and chairs for the public to sit down and take their ice-cream soda and ginger ale at their ease, all for five cents. Of course, in confectioners' shops people buy cakes, or take home confectionery and so on. Anyway, these latter are fast getting the trade.

Several pharmacists have already given up the soda fountain business, believing there is nothing in it at five cents a glass, and that it is a disturbing element in a well-conducted pharmacy.

The Westmount corporation has come to the very sensible conclusion that the Sunday closing act should be put in force against drug stores as well as against other businesses. Now that most drug stores are like fancy goods emporiums, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sale of general merchandise has more to do with the pharmacists' desire to serve the public than the dispensing of prescriptions, and probably the Westmount authorities are right. Let the pharmacists open for an hour or two after the doctors have made their urgent morning or afternoon calls on Sundays, and, speaking with a long experience, I am satisfied that is all that is necessary. No one for a moment supposes that a pharmacist should make a martyr of himself in the cause of suffering humanity any more than a doctor does. Those who advocate the keeping open all day on Sunday do so with the idea of selling other things than drugs.

Mr. Moses Albert has succeeded in acquiring the store lately occupied by Mr. Dawson on St. Lawrence Main street, near Dorchester. Mr. Albert previously did business at Point St. Charles, a suburb of Montreal near Victoria Bridge.

After his late misfortune and the loss of his old stand, it is pleasing to see that Mr. Dawson is opening a pharmacy on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Main streets. His confreres wish him success.

The dinner of the pharmacy students at the Viger Square Hotel last week was a jolly affair, and everybody enjoyed themselves immensely. The

most remarkable feature was the amount of musical talent displayed by the students, and the extraordinary exhilarating effect of the Appolinaris water. The convives, after a good dinner and some excellent speeches, separated at an early hour, happy to have met, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.

Having had conversations with proprietors of pharmacies in all parts of the city, it appears that the drug business is remarkably flat at the present moment in Montreal. What the reason is, it is difficult to say. One thing is certain, the dollar keys on the cash register are rarely touched now. Setting aside prescriptions, the public seem to think they ought to get all they want in a drug store for 5 or 10 cents. People will keep you engaged talking for half an hour, and worm out of you no end of information, and in the end they will ask you in the most off-hand manner possible to just give them about 10 cents worth to try. It is not the mechanic who is so mean; it is generally a man who thinks himself a gentleman, and who probably has some social position. The druggist is fast becoming the general utility man, *without pay*, to the general public. Does he not sell them soft drinks at 5 cents a glass, and postage stamps at cost price, with the use of a city directory thrown in? With all this business energy does he not find it hard scraping to have his rent ready for the landlord?

Mr. A. C. Paquette has fitted up a very handsome store at 669 Wellington street, cor. Charron, having moved from 121 Congregation street,

Mr. V. F. Forgues, formerly with Mr. H. Lancot, has opened a neat drug store at the corner of Desery and St. Catherine streets, under the firm name of V. F. Forgues & Co.

Mr. A. D. Mann, having recently purchased the drug stock and fixtures of W. A. Hendrie, 2709 St. Catherine street, is now conducting it as a branch store.

P. Massicotte & Co., general store, who have been advertising for some time proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, as well as prescriptions at cut prices, have gone the way of all cutters, having recently assigned.

Mr. R. McNichols has recently taken

# “Zymole”<sup>TRADE MARK.</sup>

## The Ideal Antiseptic

“Zymole”<sup>TRADE MARK</sup>

A Universal Remedy  
For every-day use by

The Physician  
The Surgeon  
The Dentist  
The Household



A Powerful but harmless  
non-poisonous,  
non-irritant liquid  
antiseptic, unequalled  
for all purposes of  
medicinal, household or  
toilet sanitation.



In bulk for dispensing.  
For counter sale in  
attractive 3 oz. and 6 oz.  
diamond-shaped bottles.

“Zymole”<sup>TRADE MARK</sup>

“Zymole”<sup>TRADE MARK</sup>

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“Zymole”<sup>TRADE MARK</sup>

Stearns'



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We know you buy Pills, and presume you are dispensing a certain make, and are satisfied—yet we know you do not dispense this make because you love the house that makes them.

Why not, therefore, push the make that yields you the most money, everything being equal as regards quality.

This is a progressive age, and we make pills now better than ever before, and cheaper too. They are not insoluble like many brands.

They are **PULVEROUS PILLS**, and contain the medication in the form of a fine, dry powder, enclosed within a thin, freely soluble coating; they are really coated powders, and have the same ready medicinal action as the drugs administered in the form of a powder. They are made without excipient or pressure, do not become hard or insoluble and will preserve their medicinal action unimpaired, in any climate, as perfectly and as long as if the drugs were in sealed bottles. Each pill is made true to formula by up-to-date methods and ideas.

We want your orders for Pills or anything else we manufacture. At least give us an opportunity to submit quotations.

Samples gratis—Price List tells everything.

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.**

SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY

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Toronto, Ont., Canada

Main Offices and Laboratories :  
Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

possession of his new stand, corner Amherst and St. Catherine streets.

Very favorable comments are heard on all sides regarding Mr. J. H. Hart's new drug store, corner Drummond and Catherine streets. It is certainly one of Montreal's model drug stores.

Dr. E. Aylen, of Maissonneuve, has given up his retail drug business.

Mr. C. Beaupre, who for a number of years has carried on a successful business at 311 St. Catherine street, has removed his stock to a handsome and commodious store, at the corner of Rachel and St. Hubert streets, a rapidly growing section of the city.

Another modernly fitted drug store has been recently opened at the corner of Roy and Montana streets by Dr. E. Casgrain.

Mr. A. C. Roy has removed his drug store from 347 St. Catherine street to the corner of St. Catherine and Desery streets.

Mr. J. L. Roberge has removed from his old stand to more commodious premises at 999 St. Lawrence street.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. Emile Barbeau, the well-known druggist of Ontario street, who died on May 23, after a painful illness.

#### Manitoba Notes.

Dr. Chestnut, late medical superintendent at the Winnipeg General Hospital, has opened a drug store on the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. The doctor was obliged to give up his hospital work owing to failing eyesight.

Mr. J. Nicoll has taken over the business formerly carried on by the Lethbridge Drug Co. at Lethbridge. Mr. Nicoll was manager for the company for a number of years.

Mr. J. A. Wright, Boissevain, has sold his branch drug business at Waskada.

Dr. R. F. Greer, druggist at Oxbow, has sold out his business there and will relocate in British Columbia.

Mr. W. W. Heming desires to sell his branch store at Grand View.

Mr. Cerswell, who has been clerking at the Winnipeg Drug Hall for some time, has gone to Kaslo, B.C., where he intends opening up a business for himself.

Mr. R. W. McKinnell has opened a drug store at Ponota, Alberta.

Mr. Wm. Young, druggist, Neepawa, was in Winnipeg last week attending a meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, vice-president of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, was for some weeks confined to his bed with an acute attack of bronchitis. He is now able to be around, and will leave next week for California to recuperate.

#### Drug Clerks' Banquet.

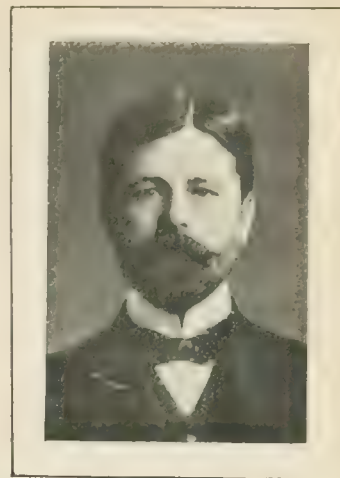
The annual banquet of the Pharmacie Laborieuse took place May 30, at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal.

This society composed of the retail drug clerks of Montreal has been the means of bringing more closely together not only the clerks but the employers, and the annual gathering is looked forward to with much interest.

The dining room of the hotel was handsomely decorated with palms and flags. Instead of the long tables generally used at such functions, small ones had been provided, which had a beautiful appearance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. J. I. Tarte and Mayor Prefontaine were prevented from being present and letters of regret were read on their behalf. Mr. J. A. Goyer occupied the chair, and seated around him were Messrs. J. E. Morrison, W. Chapman, J. E. W. Lecours, D. Watson, F. D. Moore, M. E. Muir, J. W. Knox, A. P. Reid, W. F. Roach, G. Renaud, R. S. Devlin, C. B. Lanctot and J. A. Marceau.

After the King's health had been duly honored, the president proposed that of the Pharmacie Laborieuse, to which Mr. P. S. Mount answered, dwelling on the fact that the association which was only founded three years ago had made great progress. The other toasts were: "The Pharmaceutical Association," proposed by Mr. R. S. Devlin, answered by Messrs. Watson and Muir; "The College of Pharmacy," proposed by Mr. Brierly, answered by Messrs. Chapman, Lecours and Moore; "Our Guests," by Messrs. Pierre Leduc and Knox; "The Universities," by Mr. H. Barre, answered by Messrs. Ed. Hardy and W. F. Roach.

Mr. E. G. Swift.



The subject of the above cut is well known to the drug trade from his connection with one of the leading manufacturing pharmaceutical houses in the Dominion.

Mr. E. G. Swift was born in Rawdon, Quebec, in 1861, and began his career as a pharmacist with Lyman, Clare & Co., now Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal. After remaining with this firm for five years, he took the regular course at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, graduating at it in 1883. Shortly afterwards Mr. Swift entered the employ of Parke, Davis & Co., in their laboratory in Detroit, Mich., where his ability was recognized and rewarded by continuous promotions until after being nine years in their employ he was made manager of the Canadian business at Walkerville, Ont., where he has full charge of the large laboratory owned by the firm. Mr. Swift was also recently elected as one of the Board of Directors of the main house in Detroit, showing the high esteem in which this gentleman is held by his co-directors, as well as paying a compliment to his success in the management of the Canadian business.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

J. A. L. Robinson, an honor man of Class of 1901, is with Cairncross & Lawrence, London.

H. W. McCurdy is manipulating the mortar and pestle in Buffalo.

H. C. Cook, Class of 1901, is with Miller Bros, Greenwood, B.C.

H. T. Foote, medallist in dispensing, Class of 1901, O C P., is employed



in a prominent dispensing pharmacy in the windy city of Buffalo.

Maj. A. Y. Scott left on Tuesday, June 11, with his hospital corps for camp duties at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Dr. J. T. Fotheringham is in England, where he intends to locate for the next three months.

The Dean is still busy at the College preparing for the next session's work. The large class that just passed out of his hands having used up much of his surplus energies, he hopes to get a holiday soon.

### **The New York State Pharmaceutical Association.**

The annual convention of this body was held at Buffalo from the 4th to the 8th of the present month, and an attendance of between five and six hundred members, accompanied by many of their wives, made the occasion one of social as well as pharmaceutical interest.

The proceedings were closely conducted along the lines of a pre-arranged programme, and the value of this was speedily demonstrated by the opportunity it gave the president to keep discussions confined to the work in hand.

Mayor Diehl gave an address of welcome the morning of the opening, and granted the freedom of the city to the health-guards of the State.

This convention was the first he'd since the operation of the new Pharmacy Act came into effect, and the bringing together of the three bodies which has formerly worked independently of each other has unquestionably centralized an interest in pharmacy affairs which will be for the good of the profession in New York State.

The address of the retiring president, Mr. Felix Hiresman, of New York, was a highly creditable effort, and the value of the forceful recommendations he made will be an evidence in years to come.

The various committee reports were received and adopted with a rapidity that would surprise a Canadian gathering, or anyone unfamiliar with the American methods of approving what they have previously left to a committee to decide.

Mr. Joseph Helfman, the talented writer engaged by the firm of Parke,

Davis & Co., read a masterly paper on "Abuses in Pharmacy," which received rounds of applause during its reading, and at its close an order for its insertion in the published report of the proceedings, and gained for the writer a hearty vote of thanks from the Association.

The warmest discussion during the convention took place over proposed changes in the new Act, but as compromises were considered fair the matter was ultimately referred to the legislative committee for cooler consideration.

About one hundred new members were enrolled at the meeting, bringing the membership close to the thousand mark.

The officers of the Association for the ensuing year are: President, Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo; first vice-president, J. F. Van Nort, Elmira; second vice president, T. Hitchcock, New York; third vice-president, A. S. Van Winckle, Hornellsville; secretary, Judson B. Todd, Ithaca; treasurer, Thomas W. Dalton, Syracuse; executive committee—A. J. Lockie, Buffalo; Dr. Ray, Brooklyn, and E. A. Dawson, Syracuse.

### **Thomas Stoddart.**

Thomas Stoddart, the newly elected president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, is a pharmacist of highly-deserved reputation.

Born in Scotland, educated in Canada, and trained to a thorough knowledge of American pharmacy in the State of New York, he to-day occupies the proudest position in the gift of any state association in the Union.

At the recent convention in the city of Buffalo, Mr. Stoddart's home, he was unanimously and enthusiastically elected to the office of president by a representative meeting of New York State druggists, such as rarely gathers together in such force of numbers.

That Mr. Stoddart deserved the honor was plainly apparent from the unanimity with which the members, from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of Lake Erie, voiced their appreciation of the varied services he has rendered to the cause of pharmacy in the State of New York. Mr. Stoddart is a man of commanding presence, possessing a genial and expressive countenance, and has the faculty of

being able to exert a marked personal influence without appearing to be conscious that he is doing so.

Keen discernment and good judgment have made him the business peer of any druggist in the Empire State, and the same attribute will undoubtedly gain for him the distinction of being one of the most progressive presidents which have ever graced the chair of the N.Y.S.P.A.

### **Personals.**

Mr. W. Pulford, of the Pulford Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been in Toronto for the past few weeks, mainly for the purpose of settling his family here in order to get the benefit of the educational facilities. Mr. P. reports a very favorable trade outlook in Manitoba, and is very enthusiastic in his praise of Winnipeg.

Mr. W. G. Noble, of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been spending some days in Buffalo, combining business and pleasure.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec for their kind invitation to the annual banquet on the 11th inst. Unfortunately the editor was unable to attend.

### **Quinine Arsenate.**

Guigues obtains quinine arsenate in the form of fine, colorless, silky needles by adding a dilute solution of arsenic acid to hydrated quinia, suspended in water and gently warmed until a distinct acid reaction is obtained. Very dilute ammonia is then added to the warm solution until perfect neutrality is attained. The liquid is then allowed to cool, and the salt crystallized. The resulting crystals contain 71 per cent. of quinia alkaloid.—*Repertoire, Pharm. Jour.*

### **Ichthyol in Smallpox.**

Dr. M. Kamneff, *Med. Times*, has used a 12 to 20 per cent. ointment of ichthyol in the treatment of a number of cases of smallpox, with most excellent results. From the very first day of treatment there is a marked amelioration of all symptoms. The duration of the disease is shortened, and, what is most important, no marks are left on the face or elsewhere.



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*Salicylic Acid, Soda Salicylate*  
*P.B. Extracts, Chloroform, Quinine*

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# Wilson's Fly Pads

AT 10 CENTS PER PACKET

Because they kill more flies than any other device, and always please the customer.

**ARCHDALE WILSON**

Manufacturer

HAMILTON



# ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

## DRUGGISTS OF CANADA

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Our Travellers are  
now out  
showing the

**108  
Productions**

of our Factory  
in Perfumes.

See their Samples

We solicit a fair  
share of your  
patronage.

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**4 POINTS**

**Quality**

The Best.

**Style**

Up-to-date.

**Policy**

In the Interests  
of the  
Drug Trade.

**Prices**

Right.

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Messrs. J. Palmer & Son have secured the Sole Agency for  
Montreal City.



**THE P. R. CORSON COMPANY**  
LIMITED

**TORONTO, CAN.**

23 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.



## Obituary.

### Mr. Angus Buchanan

After a prolonged illness Angus Buchanan, of Kemptville, Ont., died May 23, aged 44 years. Deceased was the eldest son of Alexander and Caroline Whitney-Buchanan, and was born in South Gower, Ont. He was educated in the public and high schools and subsequently assisted his father for some years on the farm where he was born. He began his career as a druggist with Mr. W. J. Langford, in Ottawa, with whom he served his apprenticeship. In 1880 he attended the course of the Ontario College of Pharmacy from which he graduated in Feb. 1881. Shortly afterwards he opened a drug store on the corner of Asa and Prescott sts. in Kemptville, which he conducted up to the time of his death.

In 1882 Mr. Buchanan married the daughter of Henry Dark, of Hickston, by whom he had three children, who together with his widow survive him. In 1891 Mr. Buchanan was elected as one of the Council of the O.C.P., and represented District No. 1 for one term (2 years).

In 1887 he was a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in the Liberal interest, in 1893 for the Local Legislature against Orlando Bush, and again in 1897 for the same honor against R. L. Joynt. Though he was unsuccessful in each of those attempts, at the same time his vote showed that he had the entire confidence of his party.

He was universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and occupied several positions of trust, having several times been elected reeve of the town. Upright and conscientious in his dealings, and full of energy and public spirit, he was a general favorite, and will be much missed. The funeral which took place on the 25th inst., was very largely attended, and many beautiful floral offerings were contributed by friends and from the Reform Associations of North and South Grenville.

### Dr. Charles Rice.

Dr. Charles Rice died at his residence, New York, May 13, aged 61. Dr. Rice was one of the foremost men in pharmaceutical circles in the United States.

He was born in Munich in 1841, went to the United States in 1862, and after a voyage around the world in the sloop-of-war "Jamestown," in which he held the post of surgeon's steward, he became connected with Bellevue Hospital, an institution with which he has since been continuously identified.

Dr. Rice was chairman of the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and was also a very prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was a frequent contributor to pharmaceutical literature, and was a most remarkable philologist.

### Mr. R. Kneeshaw.

After a long and useful life, Mr. R. Kneeshaw died at his home at Ingersoll, Ont., in the 79th year of his age. Born in Stokesley, Yorkshire, Eng., July 20, 1823, he came to Canada with his parents in 1832, settling in Montreal.

He served his apprenticeship to the drug business in the business which is now Lyman Sons & Co., of Montreal.

Subsequently he lived in Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, and in 1857 moved to Ingersoll, where he established a drug business, and which he continued until about four years ago, when failing health and infirmities of age necessitated his retirement from active business.

Deceased leaves a widow and two unmarried daughters, who have the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of so estimable a citizen and a kind parent and husband.

### Camphorated Glycerine for Blisters.

After the application of blisters, fatty dressings or boric acid vaseline are often prescribed for dressing the wound. Senlecq points out that all such oily substances are unsuitable for the purpose, since they give rise, with the least trace of cantharidin, to a flesh blister. Camphorated glycerine is a much more suitable dressing, since not only does glycerine, as pointed out by Piccard, arrest the blistering effect of cantharidin, but the camphor, at once antiseptic and sedative, also counteracts the harmful effect of that poison on the bladder.—*Union Pharm.*, 41,541, after *Semaine Med.*

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of the semi annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

John Roberts Scholarship—J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto.

John Roberts Gold Medal—J. A. McK. Williams, by reversion to E. Candow, St. Thomas.

College Gold Medal—J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto.

College Silver Medal—J. A. McK. Williams, by reversion to Fred W. Judd, London.

Pharmacy Medal—R. W. Craig, Cornwall.

Chemistry Medal—A. L. Robinson, Toronto.

Botany Medal—S. L. Dorland, Cobourg.

Dispensing Medal—H. F. Foote, Toronto.

Materia Medica Medal—W. L. Whitehead, Strathroy.

#### HONOR LIST IN ORDER OF MERIT.

J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto; R. W. Craig, Cornwall; S. L. Dorland, Cobourg, and F. W. Judd, London, equal; H. S. Campbell, Hepworth; D. J. A. Robinson, Toronto; W. D. Whitehead, Strathroy; F. L. Fielding, Guelph; L. McC. Fetterley, Cornwall, and J. L. McCallum, Port Hope, equal; E. Candow, St. Thomas; H. H. Hunter, Woodstock; A. D. McCannell, Chesley; W. Cassidy, Tilbury, and M. F. Oliver, Deseronto, equal; George H. Small, Glencoe; H. F. Toole, Toronto; L. D. Cook, Orillia, and B. L. Jones, Smith's Falls, equal; S. A. Murray, Underwood; W. H. McCurdy, Wallaceburg; H. C. Cook, Hanover; C. J. Agnew, Teeswater; C. A. Adams, Ottawa, G. W. Houston, Tweed, and J. L. McIntosh, Toronto, equal; H. T. Meredith, Durham; Walter Munro, Woodstock; J. W. McKibbin, Wingham, and F. A. Girdwood, Stirling, equal; C. S. Miller, St. Thomas; Norman Campbell, Ottawa; E. D. Briggs, Owen Sound; J. H. Poyntz, Toronto.

#### PASS LIST.

W. M. Adams, W. E. Appleton, H. S. Begg, T. T. Beattie, J. Brown, J. A. Buckham, F. J. Butland, Harry Bull, D. J. Bowbeer, W. H. Birt, J. S. Cameron, A. A. Chisholm, A. T. Christie, J. F. Chapman, W. G. Campbell,



George W. Collins, J. J. Doyle, P. M. Dwyer, J. B. Davison, J. H. Doak, W. Erskine, W. C. Fisher, H. F. Foote, A. A. Fowler, Alex. Ferguson, J. W. Gage, E. D. Garson, W. F. Garland, H. E. Gamble, A. Keele Gregory, George H. Glenn, F. B. Hursley, T. W. Hutcheson, G. B. Henderson, C. B. Hacking, E. W. Hazlewood, Aubrey Henderson, T. N. Jarvis, E. Jolly, John Leonard, E. A. Legge, C. P. Meek, C. B. Mark, John Morrison, H. C. Martin, W. J. McFadden, Le Roy Miller, A. C. McClellan, N. McRae, W. A. McKeown, W. McCullough, George McLachlan, A. L. McKenzie, J. G. Nutson, George Olivier, F. O'Connor, J. F. Patterson, J. Ramore, C. J. Ready, R. E. Reynolds, Joseph Rogers, F. W. Richardson, W. A. Rife, H. T. Sargent, A. L. E. Shier, C. R. Stanley, A. F. Stewart, H. N. Smith, Wesley W. Stephens, William H. Stephens, A. M. Sutherland, H. M. Turnbull, H. S. Tapscott, H. Teeter, W. R. Vining, S. J. Watson, B. L. Watson, J. E. Warner, C. J. White, J. J. Yuill.

#### PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS.

B. F. Smith, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; D. J. Stalker, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; W. W. Taylor, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica; A. Turrill, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; W. E. Arens, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica; G. R. Duncan, dispensing, pharmacy, botany, and materia medica; O. Forhan, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; J. T. Foster, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica; A. W. Gourlie, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; C. A. Hamlin, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; W. A. Mackay, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; J. E. McGillicuddy, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; A. Ormison, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica; A. F. Rance, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; L. J. Robertson, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; Hugh Yarnold, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, and materia medica; George Reilley, dispensing, prescriptions, botany, and materia medica.

#### ONE SUBJECT.

O. S. Mitchell, prescriptions

### Bachelors of Pharmacy.

The following candidates were successful in passing the examinations at the University of Toronto, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy:

William M. Adams, John Cecil Agnew, Walter Edgar Appleton, Thomas Teason Beattie, John Brawn, Edward Douglas Briggs, John Andrew Buckham, Norman Wood Campbell, Earl Maitland Candow, William Joseph Cassidy, John Franklin Chapman, Horatio Clarence Cook, Lisgar Douglas Cooke, Robert Woodburn Craig, William John Bert Davidson, Sidney Loveraft Dorland, Joseph James Doyle, Percy May Dwyer, Leslie McCracken Fetterly, Fred Lorne Fielding, William Caven Fisher, Albert Allen Fowler, Edward Duncan Garson, Harold Lester Gamble, Frederick Albert Girdwood, Charles Bertram Hacking, Edwin Watson Hazelwood, William Aubray Henderson, George Wellington Houston, Harry Hallam Hunter, Bernard Leonard Jones, Frederick William Judd, James Lionel MacCallum, Archibald Duncan McConnell, William John MacFadden, James Lucius McIntosh, John Walter McKibbin, Alexander James McKenzie, William Angus McKeown, John Duncan Morrison, Walter, Munroe, Thomas Garfield Nutson, Morley Franklin Oliver, John Wardle Ramore, Charles James Ready, John Acton Leonard Robinson, Joseph Rogers, Albert Lorne Elgin Shier, George Henry Small, Cecil Reid Stanley, Wallace William Stephen, Wesley William Stephens, Henry Stark Tapscott, Horace M. Turnbull, Wilbar Ricardo Vining, James Arthur McKenzie Williams, Joseph James Yuill

### Incompatibility of Orthoform with Antipyrin.

While attempting to prepare a powder composed of equal parts of antipyrin, orthoform and dematol, Marsault *Rep. Phar.* made the observation that orthoform and antipyrin when triturated together form a mass of pilular consistence which, however, becomes hard and dry after a few hours, and may then be readily powdered.

A general antidote for poisons is a mixture composed of equal parts of calcined magnesia, wood charcoal and hydrated oxide of iron, with a sufficient quantity of water.—*Rundschau, American Journal of Pharmacy.*

### University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1901.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

The following were the examination questions submitted for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at the May examinations:

#### PRACTICAL BOTANY.

Examiner: A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M.

1. Describe, compare, and classify plants A and B, giving the reasons for your classification.
2. Specimen C.—Describe fully.
3. Describe the external morphological characters of specimens D and E.
4. Dissect and give explanatory sketches of specimen F.

#### BOTANY.

Examiner: A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M.

1. Write a detailed account of the morphological difference between Angiospermæ and Gymnospermæ.
2. Describe the structure of the mature gametophyte of a fern, and compare it with the corresponding one in a pine.
3. Give an account of the structure of a seed, and describe the successive stages of its germination up to the period when the embryo-plant is established in the soil.
4. Give a full description of the minute structure of a foliage leaf, and state the uses of the various parts.
5. Describe fully the phenomenon of transpiration in plants, and point out the various conditions which govern it.
6. Write an account of the structure and life history of any fungus.
7. Give a description of the forms of flowers met with in the Compositæ, and describe the fruit of one genus.

#### PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH.G., PHM.B.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following prescriptions with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which each dispensing desk with its utensils is left will be rated.

By Mail



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While Pursuing Their Daily Vocations.

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2. Our system gives everybody an opportunity to take a college course in Pharmacy.
3. Our graduates are in demand as clerks.

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GOING TO  
COLLEGE  
? ? ? ?

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This College aims to make thoroughly qualified Pharmacists of its students, its success being shown by their fine records before rigid State Examining Boards, and the ease with which they secure and hold responsible positions with manufacturing, wholesale and retail drug houses.

Drug store experience, being a factor of uncertain value, is not a requisite to entrance or graduation.

If contemplating a college course in pharmacy, address,

**F. H. FRAZEE, Secretary**  
416 Concord Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

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**School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan.**

A postal card with your name and address sent to A. B. STEVENS, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is sufficient to secure for you full information.

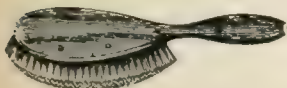
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—styles in attractive wrappers.

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# QUALITY COUNTS.

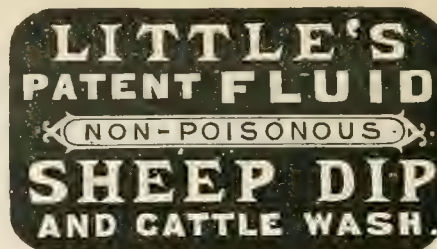
In our experience as druggists we have always realized that, regardless of everything else, quality is of first consideration. In five years' experience as manufacturers for our fellow druggists we have proven time and again that quality counts with them also. We make our goods as good as we can first, we sell them as cheaply as we can next, and we then wait for results.

We are aware that between the druggists, their customers and the physicians to whom they may sell our Pharmaceutical Specialties, that we will sooner or later be judged on our merits and that is all we want. Frequently we receive an order for a pharmaceutical specialty accompanied by the statement that the writer can buy from another house at such and such a figure but that he wants ours and hopes we can meet it. We can't and won't meet all prices, because we won't meet all qualities; but we will always guarantee to sell goods of equal quality at as low or better prices than any other house, no matter which one. We respectfully suggest that a close comparison be made with our goods and others of popular sale. We are willing to abide by any honest and fair decision, and to be turned down if we don't win fairly.

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Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

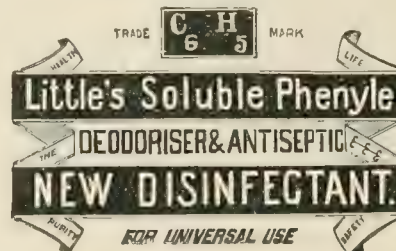
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

THOMAS B. EYRNES.

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| R. Olei jecoris aselli | f3jss.    |
| Olei menthæ piperitæ   | gtts, iv. |
| Camphoræ               | gr. xxv.  |
| Sodii hypophosphitis   | 3ss       |
| Calcii phosphatis      | gr. lxxx. |
| Acaciæ pulveris        | q s.      |
| Aquam                  | ad. f3iv. |

M. sec. art. ut ft. mist. et sig.: cochleare mod. hora decima et hora tertia sumendum.

WINIFRED CUTHBERT.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| R. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri | gr. v.   |
| Cetacei                   | gr. xx.  |
| Paraffini mollis          | ft. 3ss. |

M. ft. ung. et mitte in pyxidem ligneam.

Sig—Prefricare leniter ad pamter affectam.

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| R. Creosoti | m. j.  |
| O. O. O.    | m. ij. |

M. Detur in capsulam accurate metiri et mitte tales doses no. vj.

Sig—Una ante cibum et hor decutb. sumenda.

MISS GERTRUDE FOLEY.

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| R. Ammonii carbonatis | gr. ij.      |
| Rhei pulveris         |              |
| Sacchari pulveris     | aa. gr. iij. |

M. ft. pulv. et mitte septem et dispense cum signatura: Capiat unam omni hor quadrante donec leniatur dolor.

THOS. B. KISSAM.

|                      |   |     |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| R. Rhei pulveris     | o | 650 |
| Sodii bicarbonatis   | i | 300 |
| Olei menthæ piperitæ | o | 325 |

M. et fiant pil. no. x.

Sig—Exhibe i. p. c. t. i. d. et hor. somni.

## PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner: FRANKLIN T. HARRISON,  
PHAR D.

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Sodii Citro-Tartras Effervescens. |             |
| Sodium Bicarbonate                   | 10.2 grams. |
| Tartaric Acid                        | 5.4 grams.  |
| Citric Acid                          | 3.6 grams.  |
| Refined Sugar                        | 3.0 grams.  |

Prepare according to the above formula and exhibit sample in wide-mouth bottle.

2. The sample of commercial cream of tartar submitted has been found to consist entirely of acid potassium tartrate and calcium tartrate. Determine the percentage of the former present

and say how much pure sodium bicarbonate 35 grams of this cream of tartar will neutralize.

3. (a) Determine strength of sample of alcohol submitted. (b) What effect will it have on the apparent strength of the alcohol, if in taking the Sp. Gr. the temperature is too high?

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: CHAS. HEEBNER, PH.G.,  
PHM.B.

1. Translate the following prescriptions:

(a) Mitte hirudines, No vj.

Applicetur lateri dolenti emplastrum vesicatorium hora vespere, et recipe: Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, grana tres; pulveris antimonialis, grana quatuor c. semisse; confectionis rosae, sesgranum. Misce fiat pilula hora somni sumenda.

(b) R. Magnesii sulphatis, semiunciam; tincturæ cardamomi compositæ drachmam; aquæ unciam et drachmas duas. Misce fiat haustus aperiens cras primo mane sumendus

(c) R. Linimenti ammoniæ, linimenti chloroformi, linimenti opii, ana fluidrachmas quatuor. Misceantur ut fiat linimentum, cujus infricetur paux illum bis terve quotidie sterno et parti thoracis dolenti

2. Expand and translate (a) c. m. s.; (b) h. i. ma. mat; (c) P. B.; (d) p. c.; (e) M. cap. 3j q. q. 2da hor; (f) seg. p. hor.; (g) M. D. S.; (h) d. i. p. æq; (i) h. s.

3. What would you dispense for the following preparations: (a) Ung. cæruleum; (b) pulv. fuscus; (c) hepar sulphuris; (d) pulv. jabobi; (e) grey powder; (f) ung. galeni; (g) Ward's paste; (h) eau de vie.

4. State the manner of preparing pharmaceutical combinations of oils with aqueous liquids, and describe fully the methods of procedure with fixed and volatile oils respectively.

5. A prescription calls for strychnine and arsenous oxide, one-fourth grain of each, in an aqueous mixture; state the volumes of liq. strychninæ, P. B., and liq. arsenici hydrochloricus, P. B., respectively, that should be dispensed to represent these quantities

6. Criticise the following prescriptions: Point out all cases of incompatibility where they occur; state if the mixture can be satisfactorily dispensed, and give methods:

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) R. Strychninæ | gr. j.      |
| Glycerini         | m. xxx.     |
| Aquæ              | q s ft f3ij |

Misce ut fiat injectio hypodermica.

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| (b) R. Camphoræ | gr. lxx   |
| Plumbi acetatis | gr. l.    |
| Tincturæ iodi   | m. l.     |
| Phenolis        | gr. xxiv. |

Misce et fiat pilulæ viginti et quatuor.

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| (c) R. Iodi resublimati | gr. xl. |
| Adipis suilli           | 3j.     |

M. fiat unguentum.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (d) R. Quininæ sulfatis | 3i.          |
| Ferri pyrophosphatis    | 3ij.         |
| Acidi phosphorici       | diluti f3ss. |
| Syrupi zingiberis       | f3ij.        |
| Aquam                   | ad f3iv.     |

M. ft. mist.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A.,  
M.B.

1. Detect the metals and acids in substances marked "A" and "B."

2. Detect the acid in substance marked "C."

3. Detect the metals in substance marked "D."

## MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: W. B. KENDAL, PHM.B.

1. Describe a good specimen of belladonna folia. State at what time of the year they should be gathered and why. Name three constituents. What two leaves resemble bellad, and give the distinguishing points of each.

2. Describe fully the structure of a starch grain. Explain what is meant by the terms simple and compound and give an example of each.

3. Give source, habitat, natural order and medicinal properties of the following: Pruni virginianæ cortex, oleum santali, grindelia, strophanthi semina, breasotum, felix mas, colchici semina, renzonium and asafetida.

4. Give sources of different kinds of pepsin. State how they are prepared and when made official.

5. Give a drawing of a transverse section of sarsaparilla radix as seen with a microscope using low power; state whether you consider it an exogenous or endogenous, and state your reason.



6. Give short notes on inulin, proteids and cellulose.

7. Name the official source or cinchonæ. Describe mode of collection, and what percentage of total alkaloids a good sample should contain.

# PRACTICAL PHARMACOGNOSY.

Examiner: W. B. KENDALL, PHM.B.

1. Identify and name gross specimen submitted.

2. Identify and name microscopic specimens.

3. Oral examination in both.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1901.

The following examination papers were not received in time for our last issue, when the majority of the papers were published:

## PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner: F. T. HARRISON.

1. Prepare, according to directions given in the B.P., 55 cubic centimetres of Solution of Ferric Sulphate.

2. *Ferri et Ammonii Citras*.—In sample submitted.

(a) Determine by process given in the B.P. the amount of iron present.

(b) Determine the presence or absence of fixed alkali.

(c) State if you consider it a well-made sample and having character and responding to the tests described in the B.P.

3. Determine by means of  $\frac{N}{10}$  Sulphuric Acid the strength of the sample of "*Liquor Potassæ*" submitted, and state how you would make it correspond to the B.P. strength.

Abstracts from British Pharmacopœia:

### *Liq. Ferri Persulphatis.*

|                  | Imperial.             | Metric.               |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ferrous Sulphate | 8 ounces              | 400 grammes           |
| Sulphuric Acid   | 6 fl. drachms         | 37.5 cubic centimetre |
| Nitric Acid      | 6 fl. drachms         | 37.5 cubic centimetre |
| Distilled Water  | A sufficient quantity |                       |

Add the sulphuric acid to ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres) of distilled water; dissolve the ferrous sulphate in the mixture with the aid of heat; mix the nitric acid with two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the distilled

water; add to this diluted acid, warmed, the solution of ferrous sulphate; concentrate by boiling, until, by the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapors, the liquid ceases to be black, and acquires a red color. If any ferrous salt remain in the solution, add a few drops of nitric acid, and boil again. When the solution is cold, make up the quantity to eleven fluid ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) by the addition, if necessary, of distilled water.

### *Ferri et Ammonii Citras.*

*Characters and Tests.*—In thin, transparent scales of a deep red color, slightly sweetish and astringent in taste. It feebly reddens *litmus*, is soluble in half its weight of *water*, and almost insoluble in *alcohol* (90 per cent.). When incinerated with free access of air, it leaves 31 or 32 per cent. of ferric oxide, which is not alkaline to *litmus* (absence of fixed alkali). Heated with *solution of potassium hydroxide* it evolves ammonia and deposits ferric hydroxide. The alkaline solution from which the iron has separated does not, when slightly supersaturated with *acetic acid*, give any crystalline precipitate (absence of tartrates). It should not yield more than the slightest characteristic reactions with the tests for sulphates.

### *Liquor Potassæ*

An aqueous solution containing in 110 minims 6.02 grains, or in 1 fluid ounce 27 grains, of potassium hydroxide, KOH.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

### ORAL.

Time, one hour.

Candidate will write his fictitious name and No. here.

1. (a) Write the names of samples on this sheet in the space following the letters:

A ..... B .....  
C ..... D .....  
E ..... F .....

Answers to the other questions to be written on the separate sheets of paper provided; all to be pinned together with candidates fictitious name and number written on them, finally folded and enveloped.

(b) What is the habitat of tragacanth, benzoin, chamomile, kino, linseed, squills, cascara, coca leaf, jalap, assa-

foetida.

(c) What is the percentage of gallic and tannic acid obtained from galls?

(d) Strychnia from nux vomica?

(e) Atropine from belladonna?

(f) Mention five drugs containing stearoptens.

(g) Do all varieties of aloes contain aloin? How would you prove it?

(h) What are the constituents of cod liver oil, and specify the active ones?

(i) Mention the drugs containing caffeine.

2. Differentiate in any way you wish—microscopically or otherwise.

In differentiating drugs, color, taste and smell will not suffice as a full answer.

(a) Insect powder from powdered rhubarb.

(b) Lycopodium from sublimed sulphur.

(c) Powdered myrrh from powdered cinchona.

(d) Powdered benzoin from powdered resin.

(e) Powdered gamboge from powdered tumeric.

(f) Mention all the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

(g) What are the adulterations or deteriorations likely to be found in oil of peppermint, and how do you detect them?

(h) Give one good test for the purity of oil of turpentine.

(i) What is the active principle of soap bark?

## Cod Liver Oil.

The statistics in reference to the Lofoden cod fishing season, show a material falling-off in the catch for the past year, the figures which are given out showing the poorest result, financially to the fishermen, for a great many years.

Although the catch of fish has been so remarkably small, the amount of oil produced, however, will exceed that of the previous season by nearly 5,000 hectoliters, the reason being that the cod livers have been used this season almost exclusively for medicinal oil, while in other years a larger proportion of it was made into "tanners' oil." It is considered improbable that there will be much variation in price from the present quotations.

## ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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**VACCINE FARM,**  
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

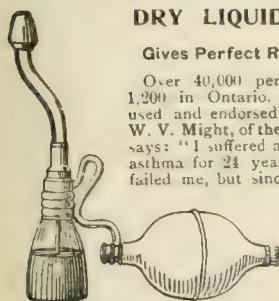
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Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

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KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans Sons & Co.  
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HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co., J. Wiser & Co.  
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.  
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.  
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Carls & Co.

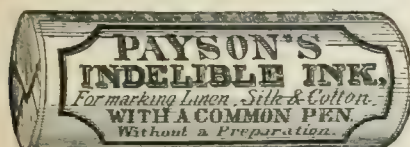
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley &amp; Henderson Bros.

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ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co., S. McDiarmid &amp; Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain &amp; Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber &amp; Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

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Dominion.

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Sale... TRADE MARK

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MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
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## The Relations that Should Exist Between the Doctor and Druggist \*

By 'PENNSY.'

No definite plan can be outlined for each community or individual. Tact, common sense and a study and knowledge of human nature go far toward establishing the above relations on a proper basis. The pharmacist should, first of all, have a love for his profession, not from a merely financial, but from a scientific, point of view. He should have an ideal, and strive to attain that ideal.

His products should be articles of merit. His laboratory, prescription department and stock of sick room appliances should be his pride and receive most of his attention. They should be as near ideal as it is practicable to make them. He should call the physicians' attention to them, and ask them for their friendly criticism on these departments.

Samples should be sent the physicians frequently of pharmaceutical products made in the store, mostly U. S. P. and National Formulary preparations, along with the crude drugs and chemicals they represent.

The pharmacist should feel that he would dispense with all side lines if it were possible, and work toward the attainment of this result.

The pharmacist should never bribe a doctor to deal with him. If at times he feels as though he would like to give a doctor a gift as an appreciation of his patronage to the store, the gift should be made just as though he were dealing with any good customer. It is desirable to be ethical and professional, but this should never be carried to stiffness. He should be natural.

It is understood that the pharmacist must be willing to study, keep posted and in touch with progress; that he is daily adding to his stock of knowledge and information through the journals, through newly-acquired text-books and associations with other druggists, not his immediate competitors, whom to a certain extent he should avoid. He must have a knowledge of the pharmaceutical and chemical processes, and know how to use them.

It is not necessary that the druggist should have everything at his tongue's end, but it is necessary that he should know where to look for information on

any subject relating to the profession in case he should have occasion to use the knowledge. He should be on intimate terms with his library.

A druggist may have his own line of remedies, such as cough cures, headache powders, blood purifiers, etc., and let the doctor know the formulas by which they are made. Physicians not infrequently recommend simple household remedies of this sort, and I have known them to recommend my own cough cure. Confidence begets confidence. No honorable, self-respecting physician would betray the confidence thus imposed in him, and at least nine out of ten, yes, ninety-nine out of one hundred, doctors will appreciate and respect the confidence imposed in them by the druggist. Those who are not honorable need not be catered to.

Should the pharmacist have a call for a simple remedy, as a headache cure, in the presence of a doctor, let him go about it openly and freely, and not as though he had a guilty conscience. The physician would rather not be bothered with these simple, slight ailments. The pharmacist should take precautionary measures to see that there is no serious disturbance back of it. If there is, promptly inform the patient, and advise him to consult his physician.

A physician, on the other hand, does the same. A patient of his needs a dose of calomel. The physician gives it to him, and wisely so. A prescription would cost the patient 10 cents more, and he would think that he was being bled. On the next occasion when he should consult a physician he would go to another one, and probably to a homeopath.

Do not be always wailing and gnashing your teeth to the doctors about tablet triturates, the doctors' dispensing, etc. The less you say on this head the better for you.

Don't substitute. Give what the prescription calls for or turn it down. Should you receive a prescription specifying a make you have not, but one you think is efficient, you may call the doctor's attention to it, and he will generally tell you to use your own discretion. This is good for the one time only. Rather decline to fill the prescription than annoy the doctor a second time. If a druggist does not wish to keep in stock what the doctor pre-

fers he ought not to expect his patronage. The doctors are reasonable, and realize that it is impossible for the druggist to carry a stock of every manufacturer's goods. In time the doctor will consider the druggist's judgment on galenicals in preference to his own if the latter is reliable and conscientious, and if the druggist makes products of merit the doctor will undoubtedly use them.

I contend that the prescription belongs to the doctor, emanating from his brain and as a result of his experience and knowledge. The patient receives the prescription as a memorandum or order on the druggist. The latter files it for safe keeping and reference, to be refilled or not as the doctor chooses. A little explanation on this point, and others, to the public will not detract, but add, confidence in the druggist.

There should be no antagonistic feeling displayed by the physician or pharmacist, and before any antagonism is shown the view of such a display from the patient's standpoint should be considered. The physician and pharmacist should be genial and social with each other, but not intimate or familiar.

### Sterilisation of Sponges.

Elsberg (*Centralblatt für Chirurg.*) gives the following method for sterilising sponges, which he states to be entirely satisfactory:—The sponges are first freed from lime and dirt by soaking for twenty-four hours in an 8 per cent. HCl solution; they are then thoroughly washed with water, and then boiled for five to twenty minutes in the following solution:—Caustic potash, 10; tannin, 20; water, 100. Afterwards they are washed in sterile water, and carbolic or sublimate solution, until free from the dark brown caustic solution, finally kept immersed in 2 to 5 per cent. phenol solution. By this treatment they lose none of their physical properties, and sponges infected with staphylococcus, streptococcus, anthrax bacilli and spores, were found to be perfectly sterilised by the process.—*Quart. Med. Journ.*

The annual Chemists' Exhibition, held under the auspices of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, will be held at Covent Garden Theatre, London, Eng., August 26 to 31.

\**American Druggist.*



## Hygiene in Therapeutics.

By DR. EDWIN W. PYLE.

The subject of medicine requires historic perspective.

When seen close at hand, the mind is confused with vagueness and vastness; but from a distance the relative proportions are clearly discerned.

A perspective reveals the mistaken observations and false deductions of every period; it enables us to profit by the experience of our predecessors, and to acquire freedom from the warp of sympathy and antipathy.

Medicine has been characterized by many curious changes.

In its earlier history theories were made, and if facts did not agree with them, so much the worse for the facts.

Galen taught that the cause of disease was in the putricity of four fluids, and yet he constructed a system of medicine so artfully as to make himself a recognized authority for more than thirteen centuries.

In our period a devotion to technical rather than to speculative investigation, warrants the belief that we are erecting upon the basis of chemical and physiological laws, and upon pathology and bacteriology, a scientific medicine.

Ether and chloroform, therapeutic measures, revolutionized surgery fifty years ago; cocaine and antiseptics have changed its entire aspect since.

Perhaps no other branch of medical science can point to discoveries so beneficent.

The proper use of drugs for the relief and for the cure of disease is the keystone of the arch upon which all therapeutical progress rests.

While we gladly pay this tribute, clinical experience teaches that with the exception of "Isopathy," or serum-therapy, medical administrations, in the main, have not kept pace with the noticeable advancement of hygienic knowledge.

To look over the formulæ of dispensaries, the prescriptions as they appear in medical journals, and as presented to pharmacies for compounding, is to wonder at the desecration that introduces so much saccharine material into the stomachs of the sick, in direct violation of dietetic principles.

Sugar is a fermentable product which, under improper uses, irritates

mucous membranes, like all diffusible substances.

Magendie ascertained that dogs fed exclusively on sugar and water died within thirty-three days of muscular atrophy and intestinal inanition.

At first they were active, later began to lose flesh, then became feeble, with loss of appetites and symptoms of indigestion, just as children do when their food is too much sweetened.

Under conditions of health and exercise, sugar taken proportionally with other food adds vigor, limits tissue waste, and satisfies an indefinite craving.

When made into good confectionery it may be given to children occasionally, after meals, without harm, and governments wisely add it to the soldier's rations.

When poor in quality and taken into empty stomachs, however, it is productive of great mischief. We veritably believe that cheap candy stores near public schools give rise to more evil consequences, in the aggregate, than neighboring saloons.

The former supply that which poisons the system against wholesome food, and thus devitalizes the strengthening power of childhood, while the latter deal mostly with a few adult "soakes" that can't be injured.

Even under usual health conditions there are many who cannot use sugar in any form without distress.

This is general knowledge. While in sickness, when functions are prostrated and no longer receive the stimuli of exercise and fresh air, it is the first article rejected by the digestive process, and consequently, by a universality of experience, is excluded from diet lists and prohibited in most well-regulated sanitariums.

To avoid starches and sugars is the general rule in prescribing for all forms of indigestion. It is particularly contra-indicated in gastralgia, in hyperchlorhydria, auto-infection, and in continued fevers, where motor functions of the stomach are slowly and imperfectly performed.

If sugar has no place in the dietary of the sick, and in this respect the profession is unanimous in practice, should it even be administered as a vehicle?

It may disguise taste and preserve a few medicines, but this advantage is outweighed by greater considerations,

and by other methods which serve an equal purpose without injury.

Therapeutics were made for the sick, and not for the monetary interests of manufacturers.

There is a gruesomeness in the suggestion to boil down sugar to prevent oxidation of medicines on the shelves of the pharmacist, to leave nature to wrestle with the problem the best she can under prescription.

There is no hygiene in therapeutics that stops short of a consideration of what takes place in the stomach.

Syrups are made by boiling down 12 pounds of sugar in 8 pounds of water to the quantity of 10 pints; a teaspoonful of which represents more than a teaspoonful of sugar.

Although syrup administrations are no longer in accord with advanced therapeutics, the average drug store deals out yearly many barrels of this commodity, and a larger quantity on proprietary recommendations. Multiplying these amounts by the number of pharmacies in any given locality gives an idea of the enormous quantity used in medicine, more or less sanctioned by a profession that knows the evil thereof.

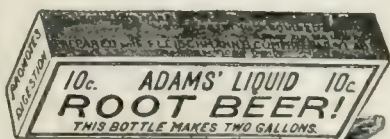
The consequence of misinterpretation of natural laws is like a dark cloud through the entire history of therapeutics.

Dr. Crothers charges specifically that nervous dyspepsia, which begins soon after puberty and becomes a distressing disease in middle life, is often traceable to the free use of opiate syrups in infancy.

Few realize the injury that has been engendered by the reckless association of coughs and syrups.

In no other subject of human ailment has pathology received so little attention. Gun-shot prescriptions have been the rule, without apparent consideration of normal functions producing anorexia, constipation and malaise, worse for the system than the cough itself, and in the greater number of instances with the cause located in the upper air passages, totally uninfluenced by any saccharine product. Fortunately, the introduction of the tablet triturate and a simplified therapeutics have modified this mode of prescribing, and reduced the flagrancy of hygienic violations. Still, there are syrupy compounds in endless variety, authorized by the pharmacopœia,

# SEASON 1901



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GINGER  
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Orders are starting in early this year.

Kindly send us your orders for May delivery at once.

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Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges do.  
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Flavors—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Assorted.

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CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.  
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Pharmaceutical Chemists

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## 1901

WE wish to advise the trade that we have prepared a complete new series of School Blank Books for the coming season. Our travellers are now on the road with advance samples, and we would ask the favor of inspecting their lines before placing orders.

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there cannot be the slightest question. In point of artistic design—magnificent specimens of color work—they surpass anything before attempted in Canada. Because of their educational value—in the subjects that form the front cover and the matter that is used on the back cover—they have been endorsed by our best educationalists and teachers everywhere. The series include :

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—Macdonald and Brown covers—with two characteristic pictures of these noted statesmen, and reproduction of the Macdonald and Geo. Brown monuments as they are familiar to people in Queen's Park, Toronto. On the back a biographical sketch of Macdonald and Brown.

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The suggestion is hardly needed that a catchy series of School Blanks will draw the trade to your store as will nothing else, for all classes of pupils, public school and high school—young and old—are obliged to use many scribblers. Do not load yourselves up with school blanks until you have seen our samples—now in the hands of our travellers and in stock in our warerooms.

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**TORONTO, CANADA**

taught in the colleges and produced under alluring recommendations, sufficient to cast a responsibility on the profession.

Careful study in prescribing would eliminate the unnecessary sugar element and might wisely substitute, in many instances, fresh water which is supported by every hygienic principle.

It would develop a more wholesome administration of the hypophosphites. It would obliterate the conglomerate diagnosis, as typified in cough syrups, by establishing a differentiation in causes that would lead to specific medication.

Druggists have suggested a relief in the popular elixirs, which contain only 10 per cent. sugar, and in this respect have preference; but the presence of 20 per cent. alcohol needed to preserve them is a quantity much too large for general administration, and out of it has grown an evil.

Thousands are daily calling for "Elixir of Calisaya" at soda fountains without knowing what they are taking or why they are impelled to repeat the dose, all in violation of statute laws and physiology. There is scarcely a community that does not have its "Elixir devotees."

Elixirs are administered mostly to children, and how many need alcohol? When nature alone repairs the damages of injury and disease, and when hygiene furnishes the greater part of a physician's healing outfit, it becomes unpardonable in his art to interpose a single obstacle to recovery, or one that any thoughtful parent might wisely reject.

In administering to the sick it is better to do nothing than to give the wrong thing.

When the system is burdened by disease it becomes the physician's duty to assist by an interpretation of the natural means which operate to maintain health, and never to burden a function by an unnecessary ingredient.

Sugar is not the only element that might advantageously be eliminated.

When Dr. Holmes said "Throw physic into the sea" there was a rude awakening to truth, greater than the profession was really willing to admit, or the laity to believe.

Since then practical medicine has been revolutionized.

In diphtheria, iron, potash and the

long list has been discarded for alcohol and antitoxine; in the exanthemata to water and stimulants; in pneumonia from everybody's suggestion to a few simple remedies, while in diarrhoeas and many other affections earlier teachings are mostly set at naught, yet the pharmacopœia increases in volume and retains the obsoletes of past periods, that serve better to introduce confusion than to advance knowledge.

Many of the same recommendations of dose and methods exist, notwithstanding the changes that practical therapeutics have wrought.

It has been well demonstrated that a grain of calomel, thoroughly triturated for at least one hour, will produce alvine discharges greater than 10 grains of the crude drug, without their dangers and discomforts; but no mention is made of this fact in the book, which should be a work of recommendation for the best interests of human-kind.

The perfection of harnessed electricity is the result of elimination.

Our present motors would be inglorious hodge-podges were their wheels clogged by the accumulations of all electrical investigations.

Inherited notions have no place in practical mechanics, but they do override in medicine.

There are many subjects that illustrate this thought, none better perhaps than iron and anemia. This has been a pet theme with the profession, and many a prescriber, after sounding the medical edict "Give iron," has felt himself conscience-clear, and could have accepted a pass through to "glory."

But let us analyze from a clinical basis.

Years ago anemia was treated by massive doses of iron. Later, with the same degree of success, by diminished doses.

Recently these have been reduced by rival introductions of the proteid compounds, and anemia responds to treatment with the same measure of success.

It has also been relieved by doses approaching the infinitesimal standard, most apparent in taking ferruginous waters.

The hygienist removes the cause and the dyscrasia without iron. The hydropathist cleanses the body, washes away the intestinal ptomaines, and, with proper food and rest,

restores color without the chemist's art. If the premise be correct that anemia is relieved all along the line from massive doses to simple hygiene, and this is clinical experience, we fail to appreciate the wisdom, when iron is an irritant to every tissue, of passing through the intestinal tract of a chlorotic girl, in one day, more by thirty times than her system can possibly take up, or more iron than the healthy digestion of a laborer can abstract from his food in a period of six weeks.

And yet this is just what takes place when inorganic iron is prescribed in minimum doses, all of which is in bold opposition to hygienic therapy.

Were simple addition all that is needed in anemia, the practice of medicine could be reduced to a calculating amusement.

We may deluge the languishing plant, but the vital principle therein may not respond to drowning impulses.

Iron has no characteristics of food. It does not assimilate, and the doctor has misinterpreted the complex mechanism of digestion in jugulating with anemia more readily than he has commanded the function.

Iron has no medical properties, except that of astringency. It injures teeth, stomach, intestines and nervous system. Physiological experiments, clinical experience and the unanimous prescribing of proprietary products all over the country indicate that our long current method of inorganic dosing has been somewhat of a farce, to which the profession is not likely to return.

With the exception of a few preparations that are valuable for astringent properties, all others, numbering some forty to fifty, might well be eliminated from the list of internal medicines, to the relief of the pharmacopœia, and to the well-being of the human race.

Practical therapeutics takes its character mostly from the great middle class of doctors whose minds are slow to the evolutions of medicines.

Hughes Bennet wrote: "So persistent are the doctrines of the past that, notwithstanding the facts which were made public in 1857, and notwithstanding that an antiphlogistic practice in this country is universally abandoned, every systematic book, up to this date, 1864, still recommends blood letting, antimony and calomel."

This is an epitome of medical his-



tory—a few leaders that point the better way, and many that apply their art with great fidelity to old customs.

The materia medica of every period has been expounded with the greatest zeal by those who were behind the times.

When we recall the drugs that have been administered, and the history of their worthlessness, it is marvelous that the belief of the people in the healing art should remain so true.

The doctor's aim, however, has always been noble, and the light of these later days is defining clearly his splendid service to humanity.

His greatest work is to teach the ways of correct living, to win the public mind from medical fallacies, and to demonstrate that prophylaxis is the very essence of cure.

Nature alone can heal is the great fundamental law that illuminated the teachings of Hippocrates, and was taught by Paracelsus, Sydenham, and many other illustrious men; but all through the centuries this truth has been more or less obscured by the somber shadows of false practices.

Standing in the brilliancy of latter day knowledge, we are prepared to avoid the errors of the past. Drugs that have fallen into disuse, and the still greater number of unwholesome formulæ, should be expunged from our books.

Physicians should concentrate energies to a clearer comprehension of fewer remedies, and to a better administration of them.

However brilliant therapeutical suggestions of the advance guard may be, it is not until they become the personal equations of the rank and file of the profession that the greatest good is done to the greatest numbers, and practical medicine is made co-equal with scientific attainments.—*Medical Times (Practical Druggist.)*

The R. W. English Refining Co. are about erecting a linseed oil mill at Montreal with a 20-press capacity. They will also build a 400,000 barrel steel elevator with warehouses for oil cake and feed.

A project is on foot for the development of sulphur mines on the Skeena river, British Columbia.

### Courtesy in Business.

At this time of the year when retail establishments are crowded with sight-seers and "shoppers," as well as buyers, and when the salesmen are working at high pressure all day long and into the night, it may not be amiss to again remind the quick-tempered and high-strung assistant of the absolute necessity of self-control. It may not be easy, indeed; for the moment homicide might seem justifiable, but after that would come the "deluge." Salesmen, then, under all circumstances, must be polite and obliging, not only for the benefit of their employers but for their own good. Civility, while it may be one of the scarcest articles in the market, is also one of the cheapest, and the net profit on it to the salesman, in the end, will be greater—not only from a social and moral point of view, but in shillings and pence—than on anything he may have to offer to a customer.

Pleasant manners are of the most inestimable value to business men, and especially to those who are brought into direct contact with the public. In the retail line many a business has suffered materially, while others have been entirely ruined, by the inability of the proprietor to show a pleasant face continually while being subjected to badgering by half-a-dozen whimsical and shallow-brained customers. A customer may be fully aware that one may "smile, and smile, and be a villain," and that a courteous disposition and affable manners may be no criterion of a person's character; that, in fact, he stands more chance of being cheated by the polite dealer than by one of morose and surly temper; yet such is human nature that nine out of ten people, particularly those of the gentler sex, would actually prefer, if they had a choice, to be cheated by a pleasant-mannered man, rather than to patronize a surly, disagreeable dealer of the most undoubted integrity. And yet one frequently finds enterprising dealers who are punctilious in the matter of stock and its display, and who are strenuous in their efforts to extend their trade by every channel open to them, who allow that trade to be hampered and new patrons repulsed by neglecting so small an essential as common politeness.

Affability and pleasant manners do

not by any means imply servility, and there can be no excuse for the dealer or assistant who fails to display them in the interest of the business. Politeness is one of the few weapons that the small dealer especially has at his command to meet the competition of larger dealers, as the larger the business the greater number of assistants required, and the less chance of the customers being treated with uniform deference—counter-men being apt to be more wanting in this respect than the proprietors of stores. Those who doubt our assertion that this advantage is not fully utilized by the average retail dealer will find by observation that our remarks are not altogether founded upon theory.—*London Optician*

### Strong Testimony

Probably no better argument in favor of newspaper advertising, as compared with circularizing, can be advanced than is shown by the report of the *Christian Herald* in the collection and disbursement of the India Famine Relief Fund. Deducting \$900, the commissions of P. B. Bromfield, the agent who placed the advertising, and which sum Bromfield donated to the fund, there was spent for advertising in about forty mediums a little over \$8,000. From this advertising over \$96,000 were received, or twelve dollars in receipts for every dollar spent. About \$32,000 was paid out for circularizing, and from this source there was received \$185,000, or not quite six dollars for every dollar spent. This shows that, other things being quite equal and the amount of money spent being the same, twice as much may be expected to come in through newspaper advertising as by circularizing.—*Newspaper World.*

Sicco.—Trade name for a new organic iron preparation, made from fresh beef blood, by defibrination, removal of fatty substances and evaporation in vacuo. It contains 89.5 per cent. of albumen, 0.333 metallic iron, the residue being saline and fatty matter. It is said to be well borne by patients, and to be useful in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

FERROPYRIN.—Is the trade name for a hæmostatic, available in excessive epistaxes, gaping wounds, post-partum hæmorrhages, etc.

# Henry K. Wampole & Co.

---

**B**EFORE this Journal again goes to press, we will have mailed to every druggist in the Dominion of Canada a copy of our latest **PHARMACEUTICAL PRICE LIST**.

An examination will show a rapidly growing business, and at what astonishingly low prices we can sell our products, and yet maintain a standard of quality which ever has been and ever will be the highest.

Many houses make extravagant claims for their goods ; we, however, do not claim that ours are the best, but prefer to leave judgment on this point to our customers.

Our preparations are made from selected materials, of the best good only, by modern approved methods, and have a uniformity and elegance that will commend them to your confidence ; they will keep intact, without spoiling, and, with few exceptions, in any climate and for any length of time.

Even at this season of the year we are finding it difficult to supply the demand for our **TASTELESS PREPARATION OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL**—we introduced it nearly twenty years ago, and in spite of criticisms, misrepresentations (principally through ignorance), and imitations (very poor ones), it is universally conceded by physician, pharmacist and layman to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant.

The reason for all this is readily explained :—Wampole's Preparation has always been what it has always claimed to be, and will do what has always been claimed it will do.

We invite your enquiries or orders, assuring prompt attention and courteous treatment.

## Henry K. Wampole & Co.

---

Branch Office and Laboratory :

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Main Offices and Laboratories :

Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.



Specialists  
in  
Progressive  
Pharmacy







A

# Remarkable Patent Medicine Testimonial



One of the most convincing testimonials to the efficacy of RIPANS TABULES as a positive cure for all stomach troubles is given by Mrs. S. C. Warner, of Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Warner is a long-time resident of the city and is well and favorably known in the community. Her testimony is direct and strong, and can be easily verified. In an interview with a reporter of the Burlington Daily News she says: "I will be sixty-one years old next April, and all my life had been a great sufferer with dyspepsia and indigestion. Up to three years ago I was sure that nothing would help me, as I had tried almost every known remedy—none giving me much relief. One day my family physician,



The home of Mrs. S. C. Warner is situated about four and three-fourths miles north of the city of Burlington, Vermont. It is the second house after crossing Hensberg Bridge, and about three-fourths of a mile beyond the bridge.

Dr. Lund, told me to try RIPANS TABULES, as he had found them of great benefit in several obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. I will say candidly that I had little faith in them or in any other medicine when I began taking the TABULES. Much to my surprise, I felt better within a day, and was soon greatly relieved. I kept taking them and continued to improve. I felt like a new woman, and my neighbors and friends saw a great change for the better in my health.

"Dyspepsia runs in the family; my mother had it for years, and other relatives have suffered tortures with it. I can't say too much in favor of RIPANS TABULES. Before I began taking them I could eat nothing but the very plainest food—a little bread and butter and tea being my principal diet for a long time. Especially was this true at night, and when I ate of something at all rich I quickly suffered in consequence. Now this is all changed. If I desire to eat anything extra for supper—cake, pie or other delicacies—I simply take a TABULE at meal time and before I retire. I feel perfectly safe in taking them, and have never been troubled in the least.

"Then at dinner I eat almost anything with impunity. Last summer I wanted a strawberry shortcake. For years I could not eat a piece of shortcake. You know, to be good, it should be rich, and I am exceedingly fond of it made so. However, I always suffered much if I dared touch any. Well, as I was saying, last summer I wanted some and thought I would chance it, knowing of what benefit the TABULES had been to me. I ate some, and found that it agreed with me perfectly.

"Of course, I take the TABULES regularly and just as directed on the box, at every meal and before going to bed. I don't know how many boxes I have taken—several hundred at least—and I would not be without them for anything. A year or so ago I did stop taking them for a time, but concluded to begin again, they were of so much benefit. I like the popular five-cent boxes, with ten in a box, the best.

"Some of the neighbors have laughed at me for having so much faith in the TABULES, saying that I had more faith in them than I had in God; but of course this is not so. I have always been subject to bad sick headaches until I began taking the TABULES, and you don't know what a relief it is to be entirely free from these. It is truly wonderful the change it has made in me. My friends tell me I look and act twenty-five years younger. I have been a widow nineteen years and have had five children. They have all been helped by taking RIPANS TABULES, and I can't say too much in praise of the remedy.

Mrs. S. C. WARNER."

Dr. W. E. Lund, a leading physician of Burlington, Vt., in an interview said:

"I have recommended RIPANS TABULES to my patients on many occasions as an excellent remedy for stomach troubles. I am a busy man and am frequently stopped in the street by patients who suffer from dyspepsia and indigestion and desire me to treat them. Instead of stopping to write a prescription, I simply say: 'Take RIPANS TABULES.' They do so and are relieved."

"Did you recommend the TABULES to Mrs. S. C. Warner?"

"I believe I did, although I have recommended them so often that I don't remember. Mrs. Warner is my patient. I consider the TABULES a simple and effective remedy for all stomach troubles."

There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a R-I-P-A-N-S Tabule, and the price—ten for five cents—does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring ills that are easily cured. A family bottle containing 150 tabules is sold for 60 cents. For children the chocolate-coated sort, 72 for 25 cents, are recommended. For sale by druggists.



# Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

## Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  GROSS AND  $\frac{1}{4}$  GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



# WATERSTON'S

## Druggist's

### PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be  
You bees that make these locks of counsel."  
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

## Wax

11 PRIZE  
MEDALS

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh  
Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

### Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for  
I did but seal once to a thing."  
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.



# CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

MADRID " for 1 dr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —; "FARO," for 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz.,  $\frac{1}{9}$ ; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL,"  $\frac{1}{6}$  per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  gross) of corks, post-free for  $\frac{3}{6}$ . Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for  $\frac{10}{6}$ .

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

**AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St, Liverpool, England**

## SLUG-SHOT

A useful and popular article used successfully twenty-one years.

**SLUG-SHOT** destroys Pests

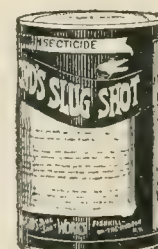
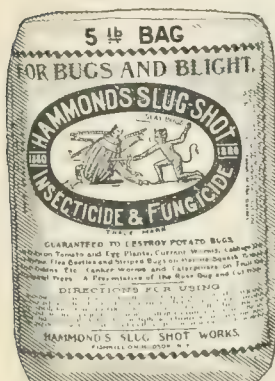
which prey upon Vegetation in the Garden or Greenhouse, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Melons, Flowers, Quinces, Rose Bushes, etc. **SLUG-SHOT** destroys lice, on Poultry, etc.; it is a composite powder safe to use, and in demand in every village and town

**SLUG-SHOT** is put up in neat packages for retailing of 5-lb. and 10 lb. each, selling at 30c. and 50c. each, also in one lb. perforated top cartons for small uses.

Freights adjusted with various shipping points.

For lists, address:

**B. HAMMOND,**  
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N Y.



## FEATHERWEIGHT EYESHAD

The Shade that **TAKES** your Eye  
and **KEEPS** it in Good Health.

Light weight only  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce. Adjustable to any size or position. No Metal band to press the head or tarnish. Lies Flat when not in use. Visor wider than others.



Hygienic, perspiration has no effect on it. Healthful color peculiarly restful to the Eye. Transparent for natural light. Opaque for artificial light and glasses.

THE FEATHERWEIGHT EYESHAD CO., BAYONNE, N.J.

100 YEARS' REPUTATION—AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

## KEARSLEY'S Original Widow Welch's Pills

Universally acknowledged to be THE GENUINE

Prices to the  
Trade:  
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 9/6  
per doz.  
2/9; 23/-  
per doz.  
13 to the doz  
of 10 to 20 size.

The Original Widow Welch's  
**FEMALE PILLS**  
Prepared by C. & G. KEARSLEY,  
Of 17 North Street, Westminster.  
Price 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 2s. 9d. Stamp Duty included.

Minimum  
Re-selling Price  
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d....1/  
2/9....2/6

Fac-Simile of Label.

The retailer knows that Kearsley's are the Genuine, and we trust the trade will explain this to all customers who ask for cheaper imitations. Special quotations to shippers and for large quantities by application to

**C. & G. KEARSLEY**

Supplied in bottles for export, 13 to doz. 2/9 size, same terms as boxes. Unless so packed we cannot be responsible.

N.B.—Chemist can have attractive show cards, also handbills, sent free by application to C. & G. Kearsley, 17 North Street, Westminster; Chemists in the Colonies through their Wholesale House.

## To Young Pharmacists.

Having finished your work at college, you now stand upon the threshold of that period in life when you must put into practice the things you have learned. The path before you is occasionally beset by thorns, and it will behoove you to keep your eyes open to become master of the art. This world is large, and the chances for success are as good to day as ever. It depends upon you whether you succeed or fail. Right now is the critical period of your professional career. Your skill and knowledge of the practice of pharmacy is unknown; the world, with calm indifference, is watching your struggles. If you succeed everybody applauds and has a kind word for you, but should you fail you need expect but little sympathy from your fellowman.

In this cold business world little sympathy is given the poor wretch that makes a failure of life; you alone must win the spurs you seek to wear. When you have turned your back upon the old college, and are facing the work on hand, let your motto be: "Close attention to business and honorable dealings with all." He who wins an honorable position among men obtains the best of life; while he who accumulates riches without an honest name, gains but little that is truly satisfactory. In spite of the fact that money is the goal towards which all are striving, the love and esteem of your fellowman is absolutely necessary for complete success and the proper enjoyment of riches.

As you start in business, whether as clerk or proprietor, guard well your own name; establish habits of industry and frugality, and let the accumulation of the almighty dollar be a secondary consideration. Too many of our graduates in pharmacy forget the teachings of their Alma Mater, become entangled in the meshes of a purely money-making life, and lose sight of the fact that we owe something more to our profession. We must defend its honor.

Be just with your competitor in business, and in the strength of vigorous manhood cast away the petty jealousies that mar and dwarf our faculties and expose our weakness. How noble and grand stands out in bass relief the man that concedes the

same privilege to others that he asks for himself, and has the kindest feeling for his struggling neighbors. Such a life is an ideal one, and the young man just starting in the profession of pharmacy should make this the port towards which his efforts should be turned.—*Wm. Mittelbach, in Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

## Fault-Finding.

One can easily get into the habit of carping and fault-finding, but it is not so easy to correct it. There are some men who succeed in thoroughly upsetting everybody and everything about them by their quarrelsomeness and snappishness. Now, criticism is a good thing, properly mixed with common sense and tact, and should never be used without one or both. Some men have a habit of publicly finding fault that is trying to those about them, and fatal to any good purpose they may have in expressing their opinions. They will enter the store in the morning and find fault with everything from the door-mat to the pen wiper on the desk. They snap at the clerks and kick the office cat out of the way in turn. Now, it is the business of a proprietor to exercise a watchful interest in all that pertains to his business, and a sharp eye is a good thing if it be accompanied with a civil tongue.

Much more good will result in the case of a clerk by calling him aside, and expressing yourself kindly, but firmly, to him alone in regard to his delinquencies. No one can have respect for a man who flies off the handle and storms in known and unknown tongues when things go wrong. The immediate effect may seem to be satisfactory, but anyone who knows human nature is aware of the fact that quiet rebuke is far more effective than an open row. Plenty of people can stand a public roasting and forget it easy, whereas few like the process of "walking the carpet." In any case the spirit of fault-finding is inimical to business interests. He is a wise man who knows how to criticize so as to correct; and that should be the aim of all criticism.—*Keystone.*

Teacher—"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Smart scholar—"He has cold feet, ma'am."

## Leisure Moments

### AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Ipecac: "What noise is that I hear?"

Senna: "Oh, that's the peel of the lemon."

Court—"Is there anything charged against the prisoner?" Prisoner—"There can't be, Judge. I haven't been able to get anything charged to me for the last 15 years.—*Somerville Journal.*

Fitzbooby—"How many directors are there in this company, boy?" Office boy—"Six and myself." "Absurd!" Office boy—"Yes, sir; I'm the director of envelopes."

George—"I wonder why Ethel calls me her chrysanthemum?"

Binks—"She may have discovered the fact that you haven't a cent."—*Harlem Life.*

Had To.—Ipecac—"I shouldn't think you would keep so many oils in your pharmacy."

Senna—"I have to; they are essential."—*Spatula.*

### COULDN'T STAND THE STRAIN.

"Have I got the 'pleasing expression' that you want?" asked Mr. Billus. "Yes, sir," replied the photographer, "I think that will do very well." "Then hurry up, please. It hurts my face."—*Photographic Times.*

A sad-looking man went into a chemist's. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thought of sorrow and bitter recollection?"

And the chemist nodded and put up a little dose of quinine and wormwood and rhubarb and Epsom salts, and a dash of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man could not think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.—*Tid Bits.*

### HIS COMPLAINT.

"Let me see your tongue," said the doctor.

"Certainly," said the patient, suiting the action to the word.

"You're all right," said the M.D. "You've got what they call the shirt-waist tongue."

"What's that!" said the young man in alarm.

"Why, there's no coat on it."



### When and Where to Acquire a Knowledge of Pharmacy.

Drugstore experience is an uncertain quantity. In many instances it is no doubt of great value to students of pharmacy, yet experience in some stores is almost a positive detriment. Because of this fact some of the best pharmacy schools in the United States do not make it a requirement for entrance or graduation, the Detroit school (pharmacy department of the Detroit College of Medicine) being one of the number. The faculty feel that as they have had no control over the store experience they cannot afford to do more than assume responsibility for the professional training of their students, and they say that some of the best students are often those who come with little or no knowledge of pharmacy. In their observation the student gets much more out of six months' experience after graduation than in a much longer period before attending college, because his college training qualifies him much better to draw correct conclusions from the many phenomena coming under his notice.

### A Fatal Fault.

A short temper is a very bad asset in a retail business. In this respect "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." A man should be no less a man for running a retail store, but some men imagine that manliness calls for the frequent assertion of that characteristic which people term spunk or dignity. It takes a larger man to keep down ire than to give expression to wrath. The man who is looking for trouble and annoyance in a retail store will not have far to go for it. In help and in customers he will find all the material necessary for a thorough replenishing of internal fire. But be it remembered that temper indulged in against employee or customer is fatal to the success of a business.

The influence of a merchant is weakened, and by so much therefore the influence on the employee diminishes by exhibitions of spleen. When there is a fault in a clerk, tell him of it plainly, but kindly, "between him and thee," and nine times in ten you

have gained your clerk. No one cares to be "called down" before his fellow-employees, or a store full of people, and few people like to witness scenes in a store. We have known men, decent men too, who have allowed themselves to develop a shortness with customers that is neither gentlemanly nor politic. It is difficult to submit to the abuse and impertinence of people at times, but after all the surest way to make an unreasonable or abusive customer see the error of his ways is to treat him gently. When anger has no foil for its shafts it soon sheathes its sword. Study to be calm and patient with even cranks, and you will find that decent people will appreciate you still more.—*Keystone.*

### The Successful Man.

He believes that strict integrity is the foundation of all legitimate business success.

He places no limit to his ambition, since the field is free to all, and work the price of progress.

He pushes for more business in busy seasons, and if customers are scarce, still pursues.

He depends on his own exertions and abilities, and they reward his confidence.

He practices strict business economy, and does not condescend to penuriousness.

He is not utterly defeated by defeat, nor careless from success.

He is honest, not only from policy, but from principle; he considers success lacking self-approbation as failure in disguise.

He pays promptly, and collects as he pays; rather than pay as he collects.

He is courteous in manner, and appreciates the commercial value of cordiality.

He thinks first and deeply; and speaks last and concisely.

He possesses executive ability to a degree which renders him appreciative of the valuable points in employees.

He is careful in details, knowing that they are the mortar which binds his operations.

He realizes that the prime object of business is to make money, and he therefore refrains from extreme competition in prices.—*Ex.*

### Make Opportunities.

Micawber was always waiting for something to turn up, and, as a natural consequence, he did not make a very brilliant success of his career.

The writer has heard men say that success was a matter of opportunity in reality, and that those who did not secure good ones could not rise very high. There may be something in this, but it is also equally true that opportunities are, in a great measure, made by the individual.

For example, the ambitious merchant is not satisfied with the usual customers who happen to drop into his store, but zealously advertises in the newspapers to obtain others. And when customers come to the store he will often find an opportunity, if he is desirous of making sales, to introduce new goods to them. By reading the trade papers carefully and visiting the market frequently, he finds opportunities to purchase attractive goods at a price which will enable him to sell them at a good profit. But he would never have been able to take advantage of any of these chances to benefit himself if he had not made the opportunity.

By putting brains and energy together things can be kept stirring at a lively rate when they would probably stagnate if left to themselves. It is such a vast world, with so many people in it who are eagerly waiting for all the good things, that it requires ingenuity to appropriate any of them to oneself, and yet this is just what makes success worth while.—*Ex*

### Cheerfulness.

Learn to laugh. A laugh is better than medicine. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to do something for others. There is always something that you can do to make others happier, and that is the surest way to attain happiness for yourself.

Baron Johann Faber, the well known manufacturer of lead pencils, and who died recently, was at one time engaged in the drug business in New York city, and was one of the United States representatives at the International Pharmaceutical Congress in Paris in 1867.

**WILLIAM MATHER, Limited**

Manufacturers of all Surgical Plaisters

**MANCHESTER****Belladonna Porous Plaisters****RUBBER COMBINATION**

Guaranteed to contain 0.5 per cent.

**ROOT EXTRACT BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS**

N.B.—Belladonna Plaisters, made in strict compliance with the new 1898 Pharmacopœia, are reddish-brown in color.

Samples and prices on application.

London Agents:—**MACE & HALDANE**, 94 Milton Street, E.C.Canadian Agent:—**J. JUDD MASON**, 226 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont

MANUFACTURED BY

**H. Planten & Son**

ESTABLISHED 1896

**NEW YORK**

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

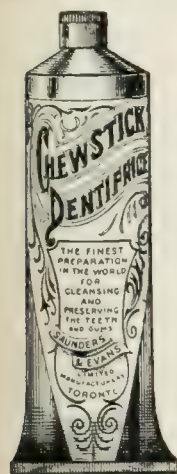
**PLANTEN'S CAPSULES**

Comp. O &amp; Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

**H. Planten & Son** (Established 1896) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

**Chewstick Dentifrice**

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. Is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentists' bills and the agonies of toothache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. Is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

For Sale by all Chemists.

**Saunders & Evans, Toronto****Canadian College of Optics Correspondence Course****BY MAIL**

Is thoroughly up to-date, and discounts all others.

**FEE - - \$15.00**

May be commenced any time. Address—

**DR. W. E. HAMILL,****88 Yonge St., Toronto****Photographic Supplies.**

**W**E have pleasure in calling attention to our stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue, containing all requisite information, will be mailed to any druggist in Canada; and should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately.

Among our specialties are—

**"The Poco" Camera**

made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output; and—

**"The Paget Plates"**

so widely known in England, and for which we have the exclusive agency for Canada.

**EVANS & SONS, LIMITED**

45 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal.

23 Front St. West, Toronto.

133 William St., New York.

EVANS, SONS & CO.,  
Liverpool, Eng.

EVANS & WEBB,  
London, Eng.



## Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

# Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.  
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

**SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,**  
Wallaceburg, Limited.

## Anti - Monopoly

THE MOST USEFUL  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
JOURNAL IS . .

# Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.  
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the  
Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious  
qualities, pleasing both subscriber  
and advertiser.

**S**AMPLE COPY  
FREE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION  
\$1 per year

ADDRESS THE

**Meyer Brothers Druggist,**

222 South Broadway,  
SAINT LOUIS, M.O., U.S.A.

*Bath Cabinet Lamps*  
*Chafing Dish Lamps*  
*Picnic Spirit Lamps*  
*Laboratory Lamps*  
*Sealing Wax Lamps*  
*Any kind of Spirit Lamp*

REQUIRES

# WOOD—• ALCOHOL

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**The Standard Chemical Company Limited**

GOODERHAM BUILDING  
TORONTO

## If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address  
marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive  
your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
Combination Fountain Syringes  
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the  
highest grade of goods on the market, or we can  
give you cheaper grades, which will meet any com-  
petition which may come your way.

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## Books, Magazines.

### The Extra Pharmacopœia

By William Martindale, F.L.S., F.C.S., late president and examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society, and W. Wynn Westcott, M.B., Lond., B.P.H., 10th edition, 688 pages. Published at 10s. 6d. net (by post, \$2 68). 1901. H. K. Lewis, publisher, 136 Gower street, London, W.C., England.

The tenth edition of this work, which is so indispensable to every live pharmacist, contains, it will be observed, some sixty additional pages to those in the previous edition (1898), and is in every respect "up-to-date" in all matters connected with pharmacy and therapeutics.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a criticism of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, other additional subjects being an "Analytical Memoranda," consisting of (1) chemical tests and microscopical methods for the examination of urine, blood, etc.; (2) bacteriological examination of pus, sputum, urinary deposit, etc.; (3) preparation of culture media; and there is also a synopsis of the *Formulary* (1901) of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (to which reference was made in these columns last month).

No chemist's or druggist's library is complete without this valuable work, which can truly be termed *The Pharmacopœia*, condensed, augmented, and practically adapted to the requirements of all pharmacists.

**SOUTHALL'S ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA**—Being a hand-book treating of some of the more important of the animal and vegetable drugs made use of in medicine, including the whole of those contained in the *British Pharmacopœia*, designed for the use of teachers, pharmaceutical and medical students, chemists, druggists and others. Sixth and enlarged edition, by John Barclay, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., sometime lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy in Macon College, Birmingham. Publishers, J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough street W., London, Eng.

The new (6th) edition of this valuable work has been prepared with a view to presenting to students in phar-

macy and medicine a text book which will be inclusive of all that is official in the last *British Pharmacopœia*, and treating of these in such a way as will facilitate the study of the individual articles. The arrangement of the subjects commends itself, all drugs of analogous form and physical character being grouped together.

The work is one that commends itself for its conciseness and adaptability to the requirements of the student in pharmacy.

**SEMI ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHIMMEL & Co. (Fritzsche Bros.), Miltitz, near Leipzig, Germany, April-May, 1901.**

**THE SPATULA SODA WATER GUIDE, and Book of Formulas for Soda Water Dispensers.** A complete compilation of valuable formulas and information for the manufacture of carbonated waters and the dispensing of all kinds of carbonated drinks, the compounding of syrups, etc., etc. By E. F. White, soda expert and editor of *Spatula Soda Water Department*. Price one dollar. Published by *Spatula Publishing Co.*, and will be supplied by the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST** at publisher's price.

**THREE THOUSAND MEDICAL QUESTIONS** on subjects arranged for self-examination, is a neat list book for the vest pocket, which has been issued by P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia. It is, as the name implies, a series of questions, no answers, and is furnished with blank pages for the filling in of the answer. It is mailed on receipt of the trifling sum of ten cents. A splendid pocket remembrancer for students.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE YEAR 1900,** by E. Merck, Darmstadt. Published in March, 1901.

This report deals not only with new remedies which have been introduced into the fourth edition of the *Pharmacopœia Germanica*, but also contains original communications from the point of view of the large manufacturer of pharmaceutical products.

**PRICE LIST OF MERCK'S CHEMICALS.** The Lyman Bros. Co., Limited, Toronto. This list will be found very useful to druggists generally, as it frequently happens that some preparation is asked for by the physician which, not being in stock, it is impossible to state the value of without such a guide.

### The June Magazine.

To celebrate its 100th issue *The Canada Magazine* gives in the June number an attractive cover design, and the following articles among others: "A Decade of Canadian Prose," by Professor Horning; "A Decade of Canadian Poetry," by Duncan C. Scott; "A Decade of Canadian Art," by Mrs. Fairbank; "A Century of Canadian Magazines," by A. H. U. Colquhoun; *Literary Reminiscences*, by Dr. George Stewart; "Wild Motherhood"—A Moose Story, by Charles C. D. Roberts, illustrated by Arthur Heming; "A Canadian in China," by H. B. Manley; "Miss Jane McIlwraith," by Marjorie MacMurchy; "Robert Grant Haliburton," by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison; "The Snakes' Paradise," by W. A. Fraser; "Grown Baby," a story by Jean Blewett; "A Maid of Many Moods," by Virna Sheard; "The Perils of the Red Box," by Headon Hill.

### In Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is not often that Mr. Eden Phillpotts writes, but when he does he produces something worth while. "Crossways," a novelette, in *Leslie's Monthly* for June, is by all odds the best story which Mr. Phillpotts has written since his "Children of the Mist" raised him to the first rank of contemporary story tellers. Among other stories in the number should be mentioned the amusing yarn called "No 367," "The Sheriff," a true story of a Western "Character," and "The Man who Feared," a story of Chapultepec, by William McLeod Raine. The serial story, "The Road to Frontenac," by Samuel Merwin, reaches a climax of great interest, and "Marginalia" is most amusing.

### How Niagara is Harnessed.

Apologizing for the interest in all matters electrical, stimulated by the Pan-American Exposition, Mr. William C. Andrews contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for June an account of "How Niagara has been 'Harnessed'"—the complete story of the engineering triumph which has brought about, within the past decade, the utilization of waste energy in the forms of electric power development at the Falls. In



the same number Prof. Joseph S. Ames, of the Johns Hopkins University, describes the recent work of Marconi, Tesla and Pupin in the domain of electrical discovery, and especially their inventions in wireless telegraphy and long-distance telephony.

### An Important Article.

American readers will be glad to know that the important *Quarterly Review* article on "The Character of the Queen" was reprinted entire in *The Living Age* for May 25 and June 1. No article regarding the Queen has made such a stir in England as this, and no other is written from so close and intimate a knowledge. The London correspondent of *The New York Tribune* cables that there is almost as much speculation as to its author as there has been regarding "An English-woman's Love Letters." The two numbers of *The Living Age* containing the article will be mailed, postpaid, for twenty-five cents.

### Another Story by Prof. Lloyd.

*The Bookman* for May contains the first two chapters of a new serial story by John Uri Lloyd, the author of "Stringtown on the Pike." The new story is entitled "Warwick of the Knobs," and bids fair to be a serious rival in popular favor to his former work. This story is a study of life and events in "Stringtown County," and portrays in a realistic manner the conditions existing in Kentucky during the author's boyhood. We await with interest the forthcoming numbers of this magazine.

### A Family Magazine.

The June number of *The Methodist Magazine* contains an article on "Student Life at Heidelberg," by Prof. H. Zick and W. H. Withrow; "Our Prison Problem," by A. E. Lavell, B.A.; "The Commonwealth of Caribbea," by Rev. F. A. Wightman; "Charles Wesley," by Rev. J. C. Seymour; "Salt Lake City," by the editor, beside a number of other articles of merit. The number is, as usual, well illustrated, and is a deservedly popular family monthly.

### Youthful Soldiers.

One of the most remarkable but least-noticed facts in connection with the war in the Transvaal is the extreme youth of a large part of General De Wet's army. When hostilities broke out almost every grown man enlisted, even the enfeebled, but the pace has been too rapid for the venerable burghers. As they were killed or incapacitated their places have gradually been taken by mere school children, many only thirteen or fourteen years of age. Under the title of "The Youngest Soldiers in the World," in the June *Cosmopolitan*, Allan Sangree throws more light on the make-up and life of General De Wet's commandoes than anything hitherto published. The naive simple letter from fourteen-year old Deneys Reitz to his father, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal Republic, has seldom been equalled for vital interest by any carefully-written article on the war.

### For Canadian Homes.

The June *Ladies' Magazine* is one of the best among all the early summer magazines. It is an out of door number, and contains, besides the usual departments, a very readable program of summer articles and stories. The leading article is a discussion of "What Constitutes a Clever Woman?" in which seven of Canada's leading politicians and writers take part. "A Crucible of Love" is a prize story of the Ottawa fire. "A City Girl in the Country" gives some vacation experiences very entertainingly and somewhat humorously. "The Woman Who Travels" is of timely interest, and one of the most attractive features is a page of portraits of this year's graduates at the ladies' colleges. There are many other short articles and stories, and the whole number is handsomely illustrated and printed. The *Ladies' Magazine* is increasing in interest, excellence and popularity. (The Hugh C. MacLean Co., Toronto.)

ICHTHARGAN.—Trade name for a combination of ichthyol and silver, containing 30 per cent. of silver bound up with ichtyosuphonic acid containing 15 per cent. of sulphur. It appears as a brownish, odorless powder, completely and readily soluble in water.

### Treatment of Formaldehyde Poisoning.

The number of uses to which formaldehyde is put to-day (says the *Apotheker Zeitung*), and the immense amount of the substance used, accidents from its poisoning qualities must be very frequent, and must become more and more so as time passes by. It is, therefore, desirable to be provided with a chemical antidote for the poisonous effects of the substance—the commoner and the more generally procurable the better. The *Therapeutische Monatshefte*, of a recent date, in view of these facts, strongly recommends ammonia as such an antidote, basing its opinion originally on the fact that that substance (ammonia) and formaldehyde, when brought together, forms hexamethylenetetramin, known in commerce as urotropin. It is recommended that the remedy should be taken, a few drops at a time, and plentifully diluted with water, at brief intervals. Liquor ammonii anisatus is also recommended to be used similarly. A French authority recommends, and we think it an improvement upon either of the above, *liquor ammonii acetici*, which is devoid of caustic properties, and is equally adapted to the formation of urotropin when brought into contact with formaldehyde.—*Nat. Drug.*

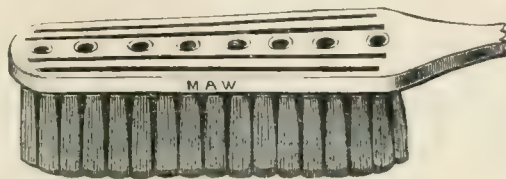
RESALDOL.—This is the name of an acetylene compound obtained by the condensation of para-chlor methyl-salicyl aldehyde with resorcin. It is decidedly astringent in taste, and, unlike the majority of intestinal antiseptics, has a powerful bactericidal action in alkaline media. Resaldol forms a light brown powder soluble in alcohol, acetone, acetic ether, and hot glacial.

PROPIONYL SALICYLIC ACID.—A new combination of salicylic acid obtained by causing it to be acted on by propionyl anhydride. It crystallizes in white leaflets, which melt at 90° C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol, but dissolves with difficulty in water.

RACHITOL.—Trade name for a new kidney preparation (organo-therapeutics). It comes into trade in tablet form.

# MAW'S

## HYGIENIC TOOTH BRUSHES



Patent Nos. 6687 and 7467.

MADE WITH VENTILATING HOLES THROUGH THE BRUSH.

This is the only Brush that can be perfectly cleansed and thoroughly dried after cleaning the teeth, so as to be fit for use again in a short time, besides having the advantage of holding a quantity of water in the extra holes, for the purpose of rinsing the mouth and cleansing the Brush from tooth powders or paste.

We have shipped this Brush for many years to all parts of the world, and can confidently recommend it as the best and most reliable in the market. They can be imported through any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the United States or Canada. If required, we stamp the name of the Chemist on each Brush, but the order must not be for less than a gross.

**S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7-12 Aldersgate St., London, Eng.**

# A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1823

Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND

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## MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters  
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### POROUS PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION

Salicylic Plaster  
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## ADHESIVE PLASTER

Prepared Expressly for Export.

Tissue-Lined, and Guaranteed Suitable for Hot Climates.

**MAY BE HAD OF ALL SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**



# Abbey's



# Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the  
**DRUG TRADE ONLY.**

# SALT

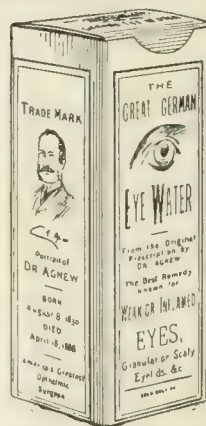
# Beeswax!

TRADE MARK **W.H.B.** REGISTERED  
No. 29,519.

Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B." and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-cz. cakes, in 2-pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in  
4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.**  
BOSTON, Mass.



**SOLD ON ITS MERITS**

**An Invaluable Eye Remedy**

The Original and ONLY

## Great German Eye Water

(From the formula of the late Dr. Agnew)

**A Harmless Preparation with Wonderful Curative Properties.**

Twenty-five years on the market; sold by thousands of Druggists, Jewellers and Opticians throughout the United States and Canada with perfect satisfaction.

This preparation is **invaluable** for all persons whose business requires use of the eyes at close range several hours daily. It should be used after exposure to winds or dust, its antiseptic properties destroying the germs and preventing acute inflammation.

Its immediate effect in cases of chronic or acute Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis or Scaly Eyelids, Burning, Smarting or Itching of the Eyes, or Inflammation from **any** cause, is phenomenal. For the **Toilet** every one should use it. Two or three drops in the eyes in the morning not only give brilliancy and lustre to the eyes, but give clearness of vision and prevent disease.

This formula is **not** the product of any Optician or Eye Specialist, but is from **one of America's Greatest Ophthalmic Surgeons**. Beware of imitations that are inferior or injurious. Remember, Dr. Agnew's portrait is on every box.

**Price, \$19.50 per gross  
1.63 per dozen**

Duties paid on orders for  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross or more.  
Order from your jobber or direct from the proprietor. Canadian jobbing trade solicited.

**W. F. Cushman**  
711 Boylston St.,  
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.





### New Pharmaceutical Writers Needed.

If there are any among the 79,900 non writing druggists who can write entertainingly and instructively of their drug store experiences, now is the time for them to come forth. There is a most distressing dearth of really good pharmaceutical writers at the present time. Comparing the average pharmaceutical journal with the average medical journal, the results are astonishingly in favor of the latter, so far as original papers are concerned.

There are about 280 medical journals in the United States, or about one for every 400 active practitioners; there are about twenty drug journals, for 80,000 registered pharmacists, or one for every 4,000. Yet the majority of the medical journals have as much original matter pertaining to the science and art of medicine as they care to use, and the leading ones have nearly at all times more than they can handle to advantage. When a pharmaceutical journal publishes an original paper, however, it goes the rounds, appears in nearly all the rest, and the editor goes fishing for more. When a new writer appears on the scene he is besieged with requests for articles, and when he finds his stock of ideas giving out he is apt to yield to the temptation of space-filling. This is natural, and he is not to be blamed for it. But one who checks too often against his bank account without occasionally depositing is apt to find himself in the red before he expects it, and the pharmaceutical writer who yields to every request is pretty sure to find himself exhausted sooner or later.

There ought to be no difficulty whatever in securing any quantity of bright, original, snappy business articles. The trouble is that most druggists are too modest. Ask one who is not in the habit of contributing to the journals for a paper, and he will reply that he can't write, or he hasn't time, or knows of nothing worth writing, or some such excuse, all of which is absolutely no good, if he could just be brought to see it. The druggist who can't write a good article is the exception, and a rare one. The pharmacist is a man of considerable reading, can express himself pointedly if occasion requires, constantly tries to profit by his own experience, and is, therefore, a man of reflection—

and yet he will, ninety-nine times in a hundred, declare he can't write. It's all stuff. He can write, and after he tries it once he sees that it is no harder, but is rather easier, to express one's thoughts on paper than orally. And as to the material, he has plenty of it if he will only use it. Out of 80,000 registered pharmacists in this country, no two have had the same experiences. Not one of them but has met and surmounted obstacles of one kind or another, similar to, but different from others that are turning up in some other part of the country at the same time. Now, if a good proportion of these people would contribute from their fund of experience, in the aggregate an inexhaustible store, every one would find that he was helped by it to a much greater extent than the trouble of preparing his article amounted to. If by giving one suggestion a man can get back fifty he is not getting the worst end of the trade by any means. We have heard men say that they knew of nothing worth writing, but by leading them on to talk of their own experiences we have not infrequently known them to warm up on the subject and show that they really had material for several excellent papers, if they would only use it. This "lack of material" excuse is nothing but old clothes filled with straw. It doesn't frighten the journal man a bit, for he knows that all around it is a field of rich material.

There used to be a saying that a bird that could sing and wouldn't sing ought to be made to sing; we don't wish to try to make anybody do anything, but we fervently wish that a few thousand druggists would select some rich nuggets from their unworked mines of experience and send them to the journals to be added to the store of scientific and business knowledge.—*New Idea.*

### Professional Window Decorating.\*

It is a self-evident fact that there is too much sameness about the window displays one sees in drug-stores; too much that resembles a concerted movement toward maintaining a certain prescribed style of arrangement, and a rather indifferent style, to be sure; too weighty a something about the individual exhibit that seems to say, "I am a truthful type of every drug display in town." Variety is one of

\* Abstract from paper by J. F. Hostelley in Merck's Report.

the spices of life, of the window display as well as of man. Druggists have not the reputation of modelling either very interesting or really artistic trims. Possibly this reflects no discredit upon the profession nor occasions any animadversions, but certainly a little of such repute would not detract from their popularity or professional status. To devise favorable fertile displays it is not essential that ethics be thrown to the winds. We all know that this is being done every day. There is nothing ethic about the exhibition of everybody's panaceas or somebody's signs and chromos advertising the very remedies which are so badly cut in price that the handling of them is often virtually a favor granted the public. Exhibit more elegant and lucrative items of stock, products and commodities that have a personality manifested in their names and appearance. Display preparations peculiar to your store. Emphasize the fact that you are a pharmacist, not a bird fancier or a seller of notions. Don't be afraid to extol your profession. Tell the people that the pharmacist is a great man, and they will agree with you and support you. Lead them to suppose you a little fellow, they will just as readily follow you in thought, but not in person. The first individual to boom an actor of the stage is the actor himself. The people take up the eulogy; if he merits a following the public acclaim never wearies; it works the success of its subject. The pharmacist, the man of a profession, should emulate the actor in this regard. He should do a little acting of his own and for his own benefit. People usually think a man what he thinks himself. If he thinks right, their original conception of him strengthens; if he has advanced a mistaken estimate of personal abilities, he is favored with as little mercy as proverb says the "under man" is shown.

When you devise a display to make public some pharmaceutical process peculiar to yourself, to explain a typical and universal method of pharmacy or exhibit appliances pertaining to prescription work—we think it a capital idea to write instead of print the attending, inevitable placard. There is at all times something cold and formal about the straight stiff letters common to type, and in such a connection as this these familiar features seem ac-



centuated. A placard to accompany an exhibit of the kind we suggest should be inviting, not only in language, but in general look. Cleanliness and neatness are, of course, very essential properties; a soiled or broken section of cardboard should never be chosen on which to solicit custom; neither should a piece of paper with ragged edges or wrinkled surface be employed. If the placard be written by the druggist's own hand, its intrinsic value is much enhanced. If the chirography be characteristic of the man, that is, if it be the style of penmanship patrons of the druggist have been used to seeing on statements, envelopes enclosing advertising, labels, etc., if it be distinct and distinctive, its mission will be more certain and availing. Those who recognize the hand that wrote the notice will be better impressed with the display, and the many who do not will, doubtless, see a vein of candor in the trim.

Don't be content to design displays that are just "so-so," trims that are only to be classed with exhibits appearing in the majority of windows, irrespective of the nature of the store. Be above having your windows looked into with the same nonchalant expression bestowed upon canned goods and nails. You are a professional man, not a mere merchant. Give the public to understand that what you sell has been studied deeply and in detail, that your occupation in life is not a mere pass-over-the-counter position. Show them through the agency of your window that you have burned the midnight oil and consumed considerable energy to gain the office you occupy. And let me say earnestly and emphatically that you never can accomplish these desirable ends by exhibiting "patents" and toilet paper. Be ethical. You are a professional man as well as he of the ministry, the bar, or of medicine. Impress this fact upon the public. If you are classed with the trades, who is to blame? Command respect. Respect is a synonym for confidence. And without the confidence of the people the pharmacist has but meagre chances of success—very meagre chance. Ethics are potent principles of pharmacy. Be ethical.

The advertisements in this issue are interesting reading, and are worth looking carefully over.

### Gage & Co's New School Blanks.

A happy combination of art and utility—a series of Scribblers and Exercise Books that possess exceptional value. Twentieth Century Historical Series, endorsed by teachers and other educationists.

A year ago we gave a description in these columns of the enterprise of W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, Toronto, in putting on the market for the opening school season their military and patriotic series of school blanks; it had not seemed to us that the attractiveness and value of the series could at any subsequent time be surpassed. But, having had the opportunity of seeing samples of school blanks that this firm will be offering the trade for the coming season, we must pronounce it a case of completely beating one's own record.

Gage & Co. have proven themselves shrewd interpreters of public sentiment along educational lines in their new 20th Century Historical Series of Scribblers and Exercise Books, the idea being to reflect in picture and story the leading events of British and Canadian history.

The series starts fittingly with the Queen Victoria cover, containing a beautiful picture of our late beloved Queen, and recounting in terse terms on the back cover the chief events in her long reign.

Then we have King Edward VII. cover, with a most attractive portrait of our new King on the front cover, beautifully set out in colors, and on the back a biographical sketch of Edward VII.

This is followed by one with pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Following still along the line of the Royal family we have another showing picture of Prince George, Duke of York and Cornwall, Princess Victoria May, Duchess of Cornwall and York, and their son, Prince Edward of Cornwall and York, whom Canadians hope to see in person in their own Dominion shortly. Suggestive of the Imperial idea, and many pronounce it the best of all, is the one entitled "Where the Flag Flies." In it Canadians have brought before them in picture form the breadth and influence of British power. The Lion and His Cubs representing the British Lion and his various colonies, illustrate again the Im-

perial thought, and oncemore this idea is brought out in a line entitled the Imperial, the cover of which is illustrated with the variations in time in the various British Colonies, starting with London time.

Not pretending to describe each one of the series, which includes some 20 all told, interest is sure to be created in several of the books in which Canadian history forms the subject of illustrations. We have one giving the picture of the Fathers of Confederation and a sketch of Confederation, and again another adorned with life like pictures of Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Geo. Brown, with sketches of these two eminent statesmen of earlier days.

Then we go back into early Canadian history, and have one with a picture of Wolfe and Montcalm and a brief description of the events of that period. Following along the same thought is the Laura Secord cover, and again the General Brock and Col. DeSalaberry cover. In each case careful and accurately prepared historical sketches are printed on the back of these books, giving to the pupils a fund of information of their own country that must be helpful in producing a wider knowledge of the Dominion.

This historical feature in a large measure makes these books indispensable to pupils as text-books of British and Canadian history.

The third division of the series includes especially a book entitled the 20th Century, the design of which is exceedingly clever, and on the back of the cover is a concisely-written sketch of the 19th Century in Canada.

The whole series furnishes very full evidence of the development in lithography and color printing, and Gage & Co. are to be commended for the expense that they must have gone to in securing such artistic designs and then seeing that the mechanical work and the printing should be of the very best.

In a little booklet that Gage & Co. have published, describing very fully their entire series of school blanks, they have fittingly remarked that let the stationer get the ear and the eye of the boys and girls of all ages who attend school, and then they have obtained a strong grip on the school trade. In the preparation of the historical series of school blanks that we have here de-



THE  
**Druggists' Corporation  
Of Canada, Limited**

TORONTO, ONT.

**WE** beg to announce to the trade that we have purchased the business of the DR. ZENA PITCHER Co., consisting of—

**Dr. Pitcher's  
Backache Kidney  
Tablets**

AND

**Dr. Pitcher's  
Tonic Tablets**

These remedies have given splendid satisfaction wherever introduced, both to the druggist and the customer; and we intend pushing them by extensive and aggressive advertising.

**OUR SPECIAL PROPOSITION:**

With a \$15.00 order (less 5%) for Dr. Pitcher's Tablets, we will distribute your town once with our literature bearing your name.

With a \$25.00 order (less 5 and 5%) we will distribute your town twice.

With a \$40.00 order (less 10 and 5%) we will distribute your town four times.

**OUR** literature is bright, attractive, convincing, and always brings rapid and substantial returns.

Dr. Pitcher's B. K. Tablets are \$4.00 a dozen, sell at 50c.

Dr. Pitcher's Tonic Tablets are \$2.75 a dozen, sell at 35c.

**AND YOU GET FULL PRICE EVERY  
TIME—THAT'S WORTH SOMETHING.**

If you would like any further information about this advertising proposition, we would be pleased to have you correspond with us.

**We are Agents for:**

**OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC.**

**TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS.**

**NEWBALL & MASON'S EXTRACTS.**

**ANTEXEMA. LAROLA**

**THE EXCELSIOR DRUG AND BAKING POWDER  
MIXER AND SIFTER.**

**THE IMPERIAL WAFER MACHINE**

**The Druggists' Corporation  
Of Canada, Limited**

**ALWAYS ASK FOR  
WHITEMORE'S  
Shoe Polishes**

THERE IS  
NOTHING

"JUST AS  
GOOD."

THE WORLD'S

STANDARD.



"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**Whittemore Brothers & Co.,** 237 to 243 Albany St.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

**HIGHEST AWARDS**

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

**ORDER**

**JOHN BOND'S  
"CRYSTAL PALACE"  
MARKING INK**

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL



AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

**CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE**

**GIVEN AWAY**

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name on Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufacture: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N., ENG.

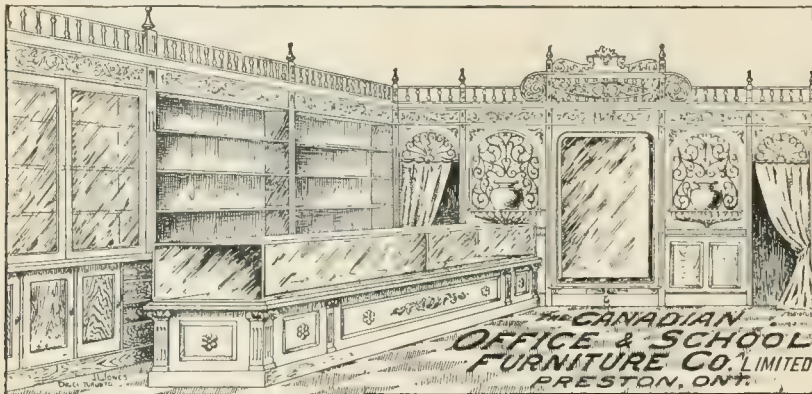
Wholesale Agents—

**EVANS & SONS (Limited)** MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.)  
and VICTORIA (British Columbia)



ASK FOR  
**Labatt's**  
 (LONDON)  
 INDIA PALE ALE

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good malt and hops. No substitutes used. At the proper age it is bottled and consumers are offered an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage, tonic, and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst. One case in your home will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is the best table ale brewed. All dealers can supply you.



## Gray's

**CASTOR-FLUID**  
 For the hair.

**DENTAL PEARLINE**

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

**SULPHUR PASTILLES**

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

**SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE**

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

### These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL.

AN ENGRAVING ASSURED TO BE THE RESULTS OF YOUR COMBINED EFFORTS

**Canada's Engraving House**

Make your Advertising attractive.

**WE MAKE ENGRAVINGS** for every purpose in Half-Tone, Zinc Etching and Wood. Our engravings are used by the largest advertisers in Canada.

**MOORE & ALEXANDER**  
 Engravers & Designers 16 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

## THE CONVEX GLASS LETTER

For Cementing on to Glass only.

IS a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

### LETTERS AND FIGURES

|                         |         |           |         |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Size 2 inch Silver..... | 8 cts.  | Gold..... | 10 cts. |
| " 3 " ".....            | 12 cts. | ".....    | 15 cts. |
| " 4 " ".....            | 16 cts. | ".....    | 20 cts. |
| " 6 " ".....            | 24 cts. | ".....    | 30 cts. |

The Gold is fired into the glass, and is therefore very durable. These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

|                  |        |             |         |
|------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| Size 2 inch..... | 4 cts. | 4 inch..... | 8 cts.  |
| " 3 ".....       | 6 cts. | 6 ".....    | 12 cts. |

Cement in 10c., 15c. or 25c. Tin boxes.

Write for discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

## WM. SEDGWICK

260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO



scribed this firm has certainly put in the way of all who sell school books an opportunity to create the widest kind of enthusiasm among their young scholars, and when school opens again in September it will be strange if a rich harvest is not reaped.

#### Stauntons' "1902" Line.

By the time this goes to press Stauntons Limited new line of wall papers will be completed, and the travellers will be ready to start on the road about July 1. A greater number of new designs will be shown this season than this reliable old wall paper house has ever shown before. No expense has been spared to put before their customers a line of goods well in advance of any previous productions. There are many new and novel effects throughout. In the better goods many specialties are shown which will, no doubt, be appreciated by the dealers who have an eye for the decorative. Some beautiful new effects in fabrics are to be found in the samples and in the preparation of samples of the cheaper lines there has been more attention paid than is usual, and the values all round in this year's line are bound to be trade winners. The pricing of the line has also had the most careful revision, and wherever it was at all possible the knife has been used, and prices pruned to the very closest margin. The company are confident that in a combination of such exceptional merit in the way of design, variety and coloring, and coupled with the lowest prices, they have the strongest combination to present to the trade generally throughout Canada that it has ever been their good fortune to solicit trade on.

#### Ready for Business.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the P. R. Corson Co., manufacturing perfumers of Toronto. This firm are now ready for business and their representatives started out on the road, June 3, shewing the samples of their goods. They have a very large variety of lines and their perfumes certainly are exquisite. "Ideal" is the firm's special brand, and these goods are sold exclusively to the drug trade, so that there need be no

fear of department stores or dry goods houses handling them.

As the firm have their own excise warehouse, the perfumes are all manufactured in bond, thus enabling the retailer to obtain finest qualities at lowest prices.

#### Calendars and Christmas Cards.

Calendars. What time is it? So long as mortals find it necessary to mark time will a ready sale obtain for Tuck's calendars.

What more useful, more timely, or more dainty Christmas or New Year gift than one of these artistic chronometers, which, without winding, care or repair, steadily and silently marks the fleeting moments through the live-long year? The "Turn-over" kind, with from four to eight leaves, and "every page a picture," the popular "drop" style; mechanical calendars, and an array of indescribably novel effects. New ideas, new color schemes, new everything, and each publication bearing the trade mark of Raphael Tuck & Sons, a guarantee of artistic worth and general excellence the world over.

Christmas Cards.—When Christmas cheer is no longer understood, when the bright faces and merry laughter of happy children no longer afford us pleasure, when human hearts have ceased to respond to the all potent power of love, when the anthem sung by the Heavenly Host on the Bethlehem plain shall find no echo in man's soul, and "Peace on Earth, Good-will to Men" shall fail to inspire us with a sense of our common brotherhood, then, but not until then, will Christmas cards cease to find favor in the eyes of nations. For upwards of a quarter of a century Raphael Tuck & Sons have stood pre-eminent as the creators of all that is best and most desirable in the world of reproductive art; and nowhere is found more conclusive proof of their well-earned position than in their galaxy of Christmas and New Year cards. Their collection for the season 1901-2 gives but added evidence of their seemingly inexhaustible wealth of resource and unrivalled skill.

In booklets, gift books, toy books and juveniles this season's lines are more delightful than ever. Every year they grow in quantity and quality. The wonder is, where do they go?

But go they do, and the cry is still for more.

The novelties for children, including Tuck's dressing dolls, picture sheets (to be cut out), soldiers' groups, scrap pictures, and other attractive playthings similar in character, are also perfect examples of what such publications should be.

The entire series of this celebrated line of art goods will be shown to the Canadian trade during the next few weeks by the representatives of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, who for years have been the sole agents for Canada for Raphael Tuck & Sons, Limited.

#### Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

673592, Pharmaceutical instrument, George L. Allen, Bradford, Pa.

673491, Apparatus for disinfecting, deodorizing or fumigating, Jean Bardin, Brussels, Belgium.

673675, Operating table, Wm. F. Bernstein, Philadelphia, Pa.

673598, Vein opener and clamp, Carl B. Dolge, Westport, Conn.

673769, Composition of matter for poultices, etc., Charles M. Ford, Denver, Col.

673827, Atomizer, Charles F. Strohm, Nevada, Mo.

673630, Pad for medicinal use, Frederick W. Warner, Rochester, N.Y.

54475, Design, water bag, Christian W. Meinecke, Jersey City, N.J.

674336, Coin-controlled electro-medical battery, Jacob G. Hartman, Baltimore, Md.

673872, Support for neck and head, Charlotte Von Hillern-Flinsch, Hamburg, Germany.

673958, Medicine spoon, Charles Langguth, Chicago, Ill.

673916, Splint clamp, Edward M. Lockwood, Phoenixville, Pa.

674691, Apparatus for the production of caustic alkali and halogen gas, Charles E. Acker, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

674371, Spraying nozzle, Carl Altenburger, Des Moines, Iowa.

674391, Exercising device, Frank W. Baker, Chicago, Ill.

674395, Hygienic handkerchief pocket or receptacle, Anna M. Bevis, Mount Ayr, Iowa.

674833, Spray tube for nebulizers, Wm. & J. Boekel, Philadelphia, Pa.

674598, Hernial truss, John W. Bunker, Farmington, Maine.



674645, Truss, Henry C. Demaree and W. C. Eckhart, Roca, Neb.

674701, Antiseptic apparatus, Wilber M. Kelso, Chicago, Ill.

34546, Design, truss support, Benjamin T. Allison and J. J. Brown, Pine Bluff, Ark.

675364, Medicine dose indicator, James L. Burton, New Britain, Conn.

674853, Coin or lozenge package, Eliott H. Crane, Colon, Mich.

675131, Hernial truss, Henry T. Emeis, Salt Lake City, Utah.

675208, Truss, Henry H. Gerhardt, Nashville, Tenn.

675275, Nasal device, Josephus H. Gunning, New York, N.Y.

675042, Apparatus for testing urine, John Hepburn, Warren, Pa.

675006, Hernial truss, Francis E. Jackson, Socorro, N. Mex.

675243, Atomizer, Josiah K. Proctor, Philadelphia, Pa.

675017, Surgical appliance, Wilber C. Roush, Anderson, Ind.

675180, Atomizer. Jacob Waldman, New York, N.Y.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, solicitor of patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

#### **Cocaine Muriate and Silver Nitrate Incompatible.**

When solutions of cocaine hydrochloride and silver nitrate are mixed silver chloride is precipitated, reported Professor Ruddiman before the Tennessee Druggists' Association. If cocaine nitrate is used, no trouble results. Many pharmacists do not keep cocaine nitrate, only the hydrochloride. The nitrate can be readily made, however, from the hydrochloride by dissolving the required cocaine hydrochloride in water and adding one-half as much silver nitrate as cocaine salt used. The silver chloride thus formed is to be filtered out, and the required amount of silver nitrate is then added to the solution of cocaine nitrate.

#### **Iodoform Vaseline.**

The difficulty of obtaining a 3 per cent. iodoform vaseline that will not throw out in the cold has been overcome by Franz Wippen in the following manner: Make a mixture in a suitable dry flask of vaseline, 70; linseed oil, 27; and iodoform, 3. Heat on a water bath until the solution is clear, and then allow to cool.—*Pharm. Centralt.*; *Pharm. Jour.*

## **Business Tips**

See **Wilson's Fly Pad** advertisement in this issue.

**Coke's Dandruff Cure** is a quick seller and a satisfaction giver. How's your stock?

If interested in **Wall Papers**, of course you know that Staunton's is the line to handle.

**Photographic Developers** in glass tubes or cartridges. Ready for immediate use. See advt.

For choice **Toilet Papers**, the brand known as **Candaper** is a leading line—good paper, good profit.

New ideas and original designs in **School Blank Books** are offered by **Warwick Bros. & Rutter**.

Have you read the advt. of the **Mat-tiscope & Film Co.**? Just read about their **Panoramic Camera**.

If you sell **Soda Water**, (if not, why not?) you should have a copy of the **Spatula Soda Water Guide**.

A fast-selling, satisfaction-giving, money making article to handle, is **H. & H.** Do you know it? See advt.

Have you ordered a stock of **Ajax Eye Glasses** and spectacles? They are **just the thing** the public want.

Not to have **Ripan's Tabules** in stock means probably a loss of sales and consequent loss of money. Stock them.

What drug clerk is going to the United States? See the advts. of some **U. S. Colleges of Pharmacy** in this issue.

**Optical Prescription Work** is a specialty of the **Dominion Optical Co.** They give perfect satisfaction, and are very prompt.

**Insect Powder** of Superior quality is the theme of **Parke, Davis & Co.**'s advt. on last page of cover. Read it, and profit by it.

A luxury at a small figure, a necessity for every business man and every clerk. **Laughlin's Fountain Pen** at a special price. See advt.

No doubt about it, wood alcohol, such as made by the **Standard Chemical Co.**, is an all-important article of

stock, no better selling article in warm weather.

The season is now fairly on for the supply of **Photographic** goods and the **Developers** offered by Hupfeld, Lud-ecking & Co., cannot fail to interest the wide-awake dealer.

One of the best selling new proprietary medicines is **Dr. Pitcher's Back-ache Tablets**. If none in stock, you should buy as the demand is certain, from the advertising which is being done.

Amongst the many standard preparations of the well-known house of **Wm. R. Warner & Co.**, they call special attention this month to their **Lithia Water Tablets**. Have you got them in stock?

#### **The Toronto Drug Co.**

The advertisement of this firm, which appears in this issue, directs special attention to their "non-secret" remedies, as well as a full line of pharmaceutical preparations. This is an entirely new firm under an old name. Having purchased the mills, stock, and entire business of the late Toronto Drug Co., they are now prepared to supply all orders promptly and advantageously, and solicit the patronage of the trade. Read advertisement.

#### **Solubility of Boric Acid.**

In the *Journal de Medecine de Bordeaux* M. Crouzel deals with the increased solubility of boric acid through the aid of calcium carbonate. He refers to M. Scholz's experience in obtaining a solution of 12 per cent. of boric acid by adding 1 per cent. of magnesia. M. Crouzel obtains a similar result by adding 1 per cent. of calcium carbonate in making a 10 per cent. boric solution. He heats the mixture with water to dissolve, filters as soon as it boils, and after cooling and standing 24 hours, filters again to separate the borate of lime which is deposited on the sides of the flask. [How much boric acid is lost in this way?—ED.] A common property is ascribed to calcined magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of calcium, borax, and sodium bicarbonate (the last two in a less degree) in thus increasing the solubility of boric acid. An explanation of the raising of the saturation point of boric acid is based on the polyatomicity of boron and the instability of borates, which are formed in the nascent state by the method of dissolving.—*B. C. Druggist.*

# VAPORIZERS FREE! Prices reduced from \$1.50 to 75c

We have reduced the price of our Vaporizers so that they can now be retailed at 75c. each, and if that is not low enough we will give them to you for nothing. Prices to the trade on application.

## WARNING!

To recognize the genuine

### Carbo-Creo Vaporizer



remove the pan, as shown in the cut, and look down through the funnel-shaped tin. If you can get a clear and unobstructed view of the top of the lamp, you may rest assured that it is the genuine CARBO-CREO Vaporizer, on the other hand, if your view is obstructed by a piece of metal perforated with small holes, refuse to take it.

## VAPORIZERS FREE!

—Along with an order for one No. 51 Niagara Vapor Bath Cabinet at \$3.60 we will give you absolutely free one Carbo-Creo Vaporizer.

—Along with an order for three No. 51 Niagara Vapor Bath Cabinets at \$3.60 each, we will give you absolutely free three Carbo-Creo Vaporizers and 6 bottles of Carbo-Creo.

—Along with an order for six No. 51 Niagara Vapor Bath Cabinets at \$3.60 each, we will give you absolutely free six Carbo-Creo Vaporizers and 12 bottles of Carbo-Creo.

—The same proportion of Carbo-Creo and Vaporizers will be given free along with orders for Cabinets in larger quantities.

## We Will Pay \$1,000

for evidence sufficient to convict any person interfering in the sale of our Carbo-Creo goods, by making threats against druggists who are handling these goods. Communications in regard to the above may be addressed to our Solicitors, Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Barristers, etc., Toronto; Messrs. Green shield, Green shield & Heneker, Barristers, etc., Montreal, or direct to ourselves.

The offers made in this advertisement are for immediate acceptance, and we will not guarantee them unless accepted at once. Customers ordering Cabinets and claiming the Carbo-Creo goods must plainly state this in their order, also that they saw the advertisement in the Canadian Druggist.

Above prices are all net. Terms: 10 days. We hope to be favored with your order by return mail.

## JONES & CO., 37 Yonge St., Toronto

## Books for the Druggists' Library

(Published by the Chemist and Druggist, London)

### EVERY ONE PRACTICAL AND USEFUL MONEY-MAKING OR MONEY-SAVING

|                                                                                                                                                                               |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS</b> —A book of Useful Recipes for the drug trade.<br>By PETER MACEWAN, Phar. Chem. F.C.S. Price, by post.....                                      | \$2 25 |
| <b>DISEASES AND REMEDIES</b> —A concise survey of the most modern methods of Medicine for Chemists and Druggists. Price, by post.....                                         | 1 00   |
| <b>THE ART OF DISPENSING</b> —A treatise on the methods and processes involved in compounding medical prescriptions. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Price, by post..... | 1 75   |
| <b>VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE</b> —Third edition, revised and enlarged. Price, by post.....                                                                                  | 1 25   |
| <b>A MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING</b> —Conforming to the 1898 B. P. By B. S. PROCTOR. Price, by post.....                                                                 | 1 00   |
| <b>PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS</b> —Written by a Chemist and Druggist for Chemists and Druggists. Price, by post.....                                                 | 0 75   |

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

## The Canadian Druggist, 63 Yonge St., Toronto





Manufactured by



*The J. Hungerford Smith Co.*  
*Manufacturing Chemists.*  
 LIMITED.

Rochester, N.Y. = = Toronto, Ont.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Syrups from FRESH RIPE FRUIT

# MCLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

## "Real Fruit" Juices Crushed Fruits and Supplies

are strengthening their position every season. As is well known to the trade, they were the first cold-process saccharated goods made in Canada. My price for these goods is

**\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon!**

My representatives, Mr. R. A. Chapman and Mr. A. W. Challand, will call upon the trade during the season. New lists are now on the press and will be sent on application.

### MAKE A TEST!

Order a sample gallon of Strawberry, Pineapple, and Orange for comparison with any goods made in America. If you can find as good goods for the same price, or better goods at any price, I will send a receipt for your bill.

**J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist**

**151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street, TORONTO**

# Formulary

## Finger Nail Polishes.

The following furnishes a good finger nail polish :

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Tin oxid (putty powder)..... | pds. 4  |
| Carmine.....                 | dr. 6   |
| Oil bergamot.....            | gr. 150 |
| Oil lavender.....            | gr. 150 |

This may also be made into a paste by means of glycerite of tragacanth and water, or by some such formula as the following :

### LIQUID NAIL POLISH.

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Tin. oxid .....       | oz. 1  |
| Tragacanth.....       | gr. 1  |
| Glycerine .....       | gtt 1  |
| Rose water.....       | enough |
| Carmine coloring..... | enough |

The oleate of tin yields a finer nail powder, is prepared as follows :

### OLEATE OF TIN.

Dissolve 1 part of white castile soap in 10 parts of water. To this solution, previously filtered, gradually add with constant stirring a 10-per cent. solution of water of tin chlorid until precipitation no longer occurs. Wash the precipitated tin oleate with water and dry. Powder and color with carmine, when it is ready for use.

A nail cleaner, or bleach, may be made as follows :

### NAIL BLEACH.

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Tartaric acid.....  | dr. 1 |
| Tincture myrrh..... | dr. 1 |
| Glycerine.....      | dr. 1 |
| Rose water.....     | dr. 5 |

## Cosmetic Applications.

### BEAUTY BLANCHE.

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Distilled witch hazel ext..... | 12 ozs. |
| Prepared cucumber juice.....   | 12 ozs. |
| French rose water.....         | 6 ozs.  |
| Essence of white rose.....     | 6 ozs.  |
| Glycerine of borax.....        | 4 ozs.  |
| Prepared talc.....             | 4 ozs.  |
| Zinc oxide.....                | 2 ozs.  |
| Tincture of benzoin.....       | 2 ozs.  |

Mix well all together.

### COSMETOLINE FOR THE SKIN.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Otto rose.....        | 1/4 z.      |
| Lanolin.....          | 13 parts    |
| Glycerine.....        | 13 parts    |
| Tincture benzoin..... | 4 parts     |
| Boric acid.....       | 1 3/4 parts |

Mix the lanolin and glycerine and add other ingredients when cooling. To be applied night and morning.

### SKIN CREAM.

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Quince seeds..... | 4 drs.  |
| Water.....        | 42 ozs. |

Bruise the seeds, add to water, and bring to boiling point; let stand for twelve hours and strain. Then add

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Boric acid.....          | 2 drs.  |
| Glycerine.....           | 12 ozs. |
| Alcohol.....             | 10 ozs. |
| White rose extract.....  | 4 drs.  |
| Jockey club extract..... | 4 drs.  |

Put in three-ounce bottles.

### SKIN GLOSS.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Potash.....          | 50 gms.  |
| Spermaceti.....      | 56 gms.  |
| Rice flour.....      | 500 gms. |
| Ber zoin powder..... | 50 gms.  |

Bitter almond oil as required.

### SERRATA BLANCHE.

This elegant preparation imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the complexion.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Oxide of zinc (Hubbuck's)..... | 16 ozs.    |
| Prepared Venetian talc.....    | 10 ozs.    |
| Powd. spermaceti.....          | 2 1/2 ozs. |
| Powd. magnes. carbon.....      | 2 ozs.     |
| Ext. millefleurs.....          | 1 1/2 ozs. |

Mix thoroughly and pass through a fine sieve.

### MILK OF LANOLIN.

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Egg yolk.....         | No. 8  |
| Lanolin.....          | oz. 4  |
| Fresh cow's milk..... | oz. 4  |
| Formaldehyde.....     | m. 160 |

Triturate together the lanolin, yolk of egg and formaldehyde; then gradually add the milk.

### MILK OF ROSES AND ELDER.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Spermaceti.....            | 24 grs.     |
| White soap in powder.....  | 1 1/2 drms. |
| White wax.....             | 1 1/2 drms. |
| Almond oil.....            | 1 1/2 ozs.  |
| Jordan almonds.....        | 4 ozs.      |
| Rectified spirit.....      | 4 ozs.      |
| Distilled water.....       | 1 pint      |
| Otto of rose.....          | 5 drops     |
| Oil of neroli.....         | 10 drops    |
| Essence of jasmin.....     | 1 dm.       |
| Essence of white rose..... | 1 dm.       |

Blanch the almonds and beat them into a smooth paste, adding some water gradually to form a thin cream. Melt the spermaceti and almond oil together, and to this add the soap, previously rubbed down with 1/2 ounce of water. The oils and essences mixed with the spirit are then gradually added with portions of the water.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

### HAIR CURLING FLUID.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Powdered tragacanth..... | grs. 80 |
| White rose extract.....  | oz. 1/2 |
| Liquor potassa.....      | oz. 1/2 |
| Water.....               | ozs. 20 |

Shake the tragacanth and perfume together, add the water, and lastly the solution of potash.

### PERFUME FOR HAIR CURLING FLUID.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Orris root.....        | dr. 12 |
| Rose water.....        | dr. 6  |
| Extract of jasmin..... | dr. 6  |
| Musk.....              | gr. 1  |
| Alcohol.....           | ozs. 6 |

Macerate seven days and filter.—

*Amer. Druggist.*

### NEW AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Camphor.....                    | 28 gms.  |
| Acetic acid, glacial.....       | 350 gms. |
| Oil of bergamot.....            | 60 drops |
| Oil of cloves.....              | 60 drops |
| Oil of orange.....              | 40 drops |
| Oil of lavender.....            | 40 drops |
| Oil of cinnamon.....            | 20 drops |
| Oil of rosemary.....            | 20 drops |
| Alcohol sufficient to dissolve. |          |

Dissolve the camphor in the acid, and the oils in the alcohol, and mix the solutions. Color by adding a little saffron.—*Journal de Parfumerie et de Savonnerie Francaise.*

### ROSE TOILET VINEGAR

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Rose leaves, dry.....    | 112 parts |
| Triple rose extract..... | 280 parts |
| Acetic acid.....         | 140 parts |
| Distilled water.....     | 980 parts |

Mix. Let macerate for fourteen days, then filter.—*National Druggist.*

### NEW TOILET WATER.

The *Journal de la Parfumerie et de Savonnerie Francaise* gives the following new toilet waters :

### HONEY WATER

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Oil of bergamot..... | 12 drops |
| Oil of lemon.....    | 12 drops |
| Oil of neroli.....   | 5 drops  |
| Rose water.....      | 10 ozs.  |
| Alcohol.....         | 22 ozs.  |

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add the rose water.

### "DRY" SHAMPOO.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Washing soap.....    | grs. 20 |
| Borax.....           | oz. 1/2 |
| Liquor potassa.....  | dr. 3   |
| Liquor ammonia.....  | dr. 1   |
| Oil of geranium..... | min. 20 |
| Oil of lavender..... | min. 20 |
| Alcohol.....         | oz. 1   |
| Water to.....        | ozs. 20 |

Shred the soap fine, and just cover it with water. Allow to stand all night, and next morning rub it smooth in a mortar, add more water, the borax and solutions of potash and ammonia; dissolve and strain. Then add the oils dissolved in the alcohol and finally water to make 20 ounces.

### AMMONIACAL SHAMPOO.

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Ammonium carbonate..... | 1 oz.   |
| Borax.....              | 1 oz.   |
| Glycerine.....          | 2 ozs.  |
| Tincture quillaia.....  | 4 ozs.  |
| Bay rum.....            | 8 ozs.  |
| Rosemary water.....     | 4 ozs.  |
| Hungary water.....      | 16 ozs. |

—*Phar. Rund.*



## HAIR RENEWERS AND PRESERVATIVES

- (1) Bay rum..... 1 pint  
 Alcohol..... 8 fluid ounces  
 Castor oil..... 4 fluid drachms  
 Ammonium carbonate... 2 fluid drachms  
 Tincture of catharides... 4 fluid drachms
- (2) Quinine sulphate..... 20 grains  
 Powdered borax..... 30 grains  
 Ammonia water..... 2 drachms  
 Tinct. cinchona comp... 4 fluid drachms  
 Bay rum..... to make 4 fluid ounces
- (3) Quinine sulphate..... 20 grains  
 Tincture of jaborandi... 1 fluid ounce  
 Glycerine..... 1 fluid ounce  
 Cologne water..... 2 fluid ounces  
 Bay rum..... 2 fluid ounces  
 Rose water..... 11 fluid ounces

Dissolve the quinine in the rose water with the aid of 20 drops of diluted sulphuric acid, and add the glycerine. Mix the tincture, cologne, and bay rum, and add the rose-water mixture.

## TO REMOVE WRINKLES.

Oil of sweet almonds, 2 drachms; cacao butter, 4 drachms; lanolin, 2 ounces; glycerine, 2 drachms; otto of rose, 2 drops. Melt the three first ingredients, then add the other two. It is applied at night. Another useful application is: Glycerole of tannin, rosewater, of each 1 drachm. Mix. To be applied to the wrinkled surface with a camel's hair brush.—*Practitioner*.

## HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AS A MOUTHWASH.

F. Touchard states that hydrogen peroxide is one of the best agents for buccal disinfection and gargling, since it is not only perfectly harmless if swallowed, but even in dilute solution is a very active bactericide. A teaspoonful in a glass of tepid water should be used to rinse the mouth as a gargle, night and morning.—*Bull. Gen. de Therap.*

## RED INK.

|                                  | Parts. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Cochineal, in coarse powder..... | 5      |
| Potassium carbonate .....        | 10     |
| Water .....                      | 110    |
| Tartaric acid .....              | 30     |
| Ammonia alum .....               | 2      |
| Alcohol .....                    | 5      |
| Gum arabic .....                 | 5      |
| Oil of cloves, sufficient.       |        |

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in 100 parts of the water, and to the solution add the cochineal, and macerate for two days. To the macerate add the tartaric acid, and as soon as the violent reaction has subsided, add the alum, and heat the mixture until the residual carbonic acid is driven off. Add the alcohol and filter. Dissolve the gum arabic in the residual water, and with the solution wash the filter.

This makes a brilliant and very stable red ink of a superior quality.—*National Druggist*.

## Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

## ANNUAL BANQUET.

The fifth annual banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and the Montreal College of Pharmacy, was held at the Windsor last night. Covers were laid for about 75. Mr. S. Lachance, the president, was in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. Henry Miles, president of the Board of Trade; D. Masson, vice-president of the Chambre de Commerce; W. H. Chapman, president of the College of Pharmacy; T. Brosseau, K.C., attorney of the association; J. E. Tremble, R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; David Watson, Professor J. E. Morrison, Alexander B. J. Moore, E. Muir, E. C. Fraser (Sherbrooke); J. G. A. Fillion, J. E. W. Lecours, Henry Willis, C. Lyman and J. Knox, of Lyman, Knox & Co.; A. B. Evans, J. A. Dyke, J. Rogers, and A. W. Moffat, of Evans, Sons; W. S. Kerry, and J. Harper, of Kerry, Watson & Co.; F. Cooper, of A. J. White & Co.; J. Coffin, and H. G. Levetus, of the Montreal Optical Co.; C. E. Allen, of Armour & Co.; H. F. Jackson, of Bovril, Limited; A. D. Thornton, of the Canadian Rubber Co.; Dr. Normandin, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; O. Dettmers, A. Lyman and J. Martin, of Lyman, Sons & Co., and W. J. Wight, and J. J. Swift, of Parke, Davis & Co.

Letters of regret were read from Hon. S. M. Parent, M.L.A., the presidents of the Colleges of Pharmacy of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists of America.

After the toast of the King had been duly honored, Professor J. E. Morrison proposed Canada, to which Mr. Guerin replied by a speech and Mr. Brault, with "Canada, mon pays et mon amour."

Mr. R. W. Williams gave the health of sister organizations and spoke of the cordial relations with the other learned professions. To it responded Messrs. Evans, Kennedy, Chas. Lyman, Knox and Jackson. They spoke of the need of close bonds between the wholesale and retail trades—the exercise of kindly feeling and forbearance in their trade relations. They complained much of the long hours and Sunday openings, and thought that if the

public would not show more consideration it was time the association took the matter up.

Mr. David Watson proposed "Our Guests," to which Mr. Henry Miles and Mr. T. Brosseau replied, the former dwelling on the important part played by druggists in the past history of the Board of Trade. The board exercised a great influence upon the commerce of the whole Dominion, and the Ottawa Governments of all parties consulted it on such questions, as transportation, which was now coming to be a matter for party strife.

Mr. G. H. Duggan then sang and Mr. Ricard proposed "The Ladies," for whom Mr. St. Jacques replied, and Mr. Moore gave the health of "The Press." Mr. Benedict, of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* answering for them. "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a close.

## Carbolic Acid Solutions.

M. Triollet, in the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques*, draws attention to the possibility of making strong solutions of carbolic acid with the aid of soap. Solutions in glycerine and alcohol do not give the requisite strength for concentrated solutions, and they increase the cost, whilst not promoting the caustic property. Using soap, M. Triollet finds that 1 litre of distilled water, having in solution 1 gramme of soap, dissolves 90 grammes of crystal carbolic acid; with 2 grammes in solution, 96 grammes are dissolved; and with 4 grammes, 108 grammes. These solutions are clear. Concentrated solutions for dilution, as required, can be prepared. Thus, with 50 grammes of soap, 600 grammes of carbolic acid can be dissolved in 1 litre, giving a volume of 1 1/2 litres.

## Dymal.

According to Dr. C. Kopp (*Apoth. Ztg.*) dymal is a preparation which is practically didymium salicylate. It is described as a fine, odorless powder, which may be used as a dusting powder in its undiluted form, or applied as a 10 per cent. ointment with lanum. The author recommends it as a non-irritant, antiseptic, and siccative remedy in the treatment of various forms of wounds, as well as in acute eczema, psoriasis, impetigo, erysipelas, hyperidrosis, ichthyosis, gangrene, ulcus cruris, etc.—*Merck's Report*.

Druggists Wanted as Agents  
In Every Town in Canada



OUR "F" STYLE

# Panoramic Camera

*Is Just What the Amateur  
Has Been Looking For!*

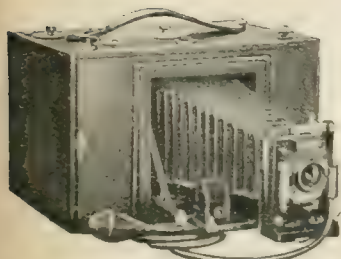
Why?

Because—

BEING possessed of one of these, he needs no other, as it enables him to make panoramic pictures, and is also arranged for plate work of the finest quality. It does the work of all cameras combined in one. On account of the available space in the "F" styles, you are able to produce larger objects on the same size plate than with any other camera. We will send free, upon receipt of your request, our artistic 1901 catalog, and a nice full size 5x12 photograph, mounted on fine bevel card, showing quality of work our camera does.

We desire a good representative in every locality.

Write for Prices and Discounts.



"F" STYLE

Ready for Glass Plates

## MULTISCOPE & FILM CO.

120 Jefferson St., BURLINGTON, WIS.





Trade Mark

# The ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANILIN-FABRIKATION

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY.

Manufacturers of

## DEVELOPERS IN CARTRIDGES OR GLASS TUBES.

|                                      |           |                   |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| EIKONOGEN—Per box of ten giving each | - - - - - | 140 c.c. solution | \$0.95 |
| HYDROKINON                           | " "       | 120               | " 0.95 |
| PYROGALLOL                           | " "       | 150-200           | " 0.95 |
| AMIDOL                               | " "       | 200               | " 1.50 |
| METOL                                | " "       | 200               | " 1.50 |
| ORTOL                                | " "       | 200               | " 1.50 |



**NOTE.**—To Tourists and others these cartridges form a simple and reliable method of making up a developer ready for immediate use, each simply requiring dissolution in five to seven ounces of water. Note the quantity of solution made when comparing prices.

### AGFA REDUCER

Permanent Dry Powder. Dissolve 1 part in 10 of water. Complete reduction takes about five minutes.

\$0.80 per original bottle of 4 oz., with screw-lid and hollow glass stopper serving for measuring.

\$1.00 per box of 10 glass tubes, containing 10 grams each.

Patented.  
Name Protected.

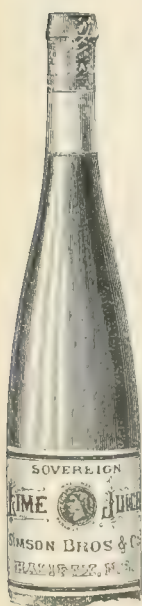
### AGFA INTENSIFIER

The one solution intensifier. Keeps indefinitely.  
The intensifier to be diluted with 10 parts of water.  
The maximum intensification takes about ten minutes.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2 oz.  | 4 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz. |
| \$0.35 | \$0.60 | \$1.00 | \$1.75 |

SOLE AGENTS  
CANADA

HUPFELD, LÜDECKING &amp; CO., MONTREAL



## SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

**T**HIS CANADIAN REFINED  
LIME JUICE is the equal of  
any imported, and costs less.

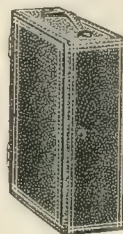
### CLEAR, STRONG & BRIGHT

Attractively packaged. It sells rapidly, and pays a good margin to the dealers.

**SIMSON BROS & CO.**

Wholesale Druggists  
Halifax, N.S.

## \$10.00 INSTIMO



is as good as most \$20.00 Cameras.

INSTIMOS from \$1.50 up.

BOFLAY is the new developer that develops and fixes at same time, 60c.

ALBUMS from 15c. up.

MOUNTS. We are the largest manufacturers in Canada and sell cheapest.

CATALOGUE. Write for it, and discount sheet.

The W. A. LYON COMPANY, 130 and 132 Bay St., TORONTO.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts  
and Governments  
Universities and Hospitals



Medals and Highest Award  
At all Great  
International Exhibitions.

## ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses  
Cameras  
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes  
Field and Opera Glasses  
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

# Photographic Notes

## MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—

One of the greatest difficulties in mounting photographic prints is to prevent them from curling when dry; as this is due to the contraction of the print after having been distended by the water, a paste must be used containing as little water as possible. The following formula is recommended: Common gelatine, 2 parts; water, 4 parts; alcohol, 8 parts. The alcohol is added slowly as soon as the gelatine is well dissolved in the water and the vessel turned continually to obtain a homogeneous mixture. The solution must be kept hot during the operation, and should be applied quickly, as it soon dries; the print must be placed exactly the first time, as it adheres at once. The solution keeps for a long time in well-corked bottles; when used it is heated on a waterbath.—*Scientific American*

## A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE

**PLATE WASHER**—Get a piece of board a little wider than the plates to be washed, and nail strips along the sides to form a shallow trough. If for quarter-plates drive nails along the centre of the board at intervals of four and a half inches, to keep the plates from slipping; some smaller nails are then driven in about a quarter of an inch from the others, for the back of the plate to rest upon. A piece of wire attached to the end of the board to hook on the tap, and the washer is complete. By turning on the tap one has a series of waterfalls all over the plates, clearing them of all hypo in a very short time.—A.J.R.—*Photography*.

**BLUE FOCUSING SCREEN.**—"Amateurs are often recommended," says a correspondent in the *Amateur Photographer*, "to carry a pair of blue spectacles so that they may view what they propose to photograph in monochrome. A better plan, however, is to have a blue focussing screen, which can be made from an ordinary dry plate as follows: Strike a wax match in the dark room, and hold it for about

one minute a foot or two away from the plate. Then proceed to develop the fogged plate, using a slow acting developer such as hydroquinone. Develop till the plate is of a greyish color tint, fix and wash in the usual manner. Then bleach with

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Mercuric chloride ..... | 10 grs. |
| Ammonium chloride ..... | 10 grs. |
| Water .....             | 1 oz    |

Wash again thoroughly, and soak the bleached plate in a solution of powdered blue, taking care not to carry this operation too far, or the screen will be too dark in color.}



Half-tone Engraving by  
Moore & Alexander, Toronto.

A PORTRAIT STUDY

**STAINED NEGATIVES**—To remove the deep brown staining produced by prolonged development in pyro or pyro-metol, place for a short time in a solution of

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Alum .....             | ½ oz.  |
| Surphuric acid .....   | ½ oz.  |
| Ferrous sulphate ..... | ½ oz.  |
| Water .....            | 20 oz. |

Then wash thoroughly.—*The Junior Photographer*.

**RED PRINTS.**—The following directions for making red prints are taken from the *Silver Sunbeam*, and may be looked upon as being thoroughly reliable:

Float a sheet of plain paper for four minutes upon a bath made up of equal quantities of nitrate of silver and nitrate of uranium in about six times their weight of water; drain the paper and allow to thoroughly dry—in a non actinic light, of course (Edr.).

When dry, expose under the negative for eight or ten minutes, then wash and immerse in the following both:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Potassium ferrocyanide ..... | 30 grs. |
| Rain water .....             | 3 ozs.  |

In a few minutes the picture will appear of a red color, which is fixed by a thorough washing in water.

Another method, recommended by many, is to immerse a thoroughly fixed and washed bromide print in a 15 per cent. solution of ch'loride of copper. In this bath the picture will disappear entirely, after which it must be thoroughly washed and immersed for a few seconds in a 5 per cent. solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. After another thorough washing, it is transferred to a 2 per cent. bath of chloride of copper, and again washed, when the picture will appear in a deep red color. Careful washing after each operation is most important.

**THE PREPARATION OF SELF TONING PAPERS**—Dissolve by gentle heat 5 grammes of previously softened gelatine in 200 ccm. of distilled water, and add by degrees 8 to 10 ccm. of alcohol. Into this gelatine solution drop the following solution:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Gold chloride .....   | 0.5 gram. |
| Lithium chloride ...  | 1.5 "     |
| Distilled water ..... | 20 ccm.   |

To this is further added, in small quantities, and being vigorously shaken, the following solution:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Silver nitrate .....  | 20 grams. |
| Distilled water ..... | 100 ccm.  |
| Gelatine .....        | 5 grams.  |

And finally another addition is made of—

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Sodium citrate ..     | 3 grams. |
| Citric acid .....     | 0.5 "    |
| Distilled water ..... | 20 ccm.  |

The emulsion is spread on a glass plate, and raw photographic paper squeezed thereon. After being removed the paper is ready for use.—*Chronik*.



# Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

## A Nurses' Directory.

H. A. Wise, dispensing chemist, of the Winnipeg Drug Hall, has hit upon a good idea in his physician's pocket directory of trained and untrained nurses. The directory gives a complete list of all the trained and untrained nurses of Winnipeg, with their street addresses and telephone numbers, the name of the college or hospital from which the nurses graduated, and the class of cases preferred. There is also a column in which to write dates of disengagement. The list is printed on a folding card of good stock. The presswork is clean and good, but the typography is almost as bad as it could be. The list of the nurses is defaced by a cut printed across the face in a tint. The only result is to mar the appearance and legibility of the directory, as it is impossible for the reader to get even an impression of the merits of the article—a thermometer—supposed to be advertised by the cut. Better to have left off this cut entirely than have put it where it is.

The title page of the directory shows a yearning for good printing on the part of Mr. Wise—at any rate he has gone to the expense of printing it in three colors to get a good effect. The compositor has very effectually prevented this by the atrocious style in which the job has been set up.

The two principal lines in the title have been set on an angle of forty-five degrees. All the rest of the type has been set up *a la* checker board.

The background is speckled with a fleur de lis ornament printed in light red. This has entailed an extra printing which I consider worse than wasted, as it has destroyed every remnant of simplicity which the compositor left. The title and back pages are surrounded by a border of plain rules printed in gold. The rules are badly joined and look slovenly. On the back page is a cut advertising silk elastic hosiery and bandages. I have often wondered why the trade and profession use such atrocious cuts in advertising these goods. They remind one of Dore's pictures of some of the characters of the inferno. The one before

me is not only a horrible example of poor drawing and worse engraving. It is almost indecent in its unnecessary nudity. I think it is distinctly out of place in this directory of nurses.

To make it worse, a line is printed at the top of the cut which should have been printed on the title page. It reads "Nurses' Directory. A complete revised list is kept at the store, where all disengaged nurses are registered promptly." Almost involuntarily, when reading the line, one wonders if the cut is used to advertise the nurses, a list of whom are kept at the store.

Notwithstanding the bad composition and the questionable taste of the cut, the idea is a clever one, and, when properly carried out, ought to be a good one for any druggist in a large town to adopt.

## OPTICAL ADVERTISING

This is one of the most inviting fields for the enterprising advertiser to exploit which I know of. The publicity of an optician should be entirely educational. It should tend to enable people to know when they need glasses. Many people suffer from one ailment or another which can be traced directly to some defect of the sight. Yet the true cause is about the last one they think of.

Parents should have the importance of their children's sight impressed upon them. Many children suffer inconvenience and labor under disadvantage by some defect which could be promptly relieved and often cured by intelligent fitting of glasses.

Again, there are many people wearing glasses whose changing eye trouble requires change of glasses. The writer himself finds a change of lenses necessary every nine or twelve months. And so on *ad infinitum*.

The optician should carefully look over his field—measure it and cut his advertising cloth accordingly. I believe a good plan would be to prepare a series of optical ads. which should be consecutive in their educational purport. The local papers should be used freely, and, if possible, good cuts should be obtained to illustrate these ads.

As a supplementary form of advertising, a neat booklet should be gotten out

and mailed to every possible customer in the community. This booklet could be illustrated with cuts used in the newspaper ads. The text should be a dignified, simple talk on the causes of defective eyesight, the symptoms, methods of correcting and the advertisers' facilities and qualifications for correcting imperfect sight. Instances of defective sight might be cited and the kind of treatment which had proved efficacious. An idea of cost should also be given in the last pages, and a talk about the different kinds of frames with illustrations of them introduced. I think such a booklet would be of great assistance to any optician.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Johnson & Johnson, the up-to-date druggists of Charlottetown, P.E.I., write me they are very much worried about my eyesight. The cause of their worry is that I criticized their doctors' directory for not having the name of the town on it. It is true the name was on, and not only was it on the card, but it was printed in 36-point Bradley, as Johnson & Johnson claim, yet for all that, though I hunted that blessed card from top to bottom, I did not see it. Although I have a compound stigmatism, I cannot altogether blame it for not seeing "Charlottetown" in this case. Even if the type had been hidden in a scroll work puzzle, I think I should have been able to read it. But the fact I did not, and that is one on me. Johnson & Johnson certainly have me "Buffaloed." But I will have the last word though, and I nearly said it first, and that is, that Bradley is to me an abomination for advertising purposes. It was, I believe, originally designed for the title pages of books, which people are not supposed to read anyway. For my part you cannot have type too plain or easy to read, because there are lots of people suffering from stigmatisms of one kind or another, stigmatisms of lack of interest, of hurry, of carelessness and other kinds, who won't or don't stop to figure out puzzle type. The moral is use a plain-face type for everything but what you don't want to be read.

Johnson & Johnson tell me in their letter that they have had enquiries from all over the world about their card, which, I think, speaks well for the circulation of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Leslie & Parker have purchased the drug business of H. A. Payzant & Co., Sherbrooke, Que.

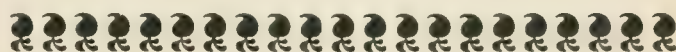
# LARGEST HOME SALE

Over 2,500 Photographic Chemists and Dealers Supply

# CADETT Plates and Papers

In the United Kingdom alone!

Best Quality Only.  
Once Used, Always Used.



Canadian Agents: EAKINS & FERRIS, 48 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Please Write for latest Up to Date Booklets, etc.

Sole Manufacturers: **CADETT & NEALL, Limited,**  
Ashstead, Surrey, England.

Good  
Soda  
Water

## SODA WATER GUIDE

The Spatula Soda Water Guide and Book of Formulas for Soda Water Dispensers. A complete compilation of valuable formulas and information for the manufacture of carbonated waters, and the dispensing of all kinds of carbonated drinks, the compounding of syrups, tinctures, extracts, fruit juices, etc., giving accurate instructions for the serving of each and every drink in the best and most attractive manner known. The book is by expert E. F. White, is of a convenient size, is handsomely printed and illustrated, and contains hundreds of absolutely necessary formulas.

The Canadian Druggist - Toronto, Canada

PRICE—  
One  
Dollar  
Post-Paid

Dominion Vapor Bath Cabinet Co.

Manufacturers of  
High Grade Folding

## HOT AIR AND VAPOR BATH CABINETS

DUNDAS, ONT.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.  
Write for Catalogue.

OUR Cabinets are manufactured to meet the demand for a higher class article than has hitherto been offered to the Canadian Trade.



## Lake Ontario Navigation Co'y

LIMITED

### STR. ARGYLE

Every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m., for Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville and Newcastle.

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. for Port Hope and Cobourg. Colborne every Second Thursday, commencing June 20th.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS,**  
**Return Fare, 50 Cents.**

Special rates to the Pan-American via Olcott, N.Y., (the Coney Island of Lake Ontario), and the International Traction Co.

For tickets and further information apply to the principal ticket agents, or to  
A. W. HEPBURN, Manager, Picton.  
B. R. HEPBURN, General Agent, Geddes' Wharf, Toronto.

Telephone, Main 1075



# We Can Save You Money ....on Stock Orders

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable. Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—and Seasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

## Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

Phone Main 808

### Strength   Neatness   Economy

IF YOU CONSIDER

these qualities desirable in optical goods,  
investigate the merits of

## The New Ajax

We claim that lenses in *Ajax* mountings are less liable to breakages than lenses set in *Frames*

A Trial will Convince You.

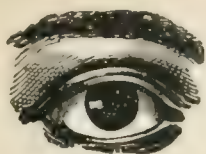
Ask your Jobber For Them.

## AJAX OPTICAL CO.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Lombard St., Toronto

# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

*Example.* — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc

R.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{30}$   
L.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{30}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made

Rimless eye glasses and spectacles are becoming each year more and more appreciated, principally on account of their pleasing cosmetic effect when compared with their competitors, *viz*, glasses with rims. Between the two anyone with an eye for the beautiful will always select the rimless. Hitherto the main factor which has prevented rimless glasses from becoming universal has been the difficulty to the retailer to supply them as easily and quickly, and at no greater cost than the rimmed ones to his customer. Another drawback was the tendency of rimless goods to break easily, and for the joints to become loose.

The above objections, together with the necessity of carrying a considerable stock to cover the range of glasses usually needed, has sufficed up to very recently to confine their use to prescription work, and that to, to a limited extent even in the cities, and much more so in rural towns and villages.

Practically everyone who has to wear glasses, especially constantly, and who

has any appreciation whatever for the æsthetic, desires rimless glasses, and any article commanding such a demand from the people must necessarily by the law of evolution rapidly assume such a degree of perfection as to overcome all objections.

The Ajax Optical Co. early recognized the possibilities for rimless goods and started out many years ago with every determination, brains and capital, to overcome all objections to rimless glasses, with the result that to-day after many failures they have succeeded beyond all expectation, and now offer to the trade "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Commencing as pioneers they are now recognized as specialists in the rimless field. They have no competitors, as they are so emphatically in the first place as to leave no second best. To day any country retailer can with less stock, and at less expense, hand over to his customer a pair of rimless eye glasses or spectacles by carrying a stock of Ajax interchangeable glasses and mounts than he could previously hand over a pair of the unsightly framed ones, and that too with less trouble in putting them together.

It was a revelation to me recently when I visited their factory here in Toronto to see the magnitude and completeness of their plant and the ease and perfectness with which I could pick up any pair of lenses and fit them into any mount in the factory in less than two minutes. But what surprised and pleased me most was their strength and solidity when they were put together—by an entirely new principle as to the screw which passes through the lens and its fulcrum of pressure all strain is taken off the parts which usually break and the loosening of the screw is reduced to a minimum.

There is no doubt, in my mind, that any optician who takes the trouble to become acquainted with the merits of the Ajax rimless goods will get rid of his old stock of rimmed goods as quickly as possible, and substitute the Ajax line instead

There were several optical questions I intended to write upon in this column this month, but the importance of the above subject outweighed all others, as it is not generally known that such

asplendid plant turning out such splendid goods exists in Canada at all, and I advise opticians to visit the factory when opportunity offers for the education it affords along the line of mechanical optics, and I am sure you will be alike pleased at what you see, as well as the courteous reception you will receive by the genial manager.

## How to Treat a "Stye."

Kieper (*Med. World*) gives some good suggestions concerning the treatment of "styes." He directs that as soon as it commences to appear it should be bathed with the following:

Acid boric ..... 1 dr.  
Aquea dest. .... 4 dr.

In the great bulk of cases immediate relief is secured and the "stye" aborted. "Styes" are usually the expression of eye strain, and if we desire to get rid of the symptom the cause must be discovered and corrected. This means that the patient should consult a reputable oculist, for the patient will, no doubt, need glasses to correct hyperopia (far-sightedness) or astigmatism, or both combined.

## A Little Known Pupillary Reaction and Its Therapeutic Value.

Hans Kirchner describes an apparently hitherto unnoticed ocular phenomenon, which, although as yet too little studied to be of much practical value, may perhaps be developed into a useful diagnostic or therapeutic measure. The reaction which, with few exceptions, is found in all healthy individuals consists in a contraction of the pupil following voluntary closure of the lids, and is more marked the more energetically the muscular act is performed. The same effect may be even more strikingly produced by holding the eye open with the fingers while the effort is made to close it against resistance. Considerable difficulty may be experienced in eliciting the reaction owing to various interfering factors, such as the light reflex and Bell's phenomenon. It is interesting to note that a pupil which fails to react to light or accommodation may be brought to contract by this manoeuvre, and, furthermore, that the reaction may be increased by practice.—*Medical Record*.

Prohibition came into force in Prince Edward Island, June 5. Mr. S. A. B. MacDonald, druggist, Charlottetown, has been appointed one of the vendors.



# COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The Only Absolute Cure for Dandruff Known

We advertise extensively that it is sold by all Druggists throughout the Dominion, therefore all druggists should keep it in stock.

## COKE EGG SHAMPOO

—Our best hair cleanser is now on the market. Easy to sell.  
—Write us for our Price Lists.

A. R. BREMER COMPANY, LIMITED

11 Colborne St., Toronto

## LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

Sent on approval to responsible people.

A Pocket Companion of never ending usefulness, a source of constant pleasure and comfort.

To test the merits of CANADIAN DRUGGIST

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grades of other makes for only

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Finest quality hard Para rubber reservoir holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed known to the science of fountain pen making.

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This great Special Offer is good for just 30 days. One of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders free of charge with each pen.

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State whether Ladies' or Gentlemen's style is desired. Illustrations are full size of complete article. Address

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.

128 CRISWOLD ST.

DETROIT, MICH.

### An Artistic Journal.

*The Delineator* for July is an excellent number, and deserves to rank with the most popular family journals. A special feature of this issue is the magnificent three-color work with which it is illustrated, conveying so vividly the artistic color results obtained in Buffalo, as a result of having had the advantage of working directly from the original water-color sketches of C. Y. Turner, Director of Color to the Pan-American Exposition. All the beautiful effects of the originals, necessitating the most exact register of plates, have been obtained, though all the work was done at high speed. The July edition of this magazine is 625,000.

### Sell the Best.

In their advertisement of their Sheep Dip in this issue Messrs. Elliot & Co. assume that most tradesmen find satisfaction in providing their customers with goods in which implicit reliance may be placed. This is true. That preference is shown for their compound by the largest consumers (last month to the extent of over one and one-half tons) would reasonably appear to be good evidence that Elliot's Sheep Dip serves its purpose, serves it well and economically.

Parties wishing to buy or sell drug stocks should write Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, Toronto, who conducts the Canadian Drug Exchange for the purchase and sale of drug stocks; it is a short cut to ascertain what is on the drug market.

H. Cerswell has purchased the drug business of C. E. Reid & Co., Kaslo, B.C.

We notice The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., have added much to the appearance of their warehouse by the addition of handsome window-boxes. This idea of beautifying the business part of the city, we hope, will extend largely so as to give summer visitors a good impression of this city.

### WANTED

WANTED. By young man, situation in warehouse or as Order Clerk. Eight years experience in wholesale house in Toronto. Apply, Box 24, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**FOR SALE**—Drug and Stationery Business in one of the best towns in Manitoba. Population 4,000; splendid farming country. Stock about \$6,000, clean, new and up-to-date; good stand. Established 18 years, Snap for a young man. Parties wishing to buy write for particulars. Box 300, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

### .. FOR SALE ..

**Drawer Pulls**—New set of 3 dozen bronze pulls and labels at less than cost. Abandoned by a bankrupt purchaser.

ELLIOT & CO., 5 Front St., Toronto



## The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



PROTECT Your Fruit Trees and  
Potato Vines by spraying  
them with \_\_\_\_\_

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT  
THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The PARIS GREEN made by the  
CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited,  
is guaranteed to be in strict accord-  
ance with the Government Standard,  
and will, therefore, give thorough  
satisfaction.

# PARIS GREEN

## The Canada Paint Company

LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for  
quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers.  
Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures,  
but quantities smaller than those named will  
command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                 |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....             | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Myrrh, lb.....                  | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                  | 5 00    | 5 25   |
| ALOID, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....         | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 6 25    | 6 50   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., sec Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 80   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30      | 59     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 00     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barbary, lb.....          | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada                 | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  |       | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 |       | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DETRINE, lb.....                         | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robust a, lb.....     | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 10     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 50     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 36      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearwort, lb.....              | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 20    | 25    | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13      | 14     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 35      |        |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPOR, lb.....                 | 85     | 95     | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 20     |
| CAPSCUM, lb.....                | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 7 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                          | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus                      | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75     |



|                                                     |       |       |                                   |       |       |                                             |       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.                              | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.                      | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz.                             | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.                                      | 20    | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.                      | 75    | 2 50  | ANTI-KAMNIA                                 | 1 35  | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.                                     | 20    | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.           | 45    | 55    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                              | 0 55  | 0 65    |
| Uva Ursi, lb.                                       | 15    | 18    | Cut, lb.                          | 50    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 1 85  | 2 00    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.                              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Senega, lb.                       | 75    | 80    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25    | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi                                   | 48    | 50    | Squill, lb.                       | 13    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb.                          | 10    | 13      |
| Pignatelli                                          | 35    | 40    | Stillinger, lb.                   | 22    | 27    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 50    | 55      |
| Grasso                                              | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb.                     | 25    | 40    | White, lb.                                  | 6     | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.                   | 27    | 30    | Unicorn, lb.                      | 38    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Soc., | 6 00  | 6 25    |
| " Purity, 100 sticks in box                         | 75    | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.      | 20    | 45    | oz.                                         | 40    | 45      |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50  | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.              | 40    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.               | 55    | 60      |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2 00  | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.                  | 15    | 75    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 25    | 30      |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                             | 2 00  | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                    | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz.                             | 3 00  | 3 25    |
| " Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                          | 2 00  | 2 00  | Essence, lb.                      | 3 00  | 3 50  | Subcarbonate, lb.                           | 2 75  | 3 00    |
| 5 lb. tins.                                         | 2 00  | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.                    | 60    | 65    | Subnitrate, lb.                             | 7     | 8       |
| LUPULIN, oz.                                        | 30    | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13    | 40    | BORAX, lb.                                  | 8     | 9       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                     | 95    | 1 00  | Star, lb.                         | 35    | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 8     | 13      |
| MACE, lb.                                           | 1 20  | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.                      | 30    | 30    | BROMINE, oz.                                | 20    | 25      |
| MANNA, lb.                                          | 1 85  | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.          | 6     | 7     | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.                       | 45    | 50      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                  | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb.                      | 1 15  | 1 25  | Iodide, oz.                                 | 55    | 60      |
| Irish, lb.                                          | 12    | 13    | Cardamom, lb.                     | 25    | 30    | CAFFEINE, oz.                               | 35    | 40      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                  | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery                            | 90    | 1 00  | Citrate, oz.                                | 1 65  | 1 70    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.                                       | 35    | 40    | Colchicum                         | 10    | 12    | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.                  | 95    | 1 00    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 40    | 45    | Coriander, lb.                    | 15    | 20    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35    | 38      |
| NUTMEGS, lb.                                        | 1 00  | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.                        | 15    | 17    | Phosphate, precip., lb.                     | 5     | 6       |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                     | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.                       | 15    | 17    | Sulphide, oz.                               | 10    | 12      |
| Powdered                                            | 20    | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.          | 7     | 9     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.                        | 15    | 10      |
| OAKUM, lb.                                          | 12    | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHINOIDINE, oz.                             | 1 10  | 1 20    |
| ointment, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70    | 75    | Ground, lb.                       | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.                       | 75    | 80      |
| Citrine, lb.                                        | 45    | 50    | Hemp, lb.                         | 11    | 12    | Croton, oz.                                 | 60    | 2 00    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                    | 20    | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.               | 15    | 20    | CHLOROFORM, lb.                             | 30    | 35      |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                  | 16    | 18    | Powdered, lb.                     | 25    | 30    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.                   | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 18    | 20    | Pumpkin                           | 65    | 70    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulp., oz.                    | 7 50  | 8 00    |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                   | 3     | 4     | Quince, lb.                       | 5     | 6     | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                          | 75    | 80      |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                 | 10    | 12    | Rape, lb.                         | 50    | 55    | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.                   | 65    | 70      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.                       | 2 25  | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.                 | 22    | 25    | COLLODION, lb.                              | 8     | 10      |
| Adhesive, yd.                                       | 12    | 13    | Worm, lb.                         | 25    | 30    | COPPER, Sulp., (Blue Vitriol) lb.           | 65    | 70      |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 65    | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.             | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 1     | 3       |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 80    | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 15    | 16    | COPPERAS, lb.                               | 1 60  | 1 65    |
| Lead, lb.                                           | 25    | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.               | 25    | 40    | DIURETIN, oz.                               | 75    | 80      |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.                               | 1 00  | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.                     | 25    | 40    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                          | 40    | 50      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                  | 2 1/2 | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.         | 25    | 40    | Sulphur, lb.                                | 1 00  | 1 10    |
| White, lb.                                          | 3 1/2 | 4     | SFERMACETI, lb.                   | 60    | 65    | EXALGINE oz.                                | 25    | 30      |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.                                | 25    | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.            | 75    | 80    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 4 00  | 4 50    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                  | 25    | 28    | Venice, lb.                       | 10    | 12    | IODINE, lb.                                 | 5 50  | 6 00    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                  | 22    | 25    | WAX, White, lb.                   | 50    | 75    | IODOFORM, lb.                               | 1 40  | 1 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                    | 30    | 35    | Yellow                            | 40    | 45    | IODOL, oz.                                  | 80    | 85      |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 25    | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.             | 5     | 6     | IRON, by Hydrogen                           | 15    | 16      |
| Blood, lb.                                          | 18    | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.                | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.                     | 30    | 35      |
| Bitter, lb.                                         | 27    | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.         | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb.                                 | 45    | 55      |
| Blackberry, lb.                                     | 15    | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.               | 5     | 6     | Chloride, lb.                               | 13    | 16      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                               | 18    | 20    |                                   |       |       | Sol., lb.                                   | 90    | 1 00    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                         | 20    | 25    |                                   |       |       | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.                        | 70    | 75      |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                   | 30    | 35    |                                   |       |       | And Ammon., lb.                             | 65    | 3 50    |
| Cohosh, black, lb.                                  | 15    | 20    |                                   |       |       | And Quinine, lb.                            | 25    | 35      |
| Colchicum, lb.                                      | 40    | 45    |                                   |       |       | Quin. and Stry., oz.                        | 13    | 15      |
| Columbo, lb.                                        | 20    | 22    |                                   |       |       | And Strychnine, oz.                         | 50    | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25    | 30    |                                   |       |       | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.                     | 55    | 60      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                      | 38    | 40    |                                   |       |       | Ferrocyanide, lb.                           | 25    | 35      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                               | 20    | 28    |                                   |       |       | Hypophosphites, oz.                         | 40    | 45      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                              | 15    |       |                                   |       |       | Iodide, oz.                                 | 40    | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.                                      | 20    |       |                                   |       |       | Syrup, lb.                                  | 5     | 6       |
| Elecampane, lb.                                     | 15    |       |                                   |       |       | Lactate, oz.                                | 15    | 16      |
| Galangal, lb.                                       | 22    | 23    |                                   |       |       | Pernitrate, solution, lb.                   | 1 25  | 1 30    |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                      | 12    | 15    |                                   |       |       | Phosphate scales, lb.                       | 7     |         |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.                             | 13    | 15    |                                   |       |       | Sulphate, pure, lb.                         | 8     | 10      |
| Ground, lb.                                         | 13    | 15    |                                   |       |       | Exsiccated, lb.                             | 80    | 85      |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 18    | 10    |                                   |       |       | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.                   | 80    | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                | 20    | 22    |                                   |       |       | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.                     | 2 28  |         |
| Po., lb.                                            | 30    | 35    |                                   |       |       | JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.        | 4 50  |         |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                | 35    | 38    |                                   |       |       | " 50c. bottles, per doz.                    | 13    | 15      |
| Po., lb.                                            | 6 50  | 7 00  |                                   |       |       | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.                   | 7     | 8       |
| Ginseng, lb.                                        | 1 00  | 1 20  |                                   |       |       | Carbonate, lb.                              | 35    | 40      |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                    | 90    | 1 15  |                                   |       |       | odide, oz.                                  | 7     | 9       |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                    | 15    | 98    |                                   |       |       | Red, lb.                                    | 5     | 6       |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.                         | 18    | 1g    |                                   |       |       | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.                | 7     | 8       |
| Indian Hemp                                         | 5 00  | 5 20  |                                   |       |       | In packages, lb.                            | 30    | 35      |
| Ipecac., lb.                                        | 5 25  | 5 55  |                                   |       |       | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.                       | 25    | 30      |
| Powdered                                            | 40    | 50    |                                   |       |       | Carbonate, oz.                              | 25    | 30      |
| Jalap, lb.                                          | 45    | 50    |                                   |       |       | Citrate, oz.                                | 50    | 55      |
| Powdered                                            | 40    | 90    |                                   |       |       | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35    | 40      |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                      | 12    | 15    |                                   |       |       | Salicylate, oz.                             | 55    | 60      |
| Licorice, lb.                                       | 13    | 50    |                                   |       |       | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.                       | 18    | 20      |
| Powdered                                            | 13    | 15    |                                   |       |       | Carbonate, lb.                              | 35    | 40      |
| Mandrake, lb.                                       | 16    | 18    |                                   |       |       | Citrate, gran., lb.                         | 1 1/2 | 3       |
| Masterwort, lb.                                     | 30    | 40    |                                   |       |       | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.                    | 50    |         |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                              | 40    | 35    |                                   |       |       | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.                 | 45    | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 40    | 45    |                                   |       |       | MENTHOL, oz.                                | 90    | 1 00    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                            | 40    | 45    |                                   |       |       | MERCURY, lb.                                | 1 30  | 1 35    |
| Pink, lb.                                           | 30    | 45    |                                   |       |       | Ammon (White Precip.)                       | 1 05  | 1 15    |
| Parsley, lb.                                        | 20    | 35    |                                   |       |       | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.                    | 1 20  | 1 30    |
| Pleursey, lb.                                       | 15    | 25    |                                   |       |       | Calomel, lb.                                | 1 50  | 1 85    |
| Poke, lb.                                           | 18    | 18    |                                   |       |       | With Chalk lb.                              |       |         |
| Queen of the Meadow                                 |       |       |                                   |       |       |                                             |       |         |

## CHEMICALS.

|                                   |        |       |    |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----|
| ACID, Acetic, lb.                 | 45     | 50    | 13 |
| Glacial, lb.                      | 30     | 35    |    |
| Benzoic, English, oz.             | 11     | 13    |    |
| German, oz.                       | 12     | 13    |    |
| Boracic, lb.                      | 40     | 45    |    |
| Carbolic Crystals, lb.            | 2 15   | 2 20  |    |
| Calvert's No. 1, lb.              | 1 40   | 1 45  |    |
| No. 2, lb.                        | 60     | 65    |    |
| Citric, .                         | 12     | 13    |    |
| Gallic                            | 30     | 35    |    |
| Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.         | 1 50   | 1 60  |    |
| Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | 8      | 10    |    |
| doz.                              | 3      | 5     |    |
| Lactic, concentrated, oz.         | 18     | 20    |    |
| Muriatic, lb.                     | 10 1/2 | 13    |    |
| Chem. pure, lb.                   | 25     | 30    |    |
| Nitric, lb.                       | 75     | 80    |    |
| Chem. pure, lb.                   | 12     | 13    |    |
| Oleic, purified, lb.              | 1 00   | 1 10  |    |
| Oxalic, lb.                       | 35     | 40    |    |
| Phosphoric, glacial, lb.          | 13     | 17    |    |
| Dilute, lb.                       | 75     | 80    |    |
| Pyrogallie, oz.                   | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2 |    |
| Salicylic, white, lb.             | 4      | 5     |    |
| Sulphuric, carboy, lb.            | 18     | 20    |    |
| Bottles, lb.                      | 38     | 40    |    |
| Chem. pure, lb.                   | 55     | 60    |    |
| Tannic, lb.                       | 4      | 5     |    |
| Tartaric, powdered, lb.           | 10     | 12    |    |
| ACETANILID, lb.                   | 15     | 16    |    |
| ACONITINE, grain                  | 3      | 4     |    |
| ALUM, cryst., lb.                 | 10     | 12    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                     | 90     | 1 00  |    |
| AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.       | 35     | 40    |    |
| AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.            | 40     | 45    |    |
| Carbonate, lb.                    | 12     | 16    |    |
| Iodide, oz.                       | 55     | 60    |    |
| Nitrate crystals, lb.             | 16     | 50    |    |
| Muriate, lb.                      |        |       |    |
| Valerianate oz.                   |        |       |    |
| AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                |        |       |    |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

## Alcohol and Whiskies

J. E. Seagram

## Ale and Porter

J. Labatt

## Bath Cabinets

Dominion Bath Cabinet Co.  
Jones & Co.

## Beeswax

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

## Books

Canadian Druggist

## Brushes

Bidwell, Bidwell & Co.

## Calenders

Lawson & Jones

## Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.  
H. Planten & Son

## Chemicals

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
E. Merck  
W. R. Warner & Co.

## Colleges of Pharmacy

Detroit College Medicine.  
Ohio Institute of Pharmacy.  
University of Michigan.

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Ayrton & Saunders  
Saunders & Evans

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S. Maw, Son & Sons  
May Roberts & Co.  
Saunders & Evans  
J. Winer & Co.

## Drug Journals

Meyer Bros. Druggist  
Pharmaceutical Journal  
Spatula

## Druggists—Wholesale

The Bole Drug Co.  
Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited  
Simson Bros. & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

## Eye Shields

Featherweight Eye Shade Co.  
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## Fancy Goods

Nerlich & Co.  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

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Archdale Wilson

## Fountain Pens

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The J. Hungerford Smith Co.  
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Sydenham Glass Co.

## Licorice

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## Lime Juice

Evans & Sons  
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The Elliot & Co., Limited  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

## Manufacturers' Agents

Saunders & Evans

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## Optical Goods

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Dominion Optical Co.  
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## Paper

Canada Paper Co.

## Paper Boxes and Cartons

Dominion Paper Box Co.  
Lawson & Jones

## Paris Green

Canada Paint Co.

## Patents

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Munn & Co.  
John A. Saul

## Patent Medicines

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John Bond's Ink Co.  
Brayley, Sons & Co.  
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British Chemists Co.  
W. F. Cushman  
Canadian Specialty Co.  
Druggists' Corporation of Canada  
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C. C. Richards & Co.  
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M. Winckler  
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P. R. Corson & Co.

## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Antikamnia Chemical Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited

## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Evans & Sons, Limited  
Ferris & Co., Limited  
R. L. Gibson  
Toronto Drug Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.  
H. K. Wampole & Co.  
Archdale Wilson & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.  
Toronto Pharmacal Co.  
Toronto Drug Co.

## Photographic Supplies

Cadett & Neall  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
Marion & Co.  
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## Plasters, Surgical Cottons, Etc.

A de St. Dalmas & Co.  
Gilmour Bros. & Co.  
Johnson & Johnson  
W. Mather

## Polishes, Etc.

John Oakey & Sons, Limited

## Rat and Roach Exterminators

Common Sense Mfg. Co.  
E. S. Wells

## Rubber Goods

Canada Rubber Co.  
Tyer Rubber Co.

## School Books

Buntin, Gillies & Co.  
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Sealing Wax

George Waterston & Sons

## Sheep Dips

The Elliott & Co.  
R. Wightman

## Shoe Polish

Whittemore Bros. & Co.

## Show Cases and Fittings

Canadian Office & Furniture Co.  
London Showcase Co.

## Sponges and Chamois

Saunders & Evans

## Stationery

Buntin, Gillies & Co.  
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Surgical Instruments

Powell & Barstow

## Toilet Articles

Saunders & Evans, Limited

## Toys and Fancy Goods

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Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Vaccine

Ontario Vaccine Farm  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.

## Wall Papers

Stauntons, Limited

## Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.  
John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.



|                                  |       |       |                               |       |       |                                  |        |        |  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Iodide, oz.....                  | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Carbonate, lb.....            | 3     | 6     | Geranium, oz.....                | \$1 75 | \$1 58 |  |
| Bin., oz.....                    | 25    | 30    | Hypophosphite, oz.....        | 12    | 15    | Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20   | 3 50   |  |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....              | 1 30  | 1 35  | Hyposulphite, lb.....         | 3     | 6     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |  |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....               | \$ 40 | \$ 40 | Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 75     |  |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....     | 30    | 35    | Salicylate, lb.....           | 1 00  | 1 10  | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 50   |  |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....       | 1 90  | 2 00  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2     | 5     | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |  |
| Muriate, oz.....                 | 1 90  | 2 00  | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8     | 10    | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 85   |  |
| Sulphate, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 05  | SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85    | 00    | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |  |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.. | 3 00  | 3 00  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38    | 68    | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |  |
| In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....  | 3 10  | 3 10  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 2     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 3 25   | 4 00   |  |
| " 1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "    | 3 20  | 3 20  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80    | 85    | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |  |
| " 1/8 " " " " " " " " " " " "    | 3 60  | 3 60  | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 55    | 60    | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| (Glycerole of) per oz.....       | 1 60  | 1 60  | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2 1/2 | 4     | Origanum, lb.....                | 65     | 50     |  |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....     | 35    | 40    | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13    | 20    | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |  |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....             | 38    | 40    | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....        | 45    | 50    | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....  | 12    | 13    | THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 65    | 70    | Peppermint, lb.....              | 1 90   | 2 00   |  |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....              | 90    | 1 10  | VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00  | 2 10  | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |  |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb..... | 60    | 65    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |  |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....      | 35    | 40    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50   | 11 30  |  |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....             | 15    | 17    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |  |
| Bichromate, lb.....              | 12    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |  |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....    | 25    | 28    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |  |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 75    | 80    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9     | 11    | Sassafras, lb.....               | 80     | 85     |  |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |       |       |                                  |        |        |  |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....          | 18    | 20    | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75    | 80    | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 50   |  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 22    | Sweet, lb.....                | 40    | 50    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |  |
| Citrate, lb.....                 | 70    | 25    | Amber, crude, lb.....         | 40    | 45    | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |  |
| Cyanide, lb.....                 | 40    | 50    | Rec't, lb.....                | 60    | 65    | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |  |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....          | 12    | 15    | Anise, lb.....                | 2 75  | 3 00  | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |  |
| Iodide, lb.....                  | 3 25  | 3 50  | Bay, oz.....                  | 50    | 60    | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 30   |  |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....           | 8     | 10    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 50  | 3 75  | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 75   |  |
| Permanganate, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 00  | Wormwood, lb.....                | 8 75   | 9 00   |  |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60  | 1 70  | FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |  |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32    | 35    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75  | 3 00  | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 14     | 16     |  |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....       | 25    | 30    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 00  | 2 25  | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 20   | 1 20   |  |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Cedar.....                    | 55    | 85    | Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 50   | 1 60   |  |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....            | 35    | 46    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75  | 3 00  | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 00   | 1 00   |  |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....        | 50    | 55    | Citronella, lb.....           | 80    | 85    | LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 90   |  |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 55    | 60    | Clove, lb.....                | 1 20  | 1 30  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 1 00   | 1 05   |  |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..  | 16    | 20    | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75  | 2 00  | Raw, gal.....                    | 95     | 1 00   |  |
| SALICIN, lb.....                 | 8 00  | 8 50  | Croton, lb.....               | 1 75  | 2 00  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |  |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                | 50    | 55    | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 00  | 2 75  | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 75   |  |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....  | 80    | 85    | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50  | 6 00  | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....         | 30    | 35    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20    | 25    | PALM, lb.....                    | 10     | 12     |  |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....       | 2 50  | 2 75  | Eucalyptus, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 65   |  |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 85    | 90    |                               |       |       | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 65     | 70     |  |

**Drug Report.**

Business is well up to the mark. The expected advance in quinine has taken place, and it may go higher yet. Cocaine has declined and advanced again during the month. Menthol is easier in price; oil pennyroyal is higher. Boiled and raw oil have advanced several times during the month, and present high prices will likely be maintained for some time. Turpentine is lower.

Seigel's Syrup, small size, is being withdrawn from the market by the manufacturers.

**A Book of the Dog.**

We have received from the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of their Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well-drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book has cost a great deal more to produce than the price asked—15 cents—and we would advise all of our readers, who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

**The Toy Dog.**

A copy of Mr. John E. Diehl's latest book on the toy dog has been submitted to us for criticism. We can speak of the neat little volume only in terms of the highest praise. The author, who was recognized for years as an authority on domestic pets of all kinds, has evidently put his best efforts on his last production, so this becomes almost invaluable to all who admire, or intend to provide themselves with a toy dog. The book has been published by the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. who offer to mail it to any address on receipt of 25 cents, preferably in postage stamps.

Sicco.—Trade name for a new organic iron preparation, made from fresh beef blood, by defibrination, removal of fatty substances and evaporation in vacuo. It contains 89.5 per cent. of albumen, 0.333 metallic iron, the residue being saline and fatty matter. It is said to be well borne by patients, and to be useful in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

**COMMERCIAL****PRINTING****A SPECIALTY**

# The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,

TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

# Canadian Druggist

*Dedicated to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, JULY, 1901.

No. 7

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, ONT.

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#### Working for Wages.

It is natural for the drug clerk who bargains with his employer for so many dollars per week to feel that if his pay is light his exertions should be light also, yet in no labor that we can think of can a greater mistake be made. The commercial world has never been able to equalize matters so that pay can be regulated by the labor involved in the services rendered.

Whatever the sum bargained for in the engagement, the employer expects his employee to give his energy, talents and skill without stint in the promotion of his interests. His judgment of his help and their value to him he usually keeps to himself. In many cases he would gladly pay more than he can afford, in token of his appreciation, but business discernment will not permit him to do so. In the case of young employees who have none but themselves to support it may occasionally happen that this fact may stand in the way of frequent advancement, but in no case can prolonged and faithful service fail to get due recognition. In the case of drug clerks the hours are necessarily long and the remuneration is certain to be limited, as the business will not afford big salaries. The young man who has served his four years in one store, and has successfully graduated at the completion of his college course, naturally feels that his former pay of four dollars per week should now be made twelve at least. Theoretically he may be deserving of it, but unfortunately business does not work by theory, and practice has yet to govern his ambitions. He seeks employment in some other place, and is somewhat aggrieved to find that his own judgment of his merits are not at once shared by his new employer.

He fails to note that he is a stranger to the customers and their wants, that they do not know whether he is an ap-

prentice or a graduate, that his influence with them does not draw immediate trade, that he is obliged to win a name and place for himself in the community, and that all these facts render his services to his employer less valuable than they would otherwise be. If he is patient and sticks to his duties until he overcomes these defects and proves his ability to draw and retain trade his employer will consider his own interests by paying him an additional sum to insure the retention of his aid.

There are but two ways in which any man can work for wages, one being to work to please himself and the other to please his employer. We have watched the career of quite a number of young men who were duly credited with doing either one or other of these things, and in no case that we can bring to mind has the latter failed to make the most progress. The business world is a hard schoolmaster, but recognition of faithful or unfaithful service in it is one of the laws by which it is governed. Its rewards are always in proportion to the ability to handle well the interests involved, and wages are only so limited.

#### What Interests You and Me.

The difficulty experienced by the average journalistic editor is how to select and write on subjects that will be of interest to his readers.

The number of topics he can select from is somewhat limited, and, if he writes fifty original articles each year, by the time ten years have elapsed, he has either developed as a genius or has devoured himself several times to obtain copy. It is a singular thing that from amongst the hundreds of readers who criticize mentally the evolutions from his brain that not more than five or six can be secured annually who will help him to fill space and edify his readers. The majority



of these readers are well educated and are thoroughly capable of furnishing very interesting matter for reading if they would only do so. Every writer gets rusty who has much of it to do, and, even when he does exhibit a marked degree of versatility he recognizes the fact that the practical subjects upon which he should write to provide matter of value for his readers are so limited in number, and his thoughts upon them so contracted, that he is obliged to theorize in order to maintain variety.

It is an easy matter for you to read article after article and criticize each one as you hurriedly glance over it, but the next time your analytical faculties get in good lubricated condition would you kindly sit down and write to the writer giving him a piece of your mind? He is constantly hungering for a piece of somebody's mind, as his own is starving for new food, and anybody else's will do if they will only dish it up so he can use it.

### To Increase Your Business.

It has been the good fortune of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to be able at different times to present to its readers ideas, which have proved in a number of instances, at least, to have been of particular value.

The existing condition of trade demands that, while not losing sight of the professional side of pharmacy it is actually necessary, in order to do a profitable business, that the commercial side must have additional attention to that which had previously been given it.

At one time the sale of drugs proper and the compounding of prescriptions, together with other recognized branches of the retail drug trade, proved sufficiently remunerative without the addition of "side lines," but times have changed, and the change has made it necessary to extend the lines which were handled by the trade, adding those things which seemed appropriate for druggists to put into stock, and which would yield a good margin of profit.

One of the lines which we strongly urged, and which had not heretofore been encouraged in any of the pharmaceutical journals of this Western Hemisphere was that of

### OPTICAL GOODS.

Since our advocacy of this line of goods as a desirable addition to the druggists' stock in trade, it is astonishing how quickly the trade in Canada has fallen in with the suggestion, until now it can safely be said that the leading opticians of this country are the chemists and druggists, not only from the fact that they are an intelligent class, who in order to be in business as druggists have to show their qualifications by examinations before properly constituted Boards of Pharmacy, but also from the reason that they have as a rule taken a course at some one or other of the various optical colleges, in order to perfect themselves in their work, thereby bringing to their newly adopted avocation an intelligent and thorough knowledge of its requirements.

Those who have added this line to their regular business and have endeavored to perfect themselves in the science of optics, and also been judicious in purchases of the goods, have almost invariably been amply repaid by increased business and consequently increased profits.

We have in previous issues laid stress on the necessity of a thorough knowledge of optics in order to make success as even a salesman of optical goods, and we would now merely point to our advertising columns, as a guide for all dealers. The firms whose announcements appear in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST are reliable, well-known firms, and are able to supply every requirement of the druggist-optician in up-to-date goods.

### Pharmaceutical Text Books.

Copies of the following books, which are recognized as text books in leading pharmaceutical colleges, may be had from this office, post paid, on receipt of price:

Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Price, \$2.

Heebner's Synopsis of B.P. Preparations (containing the 1901 addendum). \$1 50. Address CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

Acetone methyl salicylate and hydrocyanic acid are very common constituents of plants and are widely distributed in plant life.

### Pointers for Clerks.

Every drug clerk desires to attain success, yet but few definitely set before themselves for their guidance rules of conduct which will enable them to reach the goal of their ambition.

During the period of service, which in Canada all must undergo, they must bear in mind that there are but two parties to the contract—their preceptor, who expects and is entitled to exact satisfactory service, and they themselves, who expect and are entitled to secure by every proper means a thorough training in the art and practice of pharmacy.

Before commencing, they should satisfy themselves that the party with whom they meditate casting in their lot is in a position to satisfy their desires as to training, as he is certain to endeavor to satisfy himself that you are a young man who can give him the assistance he stands in need of.

After commencing, keep constantly before you as many of the following rules as possible, and faithfully live up to them:

The hours set apart for business belong to your preceptor, and he is entitled to punctual observance of them.

Do your utmost at all times to promote his interests, as this was what you were engaged for.

Recollect that as you act towards him he is apt to act towards you—be patient, attentive, obliging and always respectful and civil. Study the character of the business where you are employed and for the maintenance of which you are not responsible. Your employer will trust you in proportion to the discretion you show you are possessed of.

Be prudent in your expenditure. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old. Youth may desire pleasure, but the philosophy of life has taught that pleasures obtained by extravagant habits have ever proved to be the coffin nails of success. Compare the duration of the pleasure with the repentance that is apt to follow it, and if your judgment is healthy you will be apt to be safe.

Be honest, work hard, study faithfully, keep good company, respect yourself, and you will be sure to please your preceptor and satisfy your own mind.

Be civil to everyone and under all

# Calendars

## For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE  
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS.

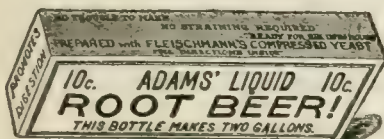
### Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS

Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA.

## SEASON 1901



ADAMS'  
ROOT &  
GINGER  
BEER

Orders are starting in early this year.

Kindly send us your orders for May delivery at once.

### NEW LINES

Druggists' Pepsin Wafers, 40-5c. pkgs.  
Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges do.  
Cubeb Wafer Lozenges do.  
Druggists' Wafer Lozenges in 5 lb. boxes  
Flavors—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Assorted.

### ALSO

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.  
CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.  
FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Celery Caffeine Bromide.  
CE-ESS-CO.'S Chocolate Wafers and Ginger.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.  
58 Colborne St. TORONTO, ONT.

# GOOD SELLERS

## The Line of Perfumes

we have prepared for this season's trade is better than that of any previous year. That is saying a good deal. Former lines having proved so very saleable, we confidently assure our customers that they can afford to await an opportunity for seeing our samples if our representative has not yet called.

As before, the perfumes are genuine floral triple extracts imported from Grasse, France, as indicated on the labels. Our new label is very handsome—embossed leatherette and pure gold leaf. Our cases now include several very fine French styles with beautiful floral coverings. Linings are assorted satins and "cut outs."

The values we present are such that our customers can in many instances obtain 100 per cent. profit; for example, a \$3.00 line that retails fast at 50c. per bottle. Our 25c. line, glass stoppered bottle, gold shield label, each bottle in a case, at \$2.00 per dozen, is fine value and a great seller. We invite you to send us orders, naming the cost price per dozen. We will send our best lines at the prices named.

Orders are coming in plentifully.

Send yours, or reserve it for us and we will guarantee satisfaction.

WE INVITE LETTER ORDERS  
AND GIVE SUCH SPECIAL CARE

## The Elliot & Co.

LIMITED - TORONTO



# STAUNTON Wall Papers



1902

## Our Travellers

Are all away making a "bee" line for you with the best line of samples they've ever carried.

Best in variety—best in quality—best in colour effects—best in designs.

The line will sell at sight on its merits—with reduced prices on many of the leaders to make it more interesting to you.

Hold your orders!  
Wait for the "Staunton" man.

## STAUNTONS Limited

Formerly M. Staunton & Co

Wall Paper  
Manufacturers

Toronto

circumstances, even though you should feel that the conduct of those you may be dealing with would merit other treatment. The interests of your employer demands this, and the manifestation of it on your part will both add to your good name and personal influence.

Get, deserve and preserve a good name. Be sociable, but cultivate it in good company only. A good name is the invisible breath of numbers that speak well of you, but the visible results accruing from it will be the factors which will mean your success in life.

Be cautious in speech, and preserve at all times the confidences of your employer. Make no remarks to outsiders about a business which is not your own, and attend to it as thoughtfully and carefully as if it was your own. When you have spare time on your hands bear in mind that it can be usefully employed in studying the text books which are more or less at the disposal of every drug clerk, and which will give you knowledge that will be useful to your employer and valuable to yourself.

Never be idle; it is a habit that has spoiled more drug clerks than any other. Activity has some value, but inactivity has none. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Shakespeare has truly said, "Ten thousand harms more than the ills we know our idleness doth hatch."

#### A Hint for Retailers.

Druggists could help the sale of naphthalin balls or flakes if they would provide a quantity of cheap calico bags, to hold an ounce or more, in which to supply the article to families. Bags of this kind cheaply run up on a machine could be made for about three cents per dozen, and when filled should cost ten or twelve cents per dozen. These ready made moth preventers ought to sell readily in lots of a dozen at a hundred per cent. profit, and be a real boon to the busy housekeeper.

To do the work economically take material a yard wide and cut or tear it in strips seven inches wide. A strip being doubled together lengthwise is sewed at the edge at one operation. This long bag may then be cut into nine small ones four inches long, and

one end of each sewn up. Turn them inside out, fill and close the top.—*Exchange.*

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

##### ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The elections for the contested seats at the Council Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held July 3.

Electoral Divisions 3, 8 and 12 were the only places where there were any contests. In No. 3, J. H. H. Jury defeated A. J. Gould; in No. 8, Theo-Sweet defeated W. D. Armour; and in No. 12, J. M. Hargreaves defeated S. B. Clarke.

The new council will be constituted as follows: Division No. 1, H. Watters, Ottawa; 2, E. W. Case, Picton; 3, \*J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; 4, \*G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; 5, J. Hargreaves, Toronto; 6, G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; 7, A. Turner, Orangeville; 8, \*T. Sweet, St. Catharines; 9, \*R. A. Harrison, Dunnville; 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock; 11, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; 12, \*J. F. Hargreaves, Paisley; 13, W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

Those marked with an \* have not yet occupied seats at the Council Board; the remainder were in the last council.

#### A Good One.

A little north side girl called at a drug store the other day and said: "My mamma wants a nickel's worth of jumps."

"Jumps!" exclaimed the astonished clerk, "why we haven't anything of that kind." The little miss insisted that jumps was what she wanted but finally returned home for further instructions. In a few minutes she came running back and said: "It isn't jumps, it's hops mamma wants."

#### Wanted Six Bottles.

Henpeck—"Is this the office of Quigley's Quick Cure?"

Patent Medicine Man—"Yes."

"Gimme six bottles for my wife."

"Tried all other remedies without success, eh?"

"No; she ain't ill at all. But I saw in your advertisement where a woman wrote, after taking six bottles, 'I am a different woman,' and I have hopes."—*Spatula.*

#### Society of Retail Druggists.

##### PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

At the regular meeting of the Quebec Society of Retail Druggists, held last week at Montreal, the President, Mr. W. H. Chapman, delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—You have heard the secretary's annual report, which gives a brief resume of the work done during the past year. To some it may seem very brief, but let me assure those that may think so, by far the most of our efforts and labors have been of such a nature that it would not be wise to mention them in a public report. Our efforts are largely of a preventative nature, fortunately, for the cutting and its attendant evils has but little hold in our province. To day we have but one serious cutter in our province, and we have reason to believe that that firm is daily finding it more difficult to obtain supplies because of our efforts. I am sorry that repeated efforts to induce the only remaining wholesale drug house to sign our agreement has so far proved futile; their attitude is inexplicable, for the executive has every reason to know that the firm in question keeps both the spirit and letter of the agreement. One of the most tangible results of our labors this year is the excellent price list which has been compiled and issued free to every retailer in the province. Only those who have done similar work can realize the amount of labor necessary to compile such a work, and it is very gratifying to the executive to receive from so many the appreciation of their labors. Until the other provinces are organized and brought into line with the N.A.R.D. the wholesalers and proprietary manufacturers have organized themselves throughout the Dominion and brought into line with us, our efforts to stop even the little cutting in our midst will be necessarily incomplete. Next to the organizing of all the druggists in our province the most important object for us to secure will be to bring all the jobbers and propriety men in the line with us, as has been done by the N.A.R.D. The wholesale grocer in our province distributes as much if not more propriety medicines than the drug jobber, he will not recognize our aims and objects, does and will supply all and everyone that has the cash.



It's the proprietary man who holds the key of this situation; he can demand from all distributors such an agreement to prevent cutters being supplied. This point has been tested in the courts of the Old Country and the proprietary man sustained in his action for damages from parties breaking the agreement signed with him.

The surprising results of the work of the N.A.R.D. in the United States, where cutting was almost universal and the general status of the trade in a deplorable condition, should encourage us and our sister province to at once organize. Many towns and cities across the border are to-day getting nearly, if not full prices, where a little while ago cutting was rampant, whilst in such cities as Chicago the prices of not only proprietaries but counter-goods and prescriptions have advanced. I believe in the N.A.R.D. we have a solution of the greatest commercial evil of the age, provided, of course, that the retail druggist, who is the greatest beneficiary, accords it and kindred associations their loyal and active support. Over ninety per cent. of the proprietary medicine manufacturers and jobbers of the U.S.A. have signed the Tripartite plan and are giving it their cordial help; the only thing now necessary to insure success is for the retailer to do his share.

It may seem incredible, it is true, however, that a cutter in this city who lately failed obtained some of his supplies through a retailer in this city. Can a more suicidal action be conceived of than that? The ethical view of it we will leave to individual taste. It is such actions which hamper and sometimes wreck the most careful and beneficial plans. Let us be true to ourselves, thus only can we command the respect and confidence of wholesaler, proprietary manufacturer and the public.

Our membership has not increased since last annual meeting (it should be double the number), partly because we have no paid canvasser, but principally because druggists do not read their journals. The \$3 a year invested in membership fee will return hundreds per cent. profit, and hasten the day when cutting shall be a thing of the past, and the position of the druggist one of honor and fair compensation for services rendered. I firmly

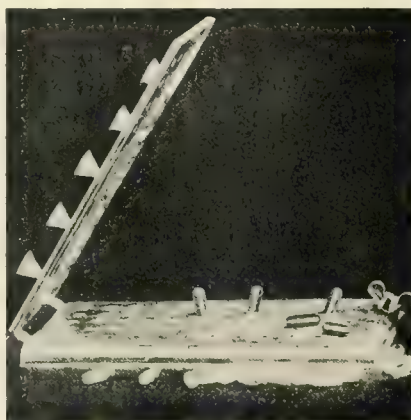
believe that the position of the trade in this province to-day, bad as some may think it, would have been infinitely worse but for the work and influence of the S.R.D.

Cutting is not the only evil we as a trade have to contend with. Long hours is one which the incoming executive will have to seriously consider. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the subject; everyone in this room is held in its thrall. Let us free ourselves by giving every fair and honest movement to shorten the hours our loyal support. We may be the servants of the public, but surely not their slaves.

In conclusion let me express my deep appreciation of the honor you have done me in re-electing me to the presidency. I personally would have preferred to step down into the ranks again, not so much for my own sake, but more for the good of our society. A change in leadership is sometimes good, bringing new life and fresh methods. Whatever of success attained by the S.R.D. during my term of office is the result of the cordial support given me at all times by the executive and our worthy secretary-treasurer. My sincere thanks to them for past favors, and a hope for the continuation of their help.

#### **A Necessity for Every Practical Druggist.**

We would call the attention of our readers to a very useful, in fact almost indispensable article which is advertised in this issue. The 20th Century Capsule Filler is cast out of solid



aluminum, and consists of a base having a series of receptacles of one or more sizes, both in diameter and depth. Above this base and hinged to

it is a capping plate, having openings in it directly over and corresponding to receptacle in the base. Also five small aluminum funnels of one or more sizes as required, and one small scoop.

One person can fill one hundred capsules in fifteen minutes.

From a careful examination of one of these machines we believe it will certainly do all that is claimed for it, and will prove a labor and time saver in the laboratory or dispensary.

#### **The Annual Outing.**

The employees of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company held their third annual picnic on June 22nd. The steam launch "Geisha" was chartered for the day, and took the party to Lorne Park. A most delightful trip was enjoyed up the lake, and a very pleasant time at the park. Professor and Mrs. E. B. Shuttleworth added to the pleasure of the party by being present. The committee are to be congratulated for the successful manner in which every detail was carried out. The party returned to the city about 9.30, all feeling satisfied with the day's outing.

#### **Many Thanks.**

To the druggists of Electoral Division No. 8:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that, through the columns of this journal, I thank my many friends for their kind influence and liberal support on my behalf in the election to the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council, and I assure the retail druggists of district No. 8 that I shall at all times endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence bestowed upon me by constantly advocating such measures as may prove beneficial to the druggists of our district.

I am, sincerely yours,

THEO. SWEET.

JAMBOLIN.—This is recommended as a specific for diabetes. It is a dirty yellow, turbid liquid of syrupy consistence, having a salty taste and peppermint odor. According to Dr. Aufrecht, the preparation is nothing more than a decoction of linseed, containing sodium chloride and oil of peppermint.—*Phar. Post.*

# THE Dominion Drug Co. Limited

## HOT WEATHER SPECIALTIES :

**Dominion Rennet Tablets**  
For making JUNKET.

**Root Beer**  
**Ginger Beer**

**Star Lime Juice**

**Dr. Ross' Extract of Wild Strawberry**  
Special Offer.

*Our list of SUMMER SPECIALTIES keeps growing. The latest is*

## Dominion Rennet Tablets

(Put up in Glass)

TEN TABLETS

TEN QUARTS

TEN CENTS

*Three dozen on handsome counter display card. Get price. YOU are interested. Remember the word DOMINION on our goods is synonymous with Purity.*

We are Agents in  
Canada for  
**SWANSON'S**  
"FIVE DROPS"

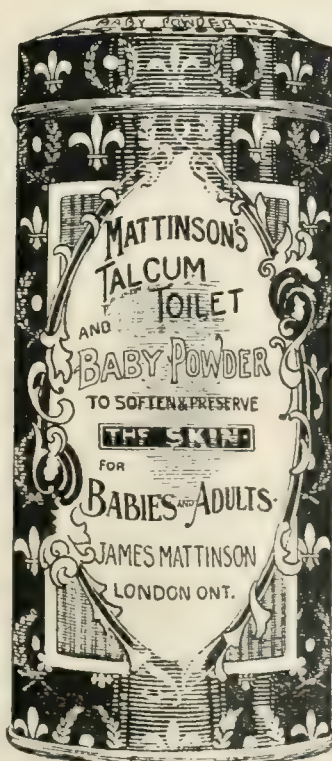
....THE DOMINION DRUG CO.  
HAMILTON, ONT. LIMITED

## A Popular Powder at a Popular Price

A most superior

### TOILET POWDER

It is made of the very finest Talcum, under a medicinal formula, and is therefore an unsurpassed sanitary and toilet preparation for children and adults. It is an excellent powder for prickly heat, nettle rash and chafing.



Exact Size of Box

This

### POWDER is BORATED

And is exquisitely perfumed with rose, thus making it exceedingly popular. Delightful after shaving and bathing. It is equally valuable to ladies and gentlemen and is specially recommended for bicyclists, golf players, etc.

A TALCUM POWDER Compounded under a Strictly Medicinal Formula.

Try a Sample Dozen

**Kerr, Watson & Co.** London, Ont.





# Stop - Stop - Stop

## EVERYONE STOPS

TO SEE

# Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison Window Display

Strangest and Most Handsome Window Display Ever  
Shown in Canada.

## Contains

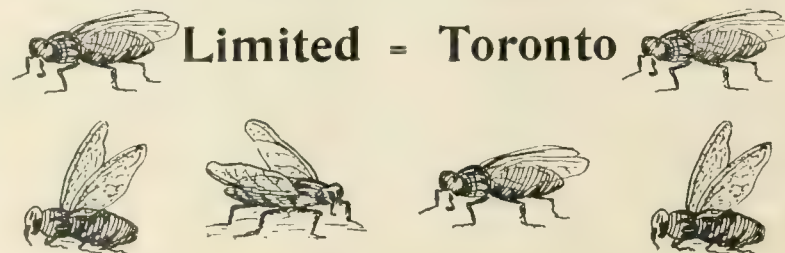
- Ten large Flies, ten inches long
- Two strings Fly Papers to hang each side of window.
- Two Streamers, yellow and red, one each for top and bottom of window.
- One large Placque for centre of window.

Above handsome window display will be sent on receipt of an order for **Six Boxes of Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison**, either five for ten cent packages, or assorted. Price, \$1.50 per box.

Have had so many requests for Extra Flies that arrangements have been made to supply these at \$1.50 per dozen. This will enable you to sell them to your customers at 25c. each.

# THE LYMAN BROS & CO.

Limited - Toronto



## Trade Notes.

Louis Maillet, druggist, Montreal, has made an assignment.

R. W. Rook has opened a new drug store at Rapid City, Man.

Jas. Dodds & Son have opened a new drug store at Carlyle, N.W.T.

Days & Berry, Lucknow, Ont., are offering their drug business for sale.

Dr. McDonald has opened a new drug store at Wapella, Assa., N.W.T.

H. E. Jones has purchased the drug business of John Chalmer, Digby, N.S.

The drug store of Dr. J. A. Rouleau, St. Louis, Que., was damaged by fire.

J. R. Seymour is opening a branch store on Georgia street, Vancouver, B.C.

Field & Bews, druggists, Revelstoke, B.C., have dissolved partnership.

L. R. Harvey has purchased the drug business of G. A. Deadman, Brussels, Ont.

Leslie & Parker have purchased the drug business of H. A. Payzant & Co, Sherbrooke, N.S.

The estate of the late W. C. Tole is advertising the drug stock at Bowmanville, Ont., for sale.

J. H. Barnstead, Montreal, has registered as sole proprietor of the Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co.

The capital stock of the Sydenham Glass Co., Wallaceburg, Ont., has been increased to \$150,000.

The drug store of E. C. Mears, Niagara Falls, Ont., was burglarized July 9, and about \$25 in cash taken.

Hunt & McDonald, druggists, Fredericton, N.B., had their stock destroyed by fire last month. Insurance \$2,000.

Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B.C., have been awarded the contract for supply of drugs to the B.C. Penitentiary.

The Nelson, Macpherson, Sutherland Drug Co. Limited, have opened a new drug store at 635 and 637 Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C.

The Rose Toilet Co., Limited, Toronto, have applied for incorpora-

tion. Capital, \$40,000. Directors, R. Rose, J. C. Hallamore, J. A. Wilson, F. C. Jones and H. Pringle.

Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray, son of Mr. Henry R. Gray, of St. Lawrence street, Montreal, has been appointed official resident anaesthetist to the Montreal General Hospital.

Dockrill & Bourne have opened a new drug store at Atlin, B.C. The firm consists of W. R. Dockrill, formerly of Dawson, and C. R. Bourne, of Atlin. They have also opened a branch store at Pine, B.C.

### Montreal Notes.

A new drug store is being opened by Dr. Dorval at the corner of Rachel and St. Dominique streets.

A branch Post Office has been opened in Dr. E. Peltier's drug store, for the convenience of the public in that section of the city.

Dr. H. Campeau, of St. Cunegonde, who met with such a severe accident several months ago, we are pleased to note, is able to be down in his office again for a short time each day.

Mr. J. A. Charette, Mount Royal Avenue, has been spending a well-earned holiday at St. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. Lorne Blanchard, of the Pharmacal Drug Co., Buffalo, N.Y., is spending a couple of weeks' holiday in the city, visiting his home.

Notwithstanding the fact that the residents in that locality are already well supplied, it is rumored that another new drug store will be opened on the upper part of St. Denis Street.

The druggists in the town of Westmount have sent a letter to the police committee there, agreeing to keep their stores open for five hours Sundays. During these hours only drugs will be sold, and an infringement of the agreement will at once be reported to the police magistrate, who will take immediate action. This rule went into effect the first Sunday of this month.

The drug store of Dr. J. A. Rouleau was damaged by smoke and water, by a fire which completely gutted the store adjoining.

The Lord's Day Alliance is after some city druggists, who, it is claimed, exceed their powers and privileges by selling on Sunday other things than drugs and medicines. It is claimed that in some instances liquors, as well as cigars, etc., are retailed, and the Alliance has looked into the law on the subject and ascertained that dealers who dispose of goods other than drugs are liable to a fine. At a meeting which was held recently a decision was reached to prosecute any offender who can be detected.

### Items.

W. D. Wylie, traveller for the Bo'e Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man., has gone to Vancouver to engage in business on his own account. W. R. Madill, formerly with Elliot & Co., Toronto, takes his place.

One leading druggist on Yonge street who caters for the soda water trade has been taking in an average of \$100 per day from his fountain during the hot spell. The reason of his success is simply that he is up-to-date in his business.

The Lyman Bros. and Co., Limited, report a large demand for their handsome window display *re fly* paper, in all towns where it has been shown. It means a splendid advertisement for the druggist, and sells other goods as well as fly paper.

Mr. Walter G. Parsons, who has been representing the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company over the Niagara Peninsula and north-western Ontario this past two years, has been moved to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland to take charge of their business over that territory. Owing to the increased demand for their products, it is intended to establish a branch either in St. John, N.B., or Halifax, N.S.

### British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association, held at Victoria, the following officers were elected: President, R. G. Macpherson; Vice-President, D. C. Curtis; Members of Council, Messrs. Hiscock, Cochrane, Seymour and Atkins. After the business meeting a banquet was held, tendered by the druggists of Victoria.



### Drug Clerks' Association.

The drug clerks of St. John, N.B., recently formed an association for mutual improvement and entertainment, under the name of the St. John Drug Clerks' Association.

They have commenced with a membership of 41, and are looking about procuring suitable rooms for their meetings. It is the intention of the members to provide a library, and also chemical apparatus, etc., for the benefit of those students who are going up for examination. A bureau of information will also be instituted in order to assist clerks in securing situations, and in promoting the interests of the members in every way.

The idea is a laudable one, and we wish the promoters every success, hoping that the example set may be followed in all our large centres, and even in towns where the membership would be numerically small, but the results accomplished would justify the formation of the society. We will watch with interest the progress of our embryo druggists "down by the sea," and promise them our cordial assistance wherever possible.

The first annual outing of the St. John D.C.A. was held last week on the grounds of the Ben Lomond House, when a very enjoyable time was spent.

A lively game of ball was played between nines representing the retail establishments and the wholesale houses.

The party boarded the steam launch owned by Mr. Barker, and they were given a sail around the lake.

The clerks then adjourned to one of Mr. Barker's parlors, and held their first business meeting.

The following officers were elected: R. H. Robb, president; Andrew B. Burns, vice-president; George F. Dunham, secretary; W. H. Willis, treasurer. The council chosen are R. Plumptre, Fred Munro, George McKinney, Otto Reinecke, George Allen, Walter Jones, Clarence Cogle and George Price. A set of by-laws and a constitution were drawn up and approved.

After all had done justice to an excellent repast the toasts were in order. After drinking the health of the King, the Mayor and Common Council were proposed by the president, and responded to by W. H. Willis. With readings and solos a very enjoyable evening was spent.

One of the features of the outing was a unique badge of black ribbon, on which was painted in white the skull and cross-bones, and under these were the words: "Pill Pounders' Annual." The work was done by one of the clerks, and is very creditable.

## Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

### O.C.P. Examinations.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Kindly permit me to use your columns to correct an impression that seems to exist in some quarters that the paper in Dispensing at the last semi-annual examination, issued by me, was known to members of the class prior to the day of examination.

The following extract is taken from a letter written to me a few days ago by a friend who had previously written me in reference to the same matter:

"It is becoming generally known that some of the students had a written copy of your paper on the Sunday previous to the examination. A traveller was telling me a few days ago the same thing. I have asked some of the boys about it, who say that they did not see it, but that others did. So I guess that it was not known to the whole class. It certainly is very strange. Do you suppose that anything can be done to discover who it was?"

As I have been chairman of the Board of Examiners a number of years, any impression prevailing that my paper could have been had access to would lend a similar impression with reference to others, as I had the others in charge. My paper for the last examination was not prepared until the Friday evening preceding the examination. It was finished at midnight at my home in Toronto in the presence of my wife alone, and was given into the hands of Mr. Addison by me about nine o'clock the following morning. It was not seen by anybody except my wife until it reached Mr. Addison's hands. I have known Mr. Addison too long, both as a Christian

gentleman and an honorable man, to feel the slightest doubt that I did not receive from him on Monday morning, the day of the examination, the first and the last copy printed. As has been my custom, I went to the printer's about eight o'clock the morning of the examination, waited until the matter was set up, revised the proof and then waited for the printing of the number needed before going to the college.

I am aware, as I was subsequently informed by Mr. Lewis and by some members of the class, that on Saturday, immediately preceding the examination, a few of the boys noticed the delivery of a crate of eggs at the college during the afternoon when the building itself was closed, and that from this they surmised an essential oil emulsion, with eggs as a medium, would be given as one of the articles to be dispensed. I understand that on the same evening and the next day, Sunday, a number of those who had learned of the incident were practising making egg emulsions in some of the city pharmacies. From this and from this alone I believe the whole story has originated. I am, however, sincerely desirous of setting all doubts at rest, and will gladly give anyone, student or otherwise, \$25, who will convince me or any college official that my paper, or any part of it, was seen by anyone prior to the day of examination. I value my reputation for honour too highly to have it jeopardized by the circulation of false reports, and it is for this reason alone that I take this unusual method of endeavoring to set them completely at rest.

Thanking you for the space occupied, I am, yours very truly,

W. MURCHISON.

What to do with one's summer vacation is a perennial question. Most people have neither the money nor the wish to go to an expensive, overcrowded seaside or mountain resort, and yet every man needs a few days devoted to pleasure and a complete rest at least once a year. The Cosmopolitan for July give a solution of the problem in a well-written, illustrated article, "A Houseboat—The Modern Palace." Undoubtedly a houseboat offers a cheap and comfortable vacation, and the ranks of its devotees are constantly swelling.

**TRADE**  
*Zymole*  
**MARK.**

# SKIN TONIC

*Zymole*

*Zymole*

*Zymole*

*Zymole*

*Zymole*

*Zymole*

A combination of Zymole Anti-septic with an effective refreshing emollient . . . .

Not one of those preparations which simply makes the skin feel a momentary improvement . . . Not one that leaves a fine deposit of powder on the skin to cover up the blemishes . . . .

Specially designed to PREVENT and CURE all minor skin diseases. Papular eruptions cannot exist where it is used . . . .

"The man with the tender skin" will find just what he requires for use after shaving. . .

A distinct advance in skin treatment and worthy of the recommendation of every conscientious Pharmacist . . .

In handsome six ounce diamond bottles retailing at 50 cents. . .

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.



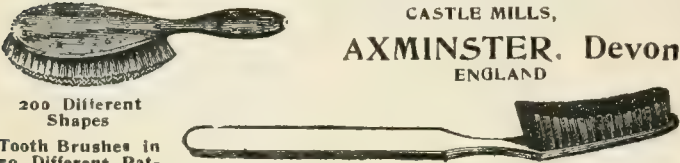
Round boxes  
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### Treatment of Insect Stings and Bites

The following notes are abstracted from the *Journal of Practical Medicine*:

**MOSQUITOES.**—For the treatment of mosquito bites the application of aqua ammoniæ may counteract the infectious principle, but this is doubtful, for it does not penetrate the tissues, as did the insect's bill. At any rate, it reduces the suffering if applied with a little rag and left in situ a few moments. Menthol sometimes affords considerable relief, the crystalline solid or camphoraceous substance being rubbed over the surface. Neal highly recommends the following mixture for local application:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Ipecac .....  | 30 gr. |
| Alcohol ..... | 4 dr.  |
| Ether.....    | 4 dr.  |

Ottinger affirms that ammonia is of little benefit, and that the best results are obtained from the application of ichthyol. In numerous bites and stings of flies, gnats, bees, wasps, etc., he found that it quickly and surely caused the phenomena of inflammation—which he attributes to its vaso-constrictor action—to subside. It is best applied pure, in a pretty thick layer, though it may be used in the form of an ointment. Morris also suggests painting the bites or stings with a saturated solution of ether camphor or salol in ether; or a mixture of 30 grains each of salicylic and benzoic acid in 7 drachms of collodion, may be tried. Brocq and Jacquet recommend the following as effective for the bites of fleas, mosquitoes, gnats, sand-flies mites, etc.:

|                                    | Parts. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Camphorated oil chamomile ..... | 100    |
| Liquid storax.....                 | 20     |
| Peppermint essence.....            | 3      |
| 2. Peruvian balsam.....            | 5      |
| Storax ointment.....               | 25     |
| Olive oil.....                     | 20     |

3. Naphthol, 20 to 40 parts, in sufficient ether to dissolve it; menthol, 1 to 4 parts; vaselin, 400 parts

Surgeon Major Wrafter states that sodium bicarbonate in a little water is often a very effective remedy, or the juice of a plantain-leaf or of a raw onion. Sometimes oil of lobelia proves magical; also dilute carbolic acid. In Australia a poultice of powdered ipecac is largely employed. When many bites have caused violent local tumefaction and congestion a cold lead-water poultice forms a very soothing application. Lemon-juice is also useful.

**SCORPIONS AND CENTIPEDES.**—Chloral hydrate applied locally is one of the most efficacious applications. It relieves the distressing burning pain common to the bites of these pests. Cocaine is also useful and rapid in its action

Vinze, of the East Indies, also highly extols applications of camphorated chloral (equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate). This mixture gives almost instant relief from the acute pain produced by the venom of the scorpion.

Joseph Benjamin found aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 minim doses in very hot water every half hour a valuable remedy. Scorpion bites in weak persons and children may be characterized by serious symptoms, collapse, clammy perspiration, and low temperature, lasting for seven or eight hours, followed by recovery.

**SAND-FLY AND GNATS.**—The remedial and preventive measures recommended in the case of mosquitoes are useful also here.

**HORSE FLY.**—A solution of 1 ounce of carbolic acid to a bucketful of water, sponged over horses, protects them against the onslaught of these tormentors. These so-called "horse flies," or deer flies, will also attack man, and are the torture of all four-footed creatures in the tropics. All are blood suckers, and often deposit their larvæ along the spine, where the skin is thinnest, of horses, mules, etc.; one species deposits its eggs in the nose of these creatures. A bite of one of these horse flies is painful, and will induce swelling and inflammation that will last for days; it may even induce blood poisoning. The carbolic acid is also useful to reduce the swelling and pain of the bites.

Where there are larvæ in the nose of a horse or mule, a douche of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 3,000, or stronger, is usually very effective, and should be followed by insufflations of calomel; the same treatment applies to man when flies of a smaller variety, as they sometimes do, deposit their larvæ in the nasal cavities. In this case, however, the most effective measure consists, when maggots have formed in the nasal cavities, in injecting a 50-per-cent solution of chloroform. Sometimes it is necessary to inject pure chloroform, the pain being allayed by later injecting carbolized oil or a solution of cocaine.

**SPIDERS.**—Corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 500 or 1,000, keeping the parts constantly wet, is one of the most useful applications for bites of spiders.

Waring recommends a liniment made of ordinary ammonia water, olive oil and laudanum, well rubbed over the bitten part, and a few drops of the ammonia water in a tumbler of water, if administered internally. The foregoing, he declares, is usually sufficient for the bites of scorpions, tarantulas, and other spiders, centipedes and mosquitoes, as well as other venomous insects.

It may be said that any of the preparations recommended for mosquito bites are also useful in spider bites. In severe cases the local injection of a 5-per-cent. solution of permanganate of potassium may prove advantageous, the patient's strength being simultaneously sustained by means of strychnine and, if need be, stimulants. Strong coffee enjoys great confidence in this particular in all tropical countries. Hypodermic injections of strychnine are also successful in tarantula bites.

### Tannoform in Veterinary Practice

As tannoform has in a comparatively short space of time earned very wide recognition and found very extensive employment in veterinary practice, and has repeatedly been the subject of comment in many veterinary, agricultural, political and daily papers, I am urged to give publication to the following communications concerning the preparation.

#### TANNOFORM.

Tannoform was prepared by E. Merck Darmstadt, for the first time about six years ago. It is the condensation product of tannic acid and formic aldehyde; its composition corresponds to the formula  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9$ . In appearance it is light, reddish white, odourless and almost tasteless powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and to the extent of 10 per cent. or more in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether. The preparation is also soluble in dilute caustic soda or potash solutions and in ammonia solution.

In tannoform the properties of its components are harmoniously blended; it represents simultaneously the as-



tringent action of tannic acid and the antiseptic properties of formic aldehyde. Consequently it is astringent, crust-forming, anhydrodic and deodorant, and at the same time checks secretion and destroys bacteria. These manifold properties of the preparation assure its extensive employment both in medical practice and in veterinary surgery. To its other properties may be added that of *absolute non poisonousness*; the preparation is tolerated even in larger doses without objection.

Owing to the specific anhydrodic action of tannoform it was at first employed as a remedy against excessive perspiration of the feet, hands and other parts of the body and met with a hearty welcome, especially from tourists, sporting and military men. Tannoform is in fact *the best remedy for perspiration* as yet known

## Selections.

### Iodoform—A German Method of Preparation.

Otto has secured a German patent for the production of iodoform by the use of ozone. A mixture of potassium iodide, alcohol, and an alkaline carbonate, is treated with ozone, when the iodine is liberated, and reacts with alcohol in the ordinary manner. Pure iodide is not necessary, the mother-liquors from the kelp industry do equally well.

### Extracts and Tinctures from Oleaginous Drugs.

Sieker has published results bearing on the extraction of fats from drugs before preparing tinctures and extracts. He recommends the use of solid paraffin to remove fatty matter from extract of *nux vomica*. This is added to the residue, diluted with water after distilling off the alcohol from the product of maceration and percolation, about 8 to 10 per cent of paraffin being used. The mixture is kept some time at a temperature of 70° to 80° with constant shaking. Then it is slowly cooled. By this method the fatty matter is said to be removed, but not the alkaloids. As a precaution the paraffin may be washed with the aid of a little hot water, and this added to the extract, which is then evaporated.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*.

### Chirol.

This is a new preparation made by Rudel, of Germany, and which is recommended as a disinfectant for the hands in surgery and obstetrics. It is said to consist of a solution of certain resins and fatty oils in a mixture of ethers and alcohols of low boiling points. It is a clear liquid of a slightly yellowish tinge. The hands are first sterilized in the usual manner and then plunged into the liquid and moved about, so as to acquire a complete coating of the liquid, and then dried by waving in the air. This leaves a complete, impervious, elastic and antiseptic coating on the hands, which not only protects the patient, but also the physician.—*Chir. Cent.*

### Bacteria Our Friends.

A bacteria-infested age may breathe freely again. French investigators have put guinea pigs through a thorough course of sterilization with fatal results, and the inference is that an unsterilized world somehow has in it elements of vitality that cannot be put away with impunity. MM. Charpin and Guillemonat have reported their experiments to the Academie des Sciences of Paris. They took twenty-seven guinea pigs, put them in disinfected cages, fed them with sterilized food and allowed them to breathe only sterilized air, and nineteen of the twenty-seven died. Of twenty-nine other guinea pigs, treated as nearly as possible like the others save that no attempt at sterilization was made, only ten died. The first lot also lost much more weight than the second.

The experiments seem to show that the vitality of an organism and its power of resisting disease are diminished when its surroundings, the air it breathes and its food are sterilized.—*Popular Science News*.

### Tannocreosoform.

This is a combination of tannin, creosote and formaldehyde, which occurs as a non-toxic, brownish, odorless and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and glycerin, dissolved by dilute alkalis. It is an active antiseptic, suitable both for external and internal use. In the latter case it may be given in daily doses of 5 Gm.—*Nowa Rem.*

## Books.

**SELECT METHODS IN FOOD ANALYSIS.** By Henry Leffmann, A.M., M.D., and William Beam, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's, Son & Co. Price, cloth, \$2.50

The preface informs us that "this book is intended to be a concise summary of analytical methods adapted to the needs of both practising analysis and advanced students in applied chemistry."

"A knowledge of the principles of chemistry and of ordinary laboratory manipulations is assumed, but some physical and chemical methods have been described in detail to assist in securing uniformity of operation."

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It is a book of fiction, bringing out distinctly the author's convictions as to science combined with faith in the real as well as the unseen, and furnishes ample food for thought to persons of diverse minds and beliefs. No one can read the book without being convinced of the author's grasp of the great problems of life as evolved by deep and careful study of science and nature. It is certainly a remarkable book, and one that produces lingering memories of the great mysteries brought out so vividly before the reader's eye.

The new edition of this work contains those chapters which were omitted in the former editions, and may in reality be called a revised and recast edition. It is handsomely illustrated and bound in cloth. Price, \$1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, New York.

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## American Pharmaceutical Association.

The next annual meeting of this association will be held in the city of St. Louis, at the Southern Hotel, Broadway and Walnut streets, during the week beginning September 16, 1901.

There is every expectation of a large attendance. One of the prominent attractions of the meeting will be an exhibition, to be held in the Exhibition Hall of the Southern Hotel, of objects of interest to druggists, which will have several novel features. Owing to the limited space, very large and showy collections cannot be accepted.

Drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, apparatus, books, charts, diagrams, historical and antique objects, dispensing apparatus, prescription helps, novelties in labels or dispensing, and everything which will be of interest, will be accepted with the limitations above noted.

A new feature will be introduced which provides that one session of the association will be devoted entirely to the exhibition; and at this meeting representatives of the exhibits will be asked to come before the association, and in a few minutes' talk explain whatever may be of interest about their exhibit. The association as a whole will thus be called to judge of the merits of each display. This will give the exhibitor a public opportunity of reaping a return for his time, labor and expense in sending the goods.

A report on each exhibit will be made by the committee to the association, which will afterwards be published widely. It is believed that many members and others will be attracted to the meeting in St. Louis by the exhibition; that every one who attends will carry away knowledge of many new objects, and ideas which will be of direct pecuniary or educational value in business.

Applications for space should be forwarded at once to the local secretary, Dr. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, accompanied by a statement briefly describing the character of the exhibit, and whether wall-space is desired.

Six different kinds of flavor have been developed in milk by the action of lactic bacteria, probably due to different species of the germ.

# Pharmacy in England

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

**The Poison Schedules and Government's Intentions—Infamous Conduct in a Professional Respect—Sugar Duty and Saccharin—Sidonal in Gout—Soda Fountains and Photo. Goods as Side Lines.**

The Pharmacy Bill promoted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is to legalize company pharmacy and generally regenerate the trade, according to its supporters, may be considered to have advanced a stage. Not that it has even yet been introduced to Parliament, but the Privy Council has been induced to propose the appointment of a committee to consider the amendment of the poison schedules of the old Pharmacy Act. In this way an advisory committee will be formed which may afford valuable support to the new Pharmacy Bill, either directly or indirectly, and having been brought into existence by the Government its findings cannot be altogether ignored. Some alarm has been expressed in one of our pharmaceutical journals lest the committee may attempt to interfere with the statutory proceedings by which new poisons are legally recognized. It is doubtful, however, if the present cumbersome and unsatisfactory method of legalizing new poisons is worth preserving, but the *amour propre* of the society would be perhaps hurt if any alteration were made. No additions can be made to the schedules except on the recommendation of the Council of the society and approved by the Privy Council. It may be remembered that for over ten years the Pharmaceutical Society advocated the inclusion of carbolic acid, but failed to get the approval of the Privy Council until last year. In the meantime the growing importance of this poison as a means of committing suicide had forced itself upon the attention of the public until at length the Council gave way. Privately I hear that the present movement is for the purpose of determining whether antitoxin sera and similar preparations should be classed with strychnine and arsenic, and only be procured through proper channels. There is very little doubt that a committee comprising one or two pharmacists, two medical men, two scientific chemists, and a couple of members of parliament, will be a

most useful advisory board to the Privy Council, and the recommendations are bound to be of value.

A glaring case has just occurred where a qualified chemist had apparently lent his qualification to cover an unqualified man in keeping a pharmacy. The chemist in this case, although stated to be a partner, was said to be an assistant in another town, and the unqualified man has been fined for calling himself a chemist and selling poisons. Under the new Pharmacy Bill this covering of an unqualified person will be an offense, and may even lead, as in the medical profession, to the loss of his qualification. This power of the General Medical Council to strike a man off the register if found guilty by the Council of conduct which they regard as infamous in a professional respect, is a powerful agent in keeping order in the ranks. It maintains the best traditions of an ancient and honorable calling, and there is a tendency to make its decrees more sweeping and its actions more stringent. For instance, quite lately a medical man, who was a co-respondent in a divorce case, was struck off, and similar punishment was threatened against a doctor who kept a chemist's shop without having a qualified person to sell poisons, and another who had permitted his name to be advertised as a consultant to a charitable organization which was to promote free consultations.

The sugar duty has necessitated the heavy duty of over \$5 per pound upon saccharin or glusidum of the B.P. Already the customs are asking for some easy means of detecting saccharin, as enormous quantities of chemicals come into the country, and they are afraid of tasting everything. It is a remarkable commentary on the chemical knowledge of our customs officers that when the sugar duty was imposed they stopped sugar of lead. Of course after this it was not surprising to hear that they had detained sugar of milk, which was a little nearer the mark but still is not dutiable. It



will be an interesting thing if the duty leads to the manufacture of saccharin, as at present it is only made under patents in Germany and Switzerland. Glucose is very largely made in England, and in order to secure the proper duty being paid, excise officers have to attend, check the product, and take the specific gravity. Drawback is being arranged on articles containing sugar when exported. Thus Huntley and Palmer, the biscuit makers, have speedily arrived at a satisfactory arrangement based upon their annual exports—that an all-round allowance of 11 per cent. will about cover the amount of sugar in their biscuits. Jam makers are also moving in the matter, and the wholesale drug trade threatens to open up the subject of drawback on syrups, etc.

Sidonal, the trivial name for quinate of piperazine, has been lately received into favor by medical men in the treatment of gout. The researches of Weiss in the Bunge lavatories showed that certain fruits had a marked effect in reducing the excretion of uric acid. The acid that was found present in these fruits was proved to be quinic acid, hence the combination of quinate of piperazine. Sidonal is a white salt, soluble in water, and by no means unpleasant in taste, being slightly acid without bitterness. The solutions in water after a day or two show signs of fungoid growth, so that it is generally administered in powders. Dr. Blumenthal gave it in eight grain powders ten times daily, and the excretion of uric acid was reduced by 40 or 50 per cent. It is an interesting physiological fact, if true, that the metabolism is so far modified that hippuric acid is formed in the organism in place of uric acid, and as hippuric acid is more easily soluble, the compound fills a want in the armoury of the physicians. Formerly, the uric acid was regarded as the evil of gout, which it was the physician's duty to eliminate as speedily from the system as possible. As it is formed largely from meat diet, some doctors have compelled their patients to become almost vegetarians. There can be no doubt that much of the pain felt in the joints in an attack of gout or acute rheumatism is due to the deposition of uric acid from the blood between the joints, which are therefore rendered very painful at the least movement. It is a common chemical fact that precipitates are not always

re-dissolved so easily, as theoretical considerations would lead one to expect, so that preventive treatment which attempts to deter the precipitation is more favorably regarded than seeking to re-dissolve the uric acid concretions. This new treatment is apparently even better, as it seeks to prevent the formation of uric acid, or at least reduce the quantity. It is unfortunately rather an expensive remedy, but gouty patients are used to that distinction; the present price of sidonal being about \$4 25 per oz.

The soda water fountain has at length begun to catch on in England, and quite a number have lately been fitted up in various stores. The majority of chemists do not yet regard it with favor, chiefly because of the space that a properly built ornate fountain must occupy. Most chemists' shops here already present a crowded appearance, and few can afford to give up the necessary space. Still, the manufacturers of this class of goods, augmented by one or two American concerns, state that business has been brisk. The trade journals have published formulæ for the numerous concoctions, and there can be no doubt that it is a very profitable side-line if properly worked. Of recent years, however, much more progress has taken place in the supply of photographic accessories than any other side-line. The advent of the Brownie and the Nipper at popular prices has this season given a great impetus to the trade, and in nearly every town one notes that quite a large part of the window is devoted to small and large hand cameras, etc. A list of chemists who possess dark rooms shows that hardly a town exists without one or more having catered for the amateur photographer in this way. At the principal sea-side resorts the assistants divide their time between occasional prescriptions and development of plates or films. If only a sufficient quantity of this work be obtained, it is a very profitable undertaking, and the sales of plates and cameras considerably increased. Several chemists have informed me that they commenced this side-line of photographic goods with less than 25 dollars' worth of stock, and that they are now doing more than that in a week. One of these will not be bothered with any developing or printing work, but has very sensibly made an arrangement with a good photo-

grapher near him who does it all for him, and as he nets 10 per cent. of the charges without any trouble at all he does very well indeed. A secret of the success of a good window display is by showing plenty of photographs, and as these are supplied free by plate-makers, p.o.p. manufacturers, as well as by the camera makers, it is easy to make a good exhibit, and yet change them frequently. Chemist and photographic dealer bids fair to displace the mere pharmaceutical title of chemist and druggist in the future.

#### **"Boflay," a New Developer.**

The Siner Chemical Co. are introducing to the notice of photographers a new developer and fixing solution, under the name of "Boflay."

The manufacturers claim that although "Boflay" cannot be expected to make perfect negatives from plates that have been subjected to unreasonable exposures, yet they do claim and guarantee that all reasonable conditions will be automatically taken care of, both as to development and fixing, and plates reasonably under-exposed, properly exposed or reasonably over exposed will come out clear and perfect, both as to development and fixing.

It is also claimed that it is absolutely automatic, and, without help or watching, will stop the development of a plate or film at the right time and start the fixing, thus it makes over-development or under development impossible. It automatically develops and fixes your plates or films.

A demonstration of the practical use of this new developer was given recently at the warehouse of the W. A. Lyon Co., 130 Bay street, Toronto, who have been appointed sole agents for Canada.

#### **The Anglo-American.**

"The Maritime Provinces of Canada," by W. A. Hickman, B.Sc.; "Educational Problems in Toronto," by J. Cleland Hamilton, M.A., LL.B.; "The American Society in London," by R. Newton Crane; "London's Unique Museum," by F. M. Kettenus, are some of the interesting articles in *The Anglo-American Magazine* for June—the magazine which is "published monthly in the interest of all whose language is English."



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**FOR PROTECTION** Against Dust, Wind, Snow, Insects, Sparks, Cinders, Snow Blind, Fire Blind, Water Glare, Etc. Frames made of Clear Blue or Green Celluloid or Brass Wire Gauze; Mica Lenses two inches long. Weight 1-4 ounce. It's a comfort to wear one. Orders filled by **THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**, and other jobbers, or by

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# QUALITY COUNTS.

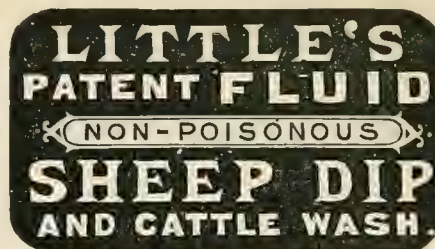
In our experience as druggists we have always realized that, regardless of everything else, quality is of first consideration. In five years' experience as manufacturers for our fellow druggists we have proven time and again that quality counts with them also. We make our goods as good as we can first, we sell them as cheaply as we can next, and we then wait for results.

We are aware that between the druggists, their customers and the physicians to whom they may sell our Pharmaceutical Specialties, that we will sooner or later be judged on our merits and that is all we want. Frequently we receive an order for a pharmaceutical specialty accompanied by the statement that the writer can buy from another house at such and such a figure but that he wants ours and hopes we can meet it. We can't and won't meet all prices, because we won't meet all qualities; but we will always guarantee to sell goods of equal quality at as low or better prices than any other house, no matter which one. We respectfully suggest that a close comparison be made with our goods and others of popular sale. We are willing to abide by any honest and fair decision, and to be turned down if we don't win fairly.

## QUALITY COUNTS.

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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and  
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Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

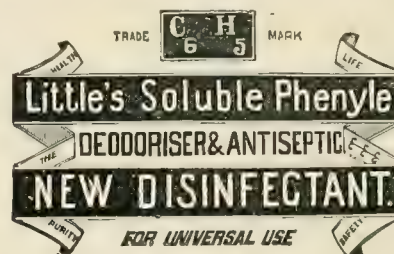
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London



**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

**Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.**

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, on May 11, 1901.

S. Lachaner, Esq., president, occupied the chair, and Mr. E. Muir, the registrar, acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary read the thirty-first annual report, and also the treasurer's financial statement for the year ending April 5th, these showing the association to be in a very satisfactory condition, the financial statement showing a creditable balance on hand.

The president then nominated Mr. L. A. Bernard and Mr. A. B. J. Moore as scrutineers, who proceeded to count the ballot papers for the six new members of council. During the interval the president read his address, after which the meeting was declared open for general discussion.

The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots, declared the following gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes cast, namely: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Henry Willis, Quebec; J. E. Tremble, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and C. J. Covernton, Montreal.

The chairman announced that the above-named gentlemen, with the following who remained in office, namely: S. Lachance, Joseph Contant, R. McNichols, A. B. J. Moore, J. A. Pecotti, Montreal; and J. C. Sutherland, Richmond, would compose the council of the association for the year 1901-2.

The first meeting of the new council was held July 2, when the following officers and executive were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. Lachance; first vice-president, J. E. Tremble; second vice president, Henry Willis, Quebec; treasurer, C. J. Covernton; council—Joseph Contant; Alex. B. J. Moore; R. McNichols, A. J. Lawrence, W. H. Chapman, J. A. Picotte, R. W. Williams (Three Rivers) and J. C. Sutherland (Richmond); auditors, H. A. Gourlay and A. Goyette; board of examiners—W. H. Chapman, R. W. Williams, Alex. B. J. Moore, A. J. Lawrence, H. R. Lanctot and Ed. Giroux, jr.

**Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.****ANNUAL MEETING.**

For the first time in its history the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society held its annual meeting outside the city of Halifax.

This year its members gathered at the Hotel Bellevue, Bedford, and at the same time the city pharmacists made the occasion an entertainment for their visiting brethren from all parts of the province, and it is needless to say the day proved one of the most enjoyable outings yet held under the auspices of the society.

The party went to Bedford by special train, and on arrival immediately held their meeting, when they transacted routine business and elected the following members of the council: A. H. Buckley, E. S. Blackie, E. T. Power, L. J. Mylius, W. A. Simpson, H. W. Cameron, C. A. Mumford, C. E. Huggins, G. A. Burbidge, J. H. Angwin, Halifax; R. C. Fuller, Amherst; H. E. Wilson, Windsor.

The annual report showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition, having one hundred and eleven names on the register.

At the recent examinations held for license to practise pharmacy in the province, sixteen candidates presented themselves, eleven of whom were successful in passing. The following are the names of the successful ones:

J. F. Cameron, Halifax; F. M. Crowe, New Glasgow; E. T. Duns-  
worth, Halifax; F. J. Hardison, Syd-  
ney; W. J. Hart, Halifax; G. H.  
Morris, Westville; W. McCallum, Hal-  
ifax; R. J. Phillips, Halifax; W. H.  
Sleains, Halifax; D. B. Sterritt, Yar-  
mouth, F. H. Sutherland, Halifax.

President L. J. Mylius delivered the following address:

HALIFAX, N.S., June 20th, 1901.

GENTLEMEN.—I am very much pleased to see such a good representation of Pharmacists from outside the City of Halifax, and am glad to welcome you all to the 27th annual meeting of the N. S. P. Society.

The year ending June, 1901, has been another of prosperity. As the reports have shown the membership is still on the increase, and, financially, we are in a stronger position than we were a year ago.

Since we last met the Revised Sta-

tutes of Nova Scotia have been issued by the Provincial Government, and your Council have done considerable work in connection with it. We think our new Act is about the best Provincial Act in Canada. In publishing the new Act the Council thought it wise to add such sections of the N. S. License Act and Canada Temperance Act as referred to Druggists. Quite a number of our members have been asking information on this subject from time to time, and we think this book we have had printed will give them all the information in a concise form.

At the examinations just held we had 16 candidates for Final and 5 for Preliminary. I cannot but again say that I hope the time is not far distant when all young men on entering the drug business will be compelled to pass a preliminary examination, and that a register will be kept for future reference.

I am pleased to report continued good feeling among the druggists of the province, and am anxious to see this good fellowship extend; and if we will only realize that ours is a profession as well as a business, it will go far to influence us in fair and honorable competition, and make us ready to assist our neighbors in any way possible. There is room for us all in this world if we only thought so, and a kinder feeling and more friendly intercourse between us will brighten the somewhat tedious and irksome life which we druggists have to lead. The one word I would impress on the members of this society is unity. If we are united in the smaller towns and united in the cities, we can work together and protect our interests. Individual action nearly always falls to the ground, but united action will win.

I would also urge the members to curtail the hours of business as far as practicable. Some regard should be had to the health of both employer and employees, and the public will soon become accustomed to any change we may make that will curtail the use of mid-night oil.

On retiring from office I most heartily thank the members of the society who filled the different offices during my term. Harmony has existed between us all, and attendance at meetings has been very satisfactory. I hope you will agree with me that the business of the society has been carried



on during the past in a manner to meet with approval of the members.

In conclusion on behalf of the Halifax and Dartmouth members I thank you all for joining us on this outing. We were anxious that every one should attend as we want to correct the "old" popular idea that a druggist means a round-shouldered, sallow-complexioned, thin, emaciated, careworn looking man, and show the public that we are a straight, ruddy-complexioned, bright eyed family, and you all know what wonders oxygen performs.

L. J. MYLIUS, President.

As is the usual custom at these meetings pleasure was added to business, and after the session of the society was concluded the second part of the programme commenced.

The baseball match is always a feature of these outings. The teams on this occasion were the Arsenaueros, captained by E. S. Blackie, and the Utropines, captained by L. J. Mylius, and the former won 25 to 24. They gave a marvellous exhibition of how simple it seems to handle the ball, and still not do so, but nevertheless made plays that caused more amusement to the onlookers than a game by professionals.

Huggins was the twirler for the winners, and his mysterious motions mystified many of his opponents. Butcher, who pitched for the other team, had an abundance of speed, but he cut down some of the biggest batters with his great drop. Messrs. F. C. Simson and W. H. Waddell, who were among the gathering, were induced to take part in the game, and the manner in which they batted out long hits, and ran and stole bases, surprised some of the younger players, Mr. Simson making a regular "Hockin" drive.

James W. Power, who has been credited with giving the worst decisions ever known at previous games of this association, again officiated as umpire; four innings he umpired with his own rules, and by special request of the captains the remaining innings he umpired under National rules.

The teams and runs were:

| ARSENAUROS.   |   | UTROPINES.   |   |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|
| Blackie.....  | 3 | Mylius.....  | 3 |
| Taylor.....   | 4 | Thompson.... | 2 |
| Power.....    | 2 | Butcher..... | 3 |
| Huggins.....  | 2 | Irwin.....   | 2 |
| Burbidge..... | 1 | Calkin.....  | 1 |

|                |   |              |   |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|
| Coombs.....    | 1 | Wilson.....  | 3 |
| Pemberton..... | 2 | Pierce.....  | 2 |
| Fuller.....    | 2 | Harris.....  | 2 |
| Simson.....    | 2 | Ormond.....  | 2 |
| Waddell.....   | 4 | Gentzel..... | 4 |
| Rudderham..... | 2 | Puttner..... | 0 |

25

24

A. E. Gentzell, of Gauvin & Gentzell, besides distinguishing himself with some acrobatic catches at short, also took some artistic photos of various phases of the outing.

An interesting quoit match followed between Amherst and Halifax, which the former won—two games, 21-9, 21-7. Messrs. Fuller and Ormond represented Amherst, and Messrs. Simson and Huggins, Halifax.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and the gathering enjoyed a regular banquet provided by Host Creighton, who not only "got up" the usual splendid menu he always offers, but had everything cooked and served in a manner that would please the most exact person.

During the dinner music was furnished by the De Stephen orchestra, who not only play excellently, but whose presence always add to such a festivity.

After ample justice was done to the "viands," President Mylius, as chairman, proposed the toast of "The King," which was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by various other toasts. "Our Visiting Brethren" was replied to by R. C. Fuller, W. L. Ormond, Amherst; Geo. C. McDougall, Kentville; W. E. Rudderham, North Sydney; K. J. Burns, Sydney; A. E. Smith, Truro; H. E. Calkin, Springhill; all expressing appreciation of the kindness shown them by the Halifax druggists. "Our Guests" were replied to by Ald. Geldert, John Clegg, Montreal; G. Gentzel and J. W. Power. Mr. Fuller proposed the health of the Halifax druggists, which was replied to by Vice-President Cameron and Secretary C. E. Huggins, E. T. Power and E. S. Blackie, the indefatigable committee to whom so much is due for the success of the outing.

Between the speeches, H. Pemberton entertained with his singing of "The Village Blacksmith," which he rendered beautifully, and in response to a rapturous encore sang "Dinah." Messrs. Ormond and Clegg also delighted with their songs, and a most

pleasing feature was the ocania and flute solos by Prof. Gaulterio.

For the next couple of hours the company indulged in various games. The party left Bedford at 12.30 by special in charge of the genial Conductor Margesen, and were landed at North street delighted with the pleasures of the day.

It is proposed next year to have the annual meeting in Sydney, if sufficient inducement is held out by Cape Breton members.

### Ammonia for Fixing Prints.

Mr. Defays discusses the subject of fixation by ammonia in *Helios*, and commences by a mention of Molard's advocacy (as far back as 1855) of ammonia rather than "hypo." Ammonia is now so much cheaper than it was forty five years ago that the slight additional expense of ammonia over "hypo" is perhaps fully balanced by the convenience of the former. The fixing bath recommended for prints consists of one volume of ordinary liquid ammonia mixed with five volumes of water. Prints on albumenized paper require about five minutes in this bath, collodio-chloride paper about ten minutes, and gelatine paper requires from ten to fifteen minutes. No destructive element is imported into the prints, pure whites are obtained, the silver image is not weakened so much as when "hypo" is used, and only a short washing is required.—*Ex.*

**FERROPYRIN.**—Is the trade name for a hæmostatic, available in excessive epistaxes, gaping wounds, post-partum hæmorrhages, etc.

**TO REMOVE VARNISH FROM A NEGATIVE.**—Place the negative in a porcelain, or glass, or vulcanite, but not celluloid dish. Cover with methylated spirit and rock gently, and cover over with a bit of card to prevent needless evaporation and smell. After, say, five minutes, rub with a tuft of clean cotton wool. If the varnish is not entirely removed, add a little more spirit and a few drops of strong ammonia, rock gently, and again rub with a plug of wool. After all the varnish is removed, rinse in a clean methylated spirit and blot off with clean blotting paper, again rinse with spirit, and dry spontaneously.

# Baby's Own Tablets (Registered)

A Gentle but Effective Laxative and Comforting Medicine for Infants and Children



Instantly Relieves all Stomach, Bowel and other Disorders of Children, such as Colic, Cramps, Teething Troubles, Restlessness, Peevishness, Sleeplessness, etc.

**GUARANTEED FREE FROM OPIATES**

Put up in handsome cartons containing one dozen boxes. To the Trade \$2.00 per dozen. Retail at 25c. per box. From jobbers or direct from—

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BROCKVILLE, ONT.

# Baby's Own Powder

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**FOR THE NURSERY AND ALL  
TOILET PURPOSES**

A Perfectly Pure, Antiseptic and Refreshing Skin Powder.



Sooths and Allays all Heat, Chafing, Irritation, Eczema and other Skin Disturbances. Daintily Perfumed; Thoroughly Sterilized Positively the Purest Toilet Powder known.

Put up in handsome cartons holding one dozen boxes. Price to the trade \$2.00 per dozen. Retail at 25c. per box.

**The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.**

BROCKVILLE, ONT.



# TROPON

We have just received a  
consignment of the new preparation

✱ **Iron-Tropon**

This preparation of **Tropon** contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

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- AK ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL TABLETS
- AK ANTIKAMNIA, QUININE & SALOL TABLETS
- AK LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS
- AK LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE TABLETS
- AK ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED

MADE ONLY BY  
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U.S.A.

**Soda Water Syrups.**

The following formulas for soda water syrups are taken from the work on "Elixirs" by Prof. J. Uri Lloyd:

*Simple Syrup (Soda Syrup).*—Pure white sugar, 35 pounds (av.); distilled water, 20 pints. Pour the water into a kettle, add the sugar, and bring the mixture to a boil, stirring constantly. Then remove from the fire and strain while hot. This syrup will neither crystallize in cold nor ferment in warm weather. However, the addition of certain vegetable extractives will cause any simple syrup to ferment. Either rock-candy syrup (a purified uncrySTALLIZABLE syrup resulting from the manufacture of rock-candy) or simple syrup, made according to the foregoing formula, may be used, in the formulæ that follow when "syrup" is recommended.

*Syrup of Almond or Peach.*—Flavoring extract of almond (peach),  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce; syrup,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces. Mix them together.

*Chocolate Syrup.*—Flavoring extract of chocolate, 4 fluid ounces; syrup, 12 fluid ounces. Mix them together. This syrup is brown and unsightly.

*Syrup of Coffee.*—Flavoring extract of coffee, 4 fluid ounces; syrup, 12 fluid ounces. Mix them together.

*Syrup of Coffee.*—Coffee (Java), 8 ounces (av.); sugar, 20 ounces (av.); boiling water, a sufficient amount. Percolate the coffee with hot water until 10 fluid ounces of percolate are obtained, and in the percolate dissolve the sugar.

*Syrup of Ginger.*—Flavoring extract of ginger, 1 fluid ounce; syrup, 32 fluid ounces. Mix them together. This syrup is likely to be unsightly from the presence of finely divided resin. It is also too peppery for some persons, and must be made with less ginger than is called for by our formula. The formula that follows is milder, and yields a transparent product.

*Syrup of Ginger.*—Soluble extract of ginger, 2 fluid ounces; syrup, 30 fluid ounces. Mix them together.

*Syrup of Lemon.*—Syrup, 1 pint; flavoring extract of lemon, 2 fluid drachms; citric acid, 1 drachm; curcuma color water, frothing liquid, of each, a sufficient amount. Dissolve the powdered citric acid in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce of water, add to the syrup, and

then add the extract, frothing liquid, and enough curcuma color to bring to a lemon color. By referring to our remarks concerning lemon extract, the operator will find that the quality of syrup of lemon depends upon the quality of the lemon extract employed in making it. Since we give several formulæ, choice thereof is readily made.

*Syrup of Nectarine.*—Flavoring extract of nectarine, 1 fluid ounce; syrup, 15 fluid ounces. Mix them together.

*Syrup of Orange.*—Syrup, 1 pint; flavoring extract of orange, 2 fluid drachms; citric acid, 1 drachm; curcuma color, water, frothing liquid, of each a sufficient amount. Dissolve the powdered citric acid in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce of water, add to the syrup, and then add the extract, frothing liquid, and enough curcuma color, modified by a small amount of cochineal color, to bring to an orange yellow color. By referring to our remarks concerning orange extract, the operator will find that the quality of syrup of orange depends upon the quality of the orange extract employed in making it. Since we give several formulæ, choice thereof is readily made.

*Syrup of Blood Orange.*—Syrup of blood or red orange is not distinguished from the foregoing excepting by its color. To make it, color the syrup of orange with cochineal color until it is of a rich red color.

*Syrup of Pineapple.*—Syrup, 1 pint; flavoring extract of pineapple, 1 fluid drachm; curcuma color, frothing liquid, of each a sufficient amount. Mix the simple syrup and the extract of pineapple, color the liquid appropriately with the tincture of curcuma, and then add the frothing liquid.

*Syrup of Raspberry.*—Flavoring extract of raspberry, 2 fluid drachms; simple syrup, 1 pint; cochineal color, frothing liquid, of each a sufficient amount. Mix the extract with the syrup, color with an appropriate amount of cochineal color, and add the frothing liquid, if desirable.

*Syrup of Rose.*—Flavoring extract of rose, 1 fluid ounce; syrup, 1 pint. Mix them together and color red with cochineal color.

*Syrup of Sarsaparilla.*—Flavoring extract of sarsaparilla, 1 fluid ounce; syrup, 1 pint. Mix them together and color with caramel dark brown.

*Syrup of Strawberry.*—Flavoring extract of strawberry, 2 fluid drachms; simple syrup, 1 pint; cochineal color, frothing liquid, of each, a sufficient amount. Mix the extract with the syrup, and color with an appropriate amount of cochineal color, and add the frothing liquid, if desirable.

*Syrup of Vanilla.*—Syrup, 1 pint; flavoring extract of vanilla, 2 fluid drachms; caramel, cochineal color, frothing liquid, of each, a sufficient amount. Mix the extract and the syrup, then add caramel and cochineal color enough to give a clear red-brown, and finally add the frothing liquid. By referring to our remarks on flavoring extracts of vanilla, it will be seen that the quality of syrup of vanilla depends on the quality of the extract employed in making it. The operator may, therefore, select as his judgment dictates, but our experience is to the effect that the extract made of prime long vanilla is best suited to build up a business and retain it. In like manner other soda syrups may be extemporaneously prepared by mixing together flavoring extracts and syrup. It is unnecessary for us to consume space with details that will suggest themselves to every druggist.

**CREAM SYRUPS.**

These syrups have long been favorites, and when made of pure, fresh milk are delicious. In former times they were made with much care and replenished daily. Now we learn that condensed milk is often substituted for fresh milk, and simple syrup is mixed therewith. The formulæ that follow are such as were used thirty years ago, and, in our judgment, have no superior.

*Cream Syrup (Orange Cream).*—Milk, 1 quart; sugar  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Dissolve the sugar in the milk by the aid of a gentle heat, stirring constantly; strain, and when cool, add 4 fluid drachms of flavoring extract of orange and enough curcuma color to bring to a rich cream color. This syrup must be freshly made each day.

*Nectar Syrup (Nectar Cream).*—Milk, 1 quart; sugar  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Dissolve the sugar in the milk by the aid of a gentle heat, stirring constantly; strain, and when cool, add 4 fluid drachms of flavoring extract of best vanilla (or nectar) and enough cochineal color to



bring to a deep pink. This syrup must be freshly made each day.

#### FRUIT SYRUPS.

In recent years fruit syrups have largely replaced some of the artificial flavors of former times. These juices are manufactured in large amounts by experienced men, and druggists usually find it better to purchase them than to attempt their manipulation. They produce delicious syrups, and, in our opinion, are very much to be preferred to most of the ordinary imitation syrups that are made of artificial ethers. Full directions for making syrups accompany them, and we need not, therefore, consider these substances in detail. While we do not recommend an attempt at manufacturing these juices generally in a small way, we believe it often judicious for the apothecary to make syrups direct from some of the juicy fruits when they are plentiful and in season. The following are suggested if the respective fruit is abundant and cheap; if not, it is better to purchase fruit juices on the market and make the syrup therefrom.

**Blackberry (Fruit) Syrup.**—Heat ripe blackberries to the boiling point and express the juice. To 4 pints of juice add 6 pounds of sugar, dissolve by heat, and bottle securely while hot. It must be kept in a cool, dark location.

**Raspberry (Fruit) Syrup.**—Heat ripe berries to the boiling point and express the juice. To 4 pints of juice add 6 pounds of sugar, dissolve by heat, and bottle securely while hot. It must be kept in a cool, dark location.

**Strawberry (Fruit) Syrup.**—Heat ripe berries to the boiling point and express the juice. To 4 pints of juice add 6 pounds of sugar, dissolve by heat, and bottle securely while hot. It must be kept in a cool, dark location.

**Cherry (Fruit) Syrup.**—Heat ripe fruit to the boiling point and express the juice. To 4 pints of juice add 6 pounds of sugar, dissolve by heat, and bottle securely while hot. It must be kept in a cool, dark location.

**Grape (Fruit) Syrup.**—Heat ripe fruit to the boiling point and express the juice. To 4 pints of juice add 6 pounds of sugar, dissolve by heat, and bottle securely while hot. It must be kept in a cool, dark location.

**Quince (Fruit) Syrup.**—Quarter and seed the quinces without removing the

peel, slice thinly, and mix therewith 1 pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and occasionally stir the mixture for two or three days, then add some water if too thick, and squeeze the syrup therefrom and bottle it. Most persons peel such fruits as pineapple and quince, and thereby lose the rich aroma which mostly resides in the peel. Quince especially becomes insipid if peeled. Other fruit syrups can be made of juicy fruits by similar methods.

#### "TONIC" SYRUPS.

We cannot too strongly condemn the indiscriminate use of nervines in the form of beverages. Perhaps there may be an excuse for the affixing of a name only to a fanciful, harmless syrup, the name reminding one of a remedy, and yet it seems as though the use or imaginary use of medicines should be left to the discretion of physicians.

Such "tonics" even as solution of phosphate of calcium in acid water, so fashionable in some instances at present, may better be left to the discretion of physician prescribers who understand the systematic condition of the "debilitated." It seems to us as though much injury may result in the continued drinking of phosphate acid and other medicine by persons who do not need such substances, and who simply imagine that they should "take a tonic"

The same remarks apply to "iron tonics" and "calisaya tonics," and other similar syrups; and while "syrup of beef extract" may do no harm, it seems to us enough out of the place as a beverage to give even a man in health the horrors and dislike for beef tea in its proper place. We may, with our views of this matter expressed, be pardoned for omitting formulæ for such compounds.

The following frothing liquids and colors are employed in the above formulæ:

#### FROTHING LIQUIDS.

In some cases it is desirable that a syrup should froth considerably. Judgment, however, must be employed in adding the frothing liquid, as well as drawing the carbonated water into the syrup, for some syrups are naturally inclined to foam too much. Among our formulæ we occasionally direct the use of a frother, and the operator can

select from the following that which best suits his taste:

The white of one egg added to a quart of the syrup specified.

One ounce of mucilage of acacia added to a quart of the syrup.

Two drachms of tincture of soap bark (quillaya) added to a quart of the syrup.

The first and second of these have been in use for a long time; the last is a comparatively recent addition. That the first and second are both harmless is evident, and we have as yet heard no complaints concerning tincture of quillaya.

**Tincture of Soap Bark (Quillaya).**—Take of ground or powdered quillaya, 4 ounces; alcohol, water, of each a sufficient amount. Moisten the quillaya with a mixture of alcohol, 2 ounces; water, 14 ounces; and having allowed the moistened powder to stand 1 hour to expand, pack it loosely in a percolator. Cover with menstruum, and when it appears at the exit of the percolator, cork the exit, and allow the mixture to macerate from 12 to 24 hours. Then continue the percolation until 1 pint of tincture is obtained. This tincture is of an opalescent color, and is likely to precipitate by age. It should be kept in a cool locality. It can be made clear by increasing the portion of alcohol in the menstruum, but this increase of alcohol is at the expense of the frothing power of the product. The larger the amount of alcohol, the less its comparative value as a froth producer. One ounce of the foregoing tincture is sufficient for a gallon of syrup.

#### COLORS.

Throughout this work (Elixirs, by J. U. Lloyd) various substances for coloring are occasionally commended. They are, or should be, harmless, and are necessary adjuncts, for the public taste must be catered to in the way of bringing certain syrups to resemble the color of fruits they are designed to imitate. It is important that these colors should be innocuous, and luckily the shades desired can be easily obtained. At the present time beautiful, concentrated red, yellow, green and other colors can be purchased of dealers in essential oils, and are warranted free from any poison or objectionable impurity, and may be substituted for those we commend. The colors we



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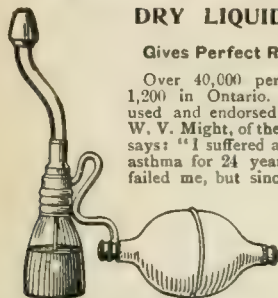
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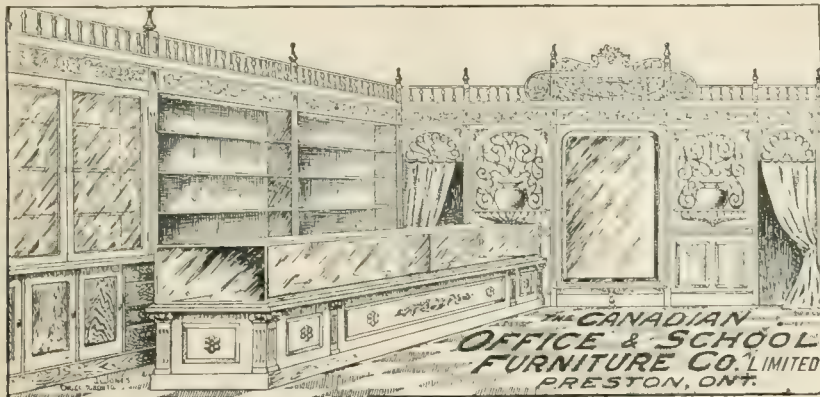
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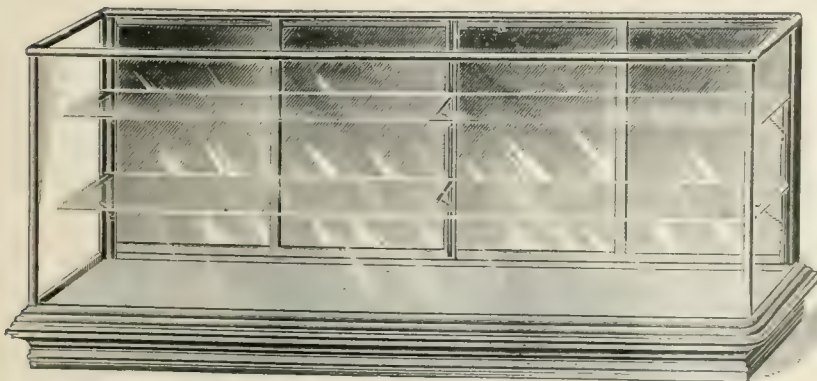
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direct may be made as follows (natural fruit syrups do not demand artificial colors):

**Solution of Cochineal (Carmine).**—This preparation has been used some years by the writer in preference to any "tincture" of cochineal. The fat in cochineal causes such preparations to putrefy in warm weather; and to extract the fat, by means of ether, from the powdered cochineal previous to tincturing it, is expensive and tedious. The term "tincture of cochineal" is scarcely appropriate as applied to the aqueous solutions made of cochineal, cream of tartar and alum, and, as the object is simply to secure a coloring matter, the term might, with equal propriety, be applied to our solution of carmine, made as follows: Carmine, No 40, 60 grains; distilled water, glycerin, of each 4 ounces; ammonia water, a sufficient quantity. Powder the carmine and triturate with the water, gradually adding ammonia water until the carmine disappears, and a dark-red liquid, free from insoluble matter, remains. To this add the glycerin and mix. Should this solution ever become murky, a little ammonia water will restore its transparency. Solution of carmine is necessarily alkaline, and cannot be employed to color acid liquids. For all neutral or alkaline solutions it is admirable, and for soda water syrups is far preferable to aniline red.

**Curcuma (Turmeric) (Yellow).**—Macerate 4 ounces of good curcuma in a pint of alcohol, shaking occasionally for seven days, then filter.

**Caramel (Burnt Sugar) (Brown).**—In a capacious iron kettle, over a direct fire, melt a pound of sugar, and increase the temperature until empyreumatic vapors have been freely driven off, and the residue has acquired a deep black color. Then remove from the fire, allow to partially cool, and gradually and cautiously stir two pints of hot water into it. This operation must be performed in the open air or over a good flue, for the vapors are very irritating when inhaled. Caution must also be employed in pouring the water into the hot mass, for, if it be very hot, the material will be thrown violently from the kettle by the sudden expansion of steam. If caramel is only wanted in small amount, it is best to purchase it.

### Soluble Extract of Ginger Ale.

Foote proposes the following formula (*Am. Drug.*): Jamaica ginger, 8 pounds; capsicum, 6 ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders intimately, moisten them with a sufficient quantity of alcohol, and set aside for four hours. Pack in a cylindrical percolator, and percolate with alcohol until 10 pints of percolate have been obtained. Place the percolate in a bottle of the capacity of 16 pints, and add to it 2 fluidrams of oleoresin of ginger. Shake, add 2½ pounds of finely powdered pumice stone, and agitate thoroughly at intervals of one half hour for twelve hours. Then add 14 pints of water in quantities of 1 pint at each addition, shaking briskly meanwhile. This part of the operation is most important. Set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, agitating it strongly every hour or so during that period. Then take: Oil of lemon, 1½ fl. ounces; oil of rose or geranium, 3 fl. drams; oil of bergamot, 2 fl. drams; oil of cinnamon, 3 fl. drams; magnesium carbonate, 3 ounces. Rub the oils with the magnesia in a large mortar, and add 9 ounces of the clear portion of the ginger mixture, to which has previously been added 2 ounces of alcohol, and continue trituration, rinsing out the mortar with the ginger mixture. Pass the ginger mixture through a double filter, and add through the filter the mixture of oils and magnesia. Finally pass enough water through the filter to make the resulting product measure 24 pints, or 3 gallons. An extract of more or less pungency may be obtained by increasing or decreasing the quantity of powdered capsicum in the formula. Four ounces of the extract are to be used with each gallon of syrup.

### Formulae for Hair Dyes.

The following formulæ are reprinted in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.) from *Pharm. Zeitung*:

**BLACK HAIR DYES.**—(1) The hair is washed with soap or weak soda solution to remove grease, then moistened with a 2 to 5 per cent. solution of silver nitrate to which excess of ammonia has been added, then allowed to dry, and again treated with a 3 to 4 per cent. solution of pyrogallol acid in diluted alcohol, or with a 6 to 8 per

cent. solution of potassium sulphide. (2) (a) sodium thiosulphate, 50; distilled water, 500; (b) lead acetate, 11; distilled water, 500. Mix the solutions, and add glycerin, 75; alcohol (90 per cent.), 60; allow to settle, decant and filter, and keep protected from light. Directions for use: sponge the hair each day, during first three days, then every fourth day, and finally every eighth day. (3) Rub the hair with dilute solution of lead acetate, 200; glycerin, 80; rose water, 250; precipitated sulphur, 3. (4) Ammonium hyposulphite cryst., 30 Gm.; lead acetate, 15 Gm.; distilled water, 1000 Gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 15 Gm.; glycerin, 15 Gm.; essential oil of almonds, 10 drops. The salts are dissolved separately in water, the solutions filtered and mixed; the remaining water added, and finally the alcohol, glycerin and oil. The mixture must be kept from exposure to light and air.

**BLACK OR BROWN HAIR DYES.**—(1) In varying concentrations solutions of the following bodies give results varying from yellow to the deepest blue-black. Para-phenylene-diamine, dimethyl-para phenylene diamine, tolylene-para phenylene-diamine. (2) By the application to the hair with a small brush of a solution of potassium permanganate, 15, distilled water, 200, every shade of brown may be obtained. (3) Powdered peat free from sand, 1, is macerated for two days with solution of ammonia, 10, and water, 5, heated to boiling, and strained through linen, then evaporated to a syrup on the water bath. The brown extract is dissolved in distilled water, 10, and alcohol, 2, and perfumed with eau de Cologne. The hair is thoroughly moistened with this brown fluid. (4) **Brown Hair Dye:** Pyrogallol, 0.5 Gm.; brandy, 30 Gm.; Peru balsam, 1 Gm.; solution of ferric acetate, q.s. (5 to 6 drops). (5) **Walnut Extract Hair Dye:** The green outer shells of walnuts are beaten up and then digested for several days with water, until a dark brown fluid is obtained; this is evaporated to a thick extract, mixed with twice its bulk of fat, or oil, and the whole gently heated till all the water has been driven off. (6) **Bismuth Hair Dye:** Metallic bismuth, 100 Gm., is dissolved in the requisite amount of nitric acid (about 280 Gm.), and, after the addition of tartaric acid, 97 Gm., dissolved in as little water as possible,



this solution is precipitated with a large excess of water. The precipitate is washed free from acid, and dissolved in ammonia. In this solution sodium sulphite, 75 Gm. is dissolved, and finally glycerin, 2 to 5 per cent., is added. This solution contains about 5 per cent. of bismuth, and should be applied once daily. (7) (a) Glycerin, 10 15; ammonium chloride, 6.42; water, 76 18; bismuth nitrate, 7.25. (b) Pyrogallol acid, 1.05; sodium hyposulphite, 13 68; gaultheria water, 85 27. Dissolve separately and mix before using (8) *Pyrogallol Hair Dyes*: Pyrogallol acid, 8, is dissolved in alcohol, 16, and sodium sulphide, 1, in water, 48, and the solutions mixed. (9) Pyrogallol acid, 15, is dissolved in alcohol (90 per cent.), 30; and mixed with a solution of sodium sulphite, 2.5, in water, 100. (10) *Hager's Hair Dye*: Copper sulphate, 2 5; copper acetate, 2 5; pyrogallol acid, 5; water, 95; ammonia, 5, are dissolved together. A second solution, consisting of potassium neutral chromate, 10; water, 100, is prepared. The hair is treated with the first solution, allowed to dry, and then the second solution is applied.

TO PRODUCE FAIR HAIR—(1) Apply diluted hydrogen peroxide solution, after cleaning the hair. (2) According to Dietrich the following solutions may be used: (a) Potassium permanganate, 5; distilled water, 95. (b) Sodium thiosulphate, 1; distilled water, 25. The hair is washed in weak soda solution, then with hot water and dried. Solution (a) is then applied with comb and brush, and the stain on the skin removed by rubbing with soap and solution (b). (3) The hair is moistened with a mixture consisting of iron acetate, 1; silver nitrate, 1; bismuth nitrate, 2; dissolved in distilled water, 10. After an hour the color is brought out with potassium bisulphide dissolved in an equal volume of water. Instead of the first solution a mixture of stannous chloride, 2; and calcium hydrate, 3, with water, 10, may be used. (4) *For Golden Hair*: A diluted solution of zinc chloride is used, with ammonium sulphide as a mordant. A fine golden tint is obtained by the use of a solution of nitrate or acetate of lead, followed by a solution of potassium chromate. The color may be obtained of a darker shade by the addition to the lead nitrate solution of 5 drops of solution of basic lead acetate.

This dye is, of course, not quite harmless. *To Darken Red Hair*: Saccharated solution of lime, 3.5; glycerin, 15; jockey club, 7; alcohol (90 per cent.), 15; water, to 100. Treat the hair daily with this solution.

### Emulsions.

—  
“An emulsion is a mixture of small particles of solid or liquid substances in a liquid vehicle, the particles kept from coalescing by means of a body called an emulsifier.” In its commoner acceptance the term “emulsion” is reserved for fluid aqueous mixtures of oils or oleoresins. Of these latter, nature furnishes a few fine examples; milk is the most common. Cow's milk contains 3.6 per cent. of fats; yolk of egg, 30 per cent. of fats. The chief emulsions of oil from the dispensers' point of view are those of cod liver oil, castor oil, petroleum oil, and sweet almond oil. The principle involved in all emulsions is to get the substance into a finely divided state and to prevent these particles from coalescing. This is accomplished by coating or covering the particles with some viscid substance easily miscible with water. The most readily available method for cod liver oil is the so-called “English method.” Mix in a mortar one part by weight of powdered acacia with twice its weight of Ol. Morrhuæ, and add at once water equal to one half their combined weights and stir briskly, flavor to suit. Other emulsifying agents have their merits.

Gum tragacanth does not divide the oil as minutely as acacia unless great mechanical force is employed, but its emulsions remain sweet a surprisingly long time. The yolk of a large hen's egg may be considered as equal to 10 gms. of acacia, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gms. tragacanth.

Saccharated casein from milk is readily obtainable, or prepared. For a 4 oz. emulsion use about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of the saccharated casein in the usual way (English method). The emulsions are more perfect and more stable than those obtained in any other way.

Irish Moss.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of washed moss makes 24 ozs. of mucilage. Moss mucilage, 6 drs; cod liver oil, 1 oz.; water, 2 drs., produces an emulsion that does not readily separate, while if the same quantity of acacia mucilage be used the emulsion soon separates. Incidentally we may notice that moss mucilage

is much superior to acacia for suspending copaiba, and for chalk mixture is fully the equal of acacia. It is not good for heavy powders, as bismuth subnit. Gelatin, on account of its cheapness, recommends itself. It may be used in the proportion of 4 ozs. to one gal. of water. 12 parts of this solution with one part of carbonate or phosphate of soda or potash will emulsify from 24 to 35 parts of animal or vegetable oils. Gelatin will emulsify chloroform in this way. It is especially good in the case of paraffin oils, soft soap being used instead of the alkali just mentioned.

Starch, milk, malt extract, and preparations of senega root, quillaja bark and resin soap have their varied uses.

For castor oil, yolk of egg is a popular emulsifier. For turpentine, triturate the yolk with twice its volume of water, gradually added and strained through muslin. Of this take slightly more than of the turpentine to be emulsified and shake them together in a bottle. Add more water if necessary.

With volatile oils the accepted way is to mix with some bland fixed oil and emulsify as fixed oils.

Essential oils may be emulsified by the English method by using at least 3 parts of powdered acacia to 8 of the oil as compared with 2 parts of acacia to 8 parts of fixed oil. Generally more acacia is required, depending upon the amount of water to be added.

We may consider one class of emulsions as “seed emulsions,” that is those made from seeds having fixed oils, as almond, poppy, hemp, etc. The process consists in pulverizing the seeds in about 1-10 their weight of water, adding water slowly up to the required amount, and straining through a coarse cloth. If the seeds are pounded when dry, the oil is expressed and is apt to rise as a cream to the top.

Let us consider a few specific cases which are apt to present themselves. It frequently becomes necessary to dispense in an aqueous solution resinous or oleoresinous preparations dissolved in spirits, as Tr. Cannabis Ind., Tr. Asafoetida, Tr. Guaiac, etc.

Example:

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
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| Spts. amm. arom..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Glycerin.....        | 3 drs.            |
| Aque. ad.....        | 8 ozs.            |

Put into the bottle the glycerin, the

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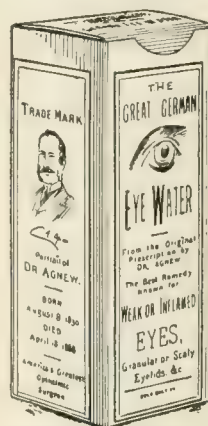
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Twenty-five years on the market; sold by thousands of Druggists, Jewellers and Opticians throughout the United States and Canada with perfect satisfaction.

This preparation is **invaluable** for all persons whose business requires use of the eyes at close range several hours daily. It should be used after exposure to winds or dust, its antiseptic properties destroying the germs and preventing acute inflammation.

Its immediate effect in cases of chronic or acute Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis or Scaly Eyelids, Burning, Smarting or Itching of the Eyes, or Inflammation from **any** cause, is phenomenal. For the **Toilet** every one should use it. Two or three drops in the eyes in the morning not only give brilliancy and lustre to the eyes, but give clearness of vision and prevent disease.

This formula is **not** the product of any Optician or Eye Specialist, but is from **one of America's Greatest Ophthalmic Surgeons**. Beware of imitations that are inferior or injurious. Remember, Dr. Agnew's portrait is on every box.

Price, \$19.50 per gross  
1.63 per dozen

Duties paid on orders for  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross or more.  
Order from your jobber or direct from the proprietor. Canadian jobbing trade solicited.

**W. F. Cushman**

711 Boylston St.,  
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.





aromatic spirits and 6 ozs. of water, and shake. Add the tr. asafoetida in a slow stream without touching the neck of the bottle, shake gently and add the remainder of the water. The rule in such cases is to mix all the ingredients except the resinous fluid, which add last, and shake. This leaves the resinous particles in a finely-divided state. If glycerin, acacia or some other viscid substance is present, it prevents these particles from uniting, and those particles which settle out are easily brought back into suspension with a little shaking.

Here is another example :

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| R Potassi iodidi..... | ½ dr.   |
| Tr. cimicifugæ.....   | 1 oz.   |
| Tr. ignaia am.....    | 1 oz.   |
| Tr. nucis vom.....    | 1½ drs. |
| Aque chloroform.....  | 9 ozs.  |

A good mixture can only be obtained by the addition of acacia. Make a mucilage of 2 drs. of acacia with ½ oz. of water. Dissolve the iodide in the remainder of the water and mix with the mucilage. Mix the tinctures and add to the aqueous mixtures with gentle agitation.

Here is a useful cosmetic. If properly made it is a perfectly suspended milky compound. Its French name is *Lait Virginal* :

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| R Tr. benzoini..... | 2 drs. |
| Aq. rosæ.....       | 6 ozs. |

With this the mixture is sure to separate unless a few drachms of acacia mucilage are added.

It is sometimes desirable to prescribe oils with acids in the form of an emulsion.

Example :

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Olei morrhue.....   | 1 oz.  |
| Glycerini.....      | 1 oz.  |
| Succis limonis..... | 1 dr.  |
| Tr. quillajæ.....   | 2 drs. |

This forms a very good emulsion. The value of this will be seen when one considers that the slightest tendency to acidity on the part of acacia will defeat the best manipulation. With oil of turpentine, tr. quillaja or tr. senega root form a good emulsion if used in equal parts with the oil. Chloroform is made into an excellent emulsion by using ½ dr. of tr. quillaja to every 19 m. of chloroform.

Salts, extracts or other solid bodies to be dissolved in emulsions should be separately dissolved in some of the water to be added. If mixed with the mulsifier a separation of some of the oil will occur. If spirits, acids, salts or

tannin substances are to be mixed with emulsions, they should be added in as dilute a solution as possible. Syrups should always be added last.

The foregoing examples are only a few of the many problems in regard to emulsions which come up for solution in the drug store—*E. N. Webb, at Ohio University Pharmaceutical Association.*

### Sympathy and Success

One is not apt to think often that sympathy and success are very nearly allied to one another. In the true sense of the term, success really means the effective achievement of any worthy object.

For example, the relation of employer and employee may be considered. In order to co-operate harmoniously they must be able to view things from each other's standpoint. The employer who is incapable of this, who seldom thinks of the interest of his men, of the needs of their families; of their hopes, fears or ambitions, but only views them in the light of animated machines, by whose labor his coffers are filled, will never maintain successful connections with them. When they are discontented he disregards it; they make reasonable demands, which he refuses without considering—then strikes and dissatisfied feelings are engendered, which cripple business.

On the other hand, if the men have no sympathy with their employer, they never guess that he, too, may have trials and difficulties and hard problems to settle; they never imagine that the demands they make might if granted, injure his business and ultimately throw them out of work. Looking at the matter from only one point of view, they become both unwise and unjust. A better feeling between capital and labor would do more to eradicate difficulties than anything else.

Each must be capable of understanding the other and comprehending the motives for which he works. Each should have an object worthy enough to inspire respect for it from the other. If employer and clerk are fairly vieing with one another to see how much they can get out of each other in every sense of the term, they cannot by any possibility, work for any mutual interest. They have nothing in common; they are in reality, striving at cross purposes. Each should attempt to advance the other's interests with his own in order to succeed.—*Ex.*

Corean paper is so strong and dense that it can be used for umbrellas.

### Strong Testimony

Probably no better argument in favor of newspaper advertising, as compared with circularizing, can be advanced than is shown by the report of the *Christian Herald* in the collection and disbursement of the India Famine Relief Fund. Deducting \$900, the commissions of P. B. Bromfield, the agent who placed the advertising, and which sum Bromfield donated to the fund, there was spent for advertising in about forty mediums a little over \$8,000. From this advertising over \$96,000 were received, or twelve dollars in receipts for every dollar spent. About \$32,000 was paid out for circularizing, and from this source there was received \$185,000, or not quite six dollars for every dollar spent. This shows that, other things being quite equal and the amount of money spent being the same, twice as much may be expected to come in through newspaper advertising as by circularizing.—*Newspaper World.*

### Stauntons, Limited.

NEW SAMPLES NOW READY.

A look through the new "Staunton" samples for 1902 will repay anyone interested in wall paper. No one is likely to be afflicted with "that tired feeling" when examining this collection; the designs are so graceful and the colorings and new ideas so refreshing that one actually regrets when the last book from the two big trunks is finished with.

On being asked the principal characteristic of the new season's samples the representative of Staunton's, Limited replied that the line was a distinctly "popular" one in every respect, and that even in their novelties special care had been taken not to reach too far ahead of the times, for, no matter how much a paper may be admired, if it is too extreme in design or coloring it does not meet with a ready sale. The samples will appeal to the commercial instinct of the dealer, and also to the sense of the artistic and the beautiful in those whose homes are to be decorated.

It is not practicable for us to give a detailed description of the Messrs. Stauntons extensive line of wall papers, which cover a very wide range, but we may say in a word that all the present popular styles are represented,



and the charming color schemes shown in all their patterns bear evidence of good taste and practical knowledge of color harmony. The firm show, in addition to many other styles, some handsome Oriental and Heraldic designs—Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and Empire patterns—tapestries, burlaps, denims and other textile effects, English and French florals, chintzes and cretonnes, floral, ornamental and plain stripes, and many attractive novelties in self-tone colorings in small detached figures, etc.

The silk papers are really beautiful creations; several books of these goods are shown, and for parlor and boudoir decoration these papers can not be surpassed. Two patterns among these especially noteworthy are the "Rowsley," a large climbing rose in beautiful colorings, and the "Harrington," a stripe and festoon design in two colors with a large floral frieze decidedly English in its conception.

The Ingrain combinations form a very attraction portion of the company's offerings and will command a ready sale.

In the lower-priced paper every possible want appears to have been provided for, and in variety of design and coloring the collection is larger and better than ever.

Prices have been carefully considered and closer quotations on many lines will delight the dealer who buys from this house. In some lines of goods and in borders the reduction in price is very considerable.

The company's salesmen are now on the road in every province, and already most satisfactory orders are coming in.

#### One of Toronto's Foremost Houses

The following is clipped from the handsome publication, "Descriptive and Illustrating Toronto, the Queen City of the Dominion, and Commercial Metropolis of Canada:"

THE LYMAN BROS. & COMPANY, LIMITED

"Toronto's present high rank as an industrial and commercial centre is unquestionably due fully as much to the enterprise and progressive spirit of her citizens as to her natural advantages and resources. Among the many firms which have thus contributed to the city's success is that of The Lyman

Bros. & Company, Limited, whose warehouse and offices are located at 71 and 73 Front Street East. This company is one of the largest concerns in the Dominion carrying on business as wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. Their chemical works and mills being located at 179 181 Front Street East, everything that pertains to the wholesale drug business is carried in stock, and all of the regular lines of chemicals are manufactured at their mills. A large number of men are employed in both departments, while competent sales men cover the entire Dominion. The members of this enterprising firm are: Mr. Henry H. Lyman, of Montreal, president; Mr. Chas. McD. Hay, managing director; and Mr. James Watt, secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Hay and Watt are very closely identified with the social and commercial interests of Toronto, and any worthy movement for the advancement of the prosperity of this city receives their support. The L.B. & Co., Ltd., would call the attention of American retail druggists and manufacturers to the fact that many chemicals, particularly of German make, can be bought very much cheaper in Canada than in the U.S., and invite all to write for prices, or call at their offices when in Toronto and get prices."

Argyrine is the name given by Dr. Stephen Arnault to that one of the active principles of the horse chestnut to which is due the effectiveness against hemorrhoids. The alkaloid is said to be found only in the cotyledons. The remedy is administered before meals, in pills, each containing 0.01 Gm. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  grn.), which corresponds with 5 drops of the crude tincture. Generally one pill at a dose suffices, but sometimes two are required. The rapidity of action of this drug is characterized as remarkable, in illustration of which a number of cases are cited of prompt relief of long-standing pain and hemorrhage. The efficiency of the remedy is promoted by combination with organic salts, especially tannates.

#### Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York, N.Y.

Said a wise man amongst the ancients: "A live dog is better than a dead lion."

Which is only another way of saying, "A small ad full of life is better than a

full page that is dead and turning to dust."

\* \*

I know of no business, no work, no undertaking where the dead lion and the live dog comparison is more applicable than in advertising.

A full page ad will attract attention, even if it is as bad as possible and be at all intelligible. Suppose, then, for the sake of making it a lion, that it is good. Suppose it gives many details of your business in plain words, and attractive cuts and fair statement of prices. Suppose, too, that this ad is in a paper published on Sunday—the day when people have time to look at ads.

Its work is done; it has accomplished what it was created for; it has fulfilled its mission, and on Monday morning it is on the wane. On Tuesday it is old, and on Wednesday the lion is dead. Other matter, each reader's own business, and other men's ads come in for attention. If the returns from the big ad have ceased after two or three days, it is nothing to wonder at nor grumble about. There are probably a half dozen, peradventure a whole dozen men in the same town in the same business.

Suppose, then, following this big ad, you have small ones, and these small ones are in the nature of reminders. Let them be pertinent and persistent. Let them keep talking about something that has already been mentioned. They will follow up the people who are already awake to the excellence of your place of business. They will remind them continually that though you don't have a page ad every day, you are still in the straight line with their wants and their best interests. People will gaze on the big Sunday ad, read it over, mark the articles they must inquire about, but Monday morning brings its own troubles, and with many, who cannot delegate these troubles, straightway the big ad is forgotten.

Of course, if a man wants to keep, or if he can afford to keep, a live lion, and let him switch his tail over a full page every day, that's another matter. But change his diet every day, or there will soon be a carcass on your hands, and you will appreciate what the wise man meant. You will see the wisdom of keeping a life in your ads, even if the live thing is small.



**HIGHEST AWARDS**

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

**ORDER**

# JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL



AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

**CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE**

**GIVEN AWAY**

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name on Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N., ENG.

Wholesale Agents—

**EVANS & SONS (Limited)** MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)



## SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

**T**HIS CANADIAN REFINED LIME JUICE is the equal of any imported, and costs less.

**CLEAR, STRONG & BRIGHT**

Attractively packaged. It sells rapidly, and pays a good margin to the dealers.

**SIMSON BROS & CO.**

Wholesale Druggists  
Halifax, N.S.

## The Standard of Excellence

### Warner & Co.'s Original Lithia Water Tablets

3 GRAINS

The  
Best  
Made



5 GRAINS

The  
Most  
Popular

**The Most Profitable for Druggists to Stock.**

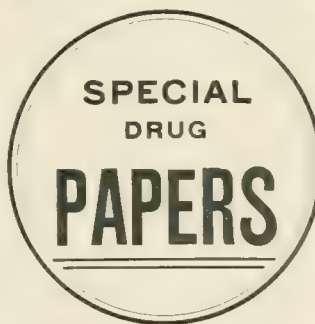
We solicit a sample order through your Wholesale House.

## Wm. R. Warner & Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Philadelphia New York Chicago London

Supplied by Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal;  
Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, and All Jobbers



**Transparent Glazed  
Parchment**

(Shows labels on bottles  
through the wrapper).

**Special Colored  
Glazed Parchment**

(For Seidlitz Powders).

**Glazed American  
Drug Wrapping**

(All Fancy Colors).

*Special Bargains in*

## TOILET PAPERS

*Rolls and Sheets.*

Best Grade White  
Wrapping.

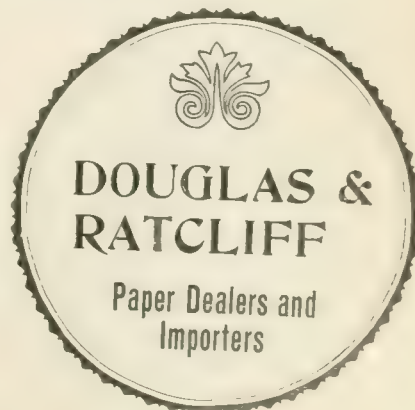
Fancy Drug Twines.

State exactly your needs and  
we will cheerfully furnish  
samples and prices.

30-34 Church St.  
Toronto



Main 1773





# WATERSTON'S

## Druggist's

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for  
I did but seal once to a thing."  
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be  
You bees that make these locks of counsel."  
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

## Wax



George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE  
MEDALS

Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

# CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

MADRID " for 1 dr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

**AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St, Liverpool, England**

## BENNETT'S

Herb, Drug and  
Seed Cabinet ::

Will Save Time and Waste



Preserves its  
Contents.

Is Dust and  
Insect Proof

Defies Mice and  
Worms

Cabinets supplied any  
style or size to fit in be-  
hind counters, under  
counters, or in recesses.

Apply to the patentee  
and manufacturer—

**J. S. BENNETT**

Toronto

## Lake Ontario Navigation Co'y

LIMITED

**STR. ARGYLE**

Every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. for Whitby, Oshawa,  
Bowmanville and Newcastle.

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. for Port Hope and Coburg. Colborne  
every Second Thursday, commencing June 20th.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS,**  
**Return Fare, 50 Cents.**

Special rates to the Pan-American via Olcott, N.Y., (the Coney Island of Lake  
Ontario), and the International Traction Co.

For tickets and further information apply to the principal ticket agents, or to  
B. R. HEPBURN,  
General Agent,  
Geddes' Wharf,  
Toronto.

A. W. HEPBURN,  
Manager, Picton.

Telephone, Main 1075.

## TORONTO NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED

**Steamers "Canada" and "Niagara"**

Leave from Geddes' Wharf.

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Pan American Fair and Return | \$1.75 |
| Buffalo                      | 1.75   |
| Niagara Falls                | 1.25   |
| Youngstown                   | 1.00   |
| Niagara on-the-Lake          | 1.00   |

Book Tickets, \$4.50.

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon Excursions, 50c.

General Ticket Office - 52 Yonge Street, Toronto



# Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McCONNELL, Toronto.

## SODA FOUNTAIN ADVERTISING.

A good window, an attractive fountain, good service and first-class drinks are the best ads one can give a soda fountain. If the business is centrally located, some snappy newspaper ads will help to bring trade. As in every other business, but perhaps a little more so, the goods must be first-class. Nobody who ever gets an insipid glass of soda water, or one a little off flavor, will ever again patronize that fountain.

In this city two fountains stand out distinctly in my impressions as being good—first-class in every respect. There may be others, and no doubt are, but the two I mention I have heard most about.

Now what has given me this impression? Of one place I heard a friend of mine speaking, saying how good the ice cream soda was there, and what a nice place it was. That, of course, was a lady's description. Another friend of mine has told me specifically how many thousands and hundreds of dollars were spent in fixing up that drug store for sizz water purposes. And the fame of these lavish expenditures has gone the length and breadth of the city. Of course a few hundred dollars judiciously spent can make a large showing in the fittings of an ice cream parlor. If the dear public insist that the expenditure is thousands instead of hundreds, why that's very good advertising inasmuch as you own the medium of the ad, which is more than you could reasonably hope for in a newspaper ad.

The other ice creamery I have in mind is one of a large system in the city. The fittings are quartered oak, the floor is neatly covered with something unobtrusive, the walls are simple and pretty; I suppose a few hundred dollars would buy everything in this particular parlor or whatever it should be called. But you can see the imprint of system and business principles from the way the door opens when you enter until you pay your check when you come out. There is a neat menu card on each table, giving a list of the different drinks and dishes with their prices in plain figures. Everything is

first-class, so far as I have experience, and I suppose the fitting up of that place cost only a small fraction of the first one I spoke of. These two parlors are both doing a rushing business, and they are both examples of the different ways different men will adopt to arrive at success. The fellow with the expensive store fittings doesn't advertise in the newspapers. The company with the business-like fittings does advertise. Both are right, too. The man with the one store, in my opinion, would not get returns on his money spent in an adequate newspaper advertising campaign, because his store hasn't the capacity to do a big enough business in ten and twenty cent sales to make an advertising campaign pay.

On the other hand, the big company has ten or twenty stores all over the city. They have the capacity to do a business that will pay for its advertising and leave a profit.

Some ad experts are fond of hollering at you that "advertising pays." It will and it won't. You've got to mix horse sense with your advertising, the same as in any other business proposition. No use in the world to spend a thousand dollars advertising \$3 000 worth of ice cream if that is all the ice cream you have, and especially if you can sell it without advertising.

But if you have an unlimited supply, a big distributing capacity, and the market is there, why then it's up to you to do some systematic advertising to develop your demand.

## GETTING THE DOCTOR'S TRADE.

I think the man who wrote the following article knew what he was talking about in getting doctor's trade. It contains some useful hints. The writer says.

I have found through experience that physicians are influenced by about the same conditions and circumstances that affect the run of the people in general. Because of this fact I have always made it my business to call their attention persistently to any new condition or circumstance of trade at the earliest moment. It has been my plan for some years to address all the physicians of my acquaintance, or all those within a reasonable dis-

tance of the store, in a circular letter about twice a year. In this letter I call attention to some special feature of the establishment, and end up with a general description of the whole institution. At frequent intervals I send out printed postal cards or a small printed circular enclosed in an envelope and sent through the mail. This is used for some one substance only—that is, only one substance or subject is written about at a time. These should be sent out weekly, or at least not less than once a month. In the general circular I am always careful to call special attention to the laboratory facilities and invite inspection. I have also found it very profitable to supply physicians with the remedies and dressings they use in their offices. Experience has taught me that we can sell to the doctors just as readily as the larger firms; and that the only requisite is to go after their business. If one succeeds in obtaining the trade of the doctor for materials of his own consumption he will surely stand a much better chance of securing his influence among his patients, and most likely get the trade of all or the greater part of them. Once having gotten the doctor in the habit of trading with you, it is quite easy to sell him substances and remedies of your own manufacture.

## THE VALUE OF SAMPLING.

A writer in the *Michigan Tradesman* tells how well sampling worked out with him, and I think it would be the experience of many others who would follow his example. He says:

Next to a well-kept store (and all that that means) the best method of advertising among the people is to send them samples of medicinal substances. For some years past it has been my custom to select monthly some article or popular substance, and prepare several thousand small packages suitable for distribution. These we put in a neat but cheap envelope, each envelope containing (besides the sample of medicine) a descriptive circular as to the uses, dose and cost of the remedy. These circulars are always made to answer the purposes of a general advertisement of the store, and particularly the prescription department. The remedy under consideration is recommended to be used instead of some patent medicine, and a statement of comparative cost is made.



We take anything, from Epsom salt, compound licorice powder and cathartic pills to Castile soap, borax and powdered alum. One of the most profitable advertisements I ever made was with ground black pepper.

#### OMEGA ADVERTISING.

The street car cards which the Omega oil people are running in the Toronto cars are distinctly pleasing. Compared with the general run of street car cards, they stick out like a fly in a pan of cream. And all there is to them is plain black type on white paper, no color, no cuts, nothing but a straight talk. And the reason they stick out so well is that they are easily read, while most other cards are hard to read. The type is a plain lower case, there isn't an ornament nor a spot of ink that isn't necessary. They are easily read, and they are read. What they say is good, too. But the point I wish to emphasize is that they are easily read. I suppose nine out of ten advertisers think when they pay a man for getting them up a design that they ought to get a lot of design for their money. They would think they had got very little from the man who produced an idea like that Omega oil card. Yet for its purpose they would likely be getting twice as much as from the man who did five times as much work and charged half the price, because in this case the originator produced something that is sure to be read. It is not all of advertising to produce a lot of work—the first object to be attained is to get the public to notice and to read—then convince them with a strong, lucid, sensible argument.

#### Additional Practical Hints.

You must be as patient and persistent as if you were teaching a kindergarten, or the infant class in a Sunday school, or, to come nearer home, answering the question of your own three-year-old boy or girl.

Men and women have outgrown knee trousers and Kate Greenaway dresses, but the human nature is still all their own. It is this the business man must cater to.

There is talk in business circles of the opening and closing of seasons; the interval between seasons; favorable and unfavorable seasons. Everything may be divided into seasons but the news of your business. Advertis-

ing, like death, has all seasons for its own.

The busy, thrifty housewife draws a sigh of relief when the buying and catering and sewing and economizing for one season is over, but it is only that she may be in good order for the next campaign.

\* \*

The business man who is wise in his generation can adroitly suggest the wisdom of certain purchases between seasons. There are goods imperishable and changeless as to styles that "will not eat anything" if kept ready for use for months before they are actually needed.

These goods are better out of your hands than in, and there are many plausible reasons for urging their removal from your own store to the storerooms of your neighbors.

\* \*

A man who is thoroughly in earnest in his work will always find something to say about it. It has been told of Tennyson that he constantly bored his friends by reading his poetry to them. Tennyson was all right. He was a poet all the way through. He was in love with his work. He lived in and for it. He dressed up to his part in life. No matter what styles grew around him, Alfred dressed like a poet, or according to his own ideas of what a poet should wear. He advertised himself continually. He was in earnest. He concentrated his efforts.

\* \*

Well, go and do likewise! No man or woman ever succeeded in anything by playing at it. And it is not enough that one works hard and in earnest. It must be known outside that this work is going on.

Look at the years it takes for a doctor of medicine to become known in his profession. There is nothing in the world so difficult to establish as a reputation in *Materia Medica* or surgery. The physician must not advertise. That old, rusty rule still holds. He must work his way like a pauper emigrant from the youth of poverty to middle or old age of probably comfortable wealth.

Men who are not doctors should thank their lucky stars every day for the wisdom that guided their choice, and left them free to speak of themselves and their work.

## Business Tips.

Have you a **Fly Paper Display** for your window? Read Lyman Bros. & Co.'s advt.

**Summer Specialties** are what druggists want now. Read that advt. of the **Dominion Drug Co.**

**Sovereign Lime Juice** is a sovereign drink in this warm weather. Customers will all want it.

Those preparations advertised by Frederick Stearns & Co. should be rapid sellers. Have you any in stock? "**Zymole.**"

Taught by correspondence? Yes, **Pharmacy** taught as if in college. See the advt. of the **National Correspondence School.**

Have you a stock of **Adam's Root Beer** and **Ginger Beer**? Do not run out of them this weather. **Canadian Specialty Co.** will supply you promptly.

Everything in the line of **Photographic Supplies** and **Cameras** can be had from the **Canadian Camera Co.** Many special new lines are advertised.

Did you read that advt. of **J. Winer and Co.** If not, you certainly have missed something. The "ad." is well set up, and the goods advertised are as usual "all right."

A new line from an old standard house, viz., **Baby's Own Tablets**, prepared by the **Dr. Williams Medicine Co.**, are bound to have a good sale. They make their goods go.

**Wampole** is a name which is synonymous with excellence, purity, and elegance in pharmacy. They are "specialists." Read those two pages of advts. of H. Wampole & Co.

One of the finest toilet powders, put up in a very artistic package and quality guaranteed by the name of the maker, which is sufficient for everyone, is the **Talcum Powder** advertised by **Kerry Watson & Co.** in this issue.

Of all the **Shoe Polishes** made and offered to the public, there are none better than those of **Whittemore Bros. & Co.** This is a line every druggist should keep. They are elegant goods, very saleable, afford a good margin of profit, and are quite in place in the best of pharmacies.

# Henry K. Wampole & Co.

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**B**EFORE this Journal again goes to press, we will have mailed to every druggist in the Dominion of Canada a copy of our latest **PHARMACEUTICAL PRICE LIST**.

An examination will show a rapidly growing business, and at what astonishingly low prices we can sell our products, and yet maintain a standard of quality which ever has been and ever will be the highest.

Many houses make extravagant claims for their goods ; we, however, do not claim that ours are the best, but prefer to leave judgment on this point to our customers.

Our preparations are made from selected materials, of the best goods only, by modern approved methods, and have a uniformity and elegance that will commend them to your confidence ; they will keep intact, without spoiling, and, with few exceptions, in any climate and for any length of time.

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# Formulary

## MASSAGE COSMETIC

Macerate the following ingredients for fifteen days in 62 lbs. of 45 per cent. spirit of wine, and then filter.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
|                       | oz. |
| Alum.....             | 4   |
| Oak bark.....         | 4   |
| Aniseed.....          | 8   |
| Thyme herb.....       | 8   |
| Sage herb.....        | 8   |
| Rosemary herb.....    | 8   |
| Hyssop herb.....      | 8   |
| Lavender flowers..... | 8   |
| Wormwood herb.....    | 8   |
| Peppermint herb.....  | 8   |
| Camphor.....          | 8   |

—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

## LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE LOTION.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Oil sesame.....                | 2 pints    |
| Lime water.....                | 30 fl. oz. |
| Saccharated solution lime..... | 3 fl. dr.  |
| Oil lemon.....                 | 10 fl. dr. |
| Oil citronella.....            | 1 fl. dr.  |
| Oil neroli.....                | 5 min.     |

Mix the lime solution, then add the oil gradually and shake well between each addition, using a large Winchester quart bottle for the purpose. Let it stand, with occasional vigorous shaking, for 48 hours; then add the perfumes; again shake, and then bottle.

## MOUTH WASH.

Gustav Fischer, in his *Anleitung zur Zahn und Mundpflege* (Guide to the care of the teeth and mouth), highly recommends the following collutory:

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
|                          | Parts. |
| Benzoic acid.....        | 12     |
| Tincture of rhatany..... | 60     |
| Alcohol.....             | 400    |
| Oil of peppermint.....   | 3      |

M. A teaspoonful in a small wine-glassful of water.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Carbolic acid.....        | 1 oz.          |
| Tincture quillaja.....    | 5 fl. oz.      |
| Tr. fresh lemon peel..... | 4 fl. oz.      |
| Tincture myrrh.....       | 6 fl. oz.      |
| Alcohol.....              | 6 pints        |
| Water.....                | to make 1 gal. |

## SKIN FOOD.

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Petrolatum, white..... | 8 ozs.    |
| Paraffin wax.....      | 1 oz.     |
| Lanolin.....           | 2 ozs.    |
| Water.....             | 2 ozs.    |
| Oil of neroli.....     | 20 drops. |

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.

## JELLY OF HAMAMELIS.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Gelatin, French.....       | ½ oz.  |
| Boro-glycerin.....         | 8 oz.  |
| Rose water.....            | 4 oz.  |
| Orange flower water.....   | 3½ oz. |
| Distilled witch-hazel..... | 16 oz. |

Make into a jelly sec. art. Put up in collapsible tubes.

## BARBER'S STYPTIC POWDER.

### I.

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Alum,                      |  |
| Nutgalls,                  |  |
| Acacia,                    |  |
| Gum benzoin, of each p. e. |  |

Powder each separately, and mix.

### II.

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Alum,                      |  |
| Gum tragacanth,            |  |
| Tannic acid, of each p. e. |  |

## TOILET OAT MEAL.

Take of  
Oatmeal,  
Almond meal, equal parts.  
Perfume to taste.

Mix and pass through a coarse sieve.

—*B. and C. Druggist.*

## VOILET AMMONIA WATER.

### I.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Extract violet..... | 2 fl. oz. |
| Extract cassie..... | 8 fl. dr. |
| Spirit rose.....    | 6 fl. dr. |
| Cologne spirit..... | 1 pint    |
| Spirit ammonia..... | 1 fl. oz. |

### II.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Extract violet..... | 8 fl. dr. |
| Extract cassie..... | 8 fl. dr. |
| Spirit rose.....    | 4 fl. dr. |
| Tincture orris..... | 4 fl. dr. |
| Cologne spirit..... | 1 pint    |
| Spirit ammonia..... | 1 fl. oz. |

## HAIR RESTORERS

### I.

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Quinine hydrochlorate.....     | 15 gm.   |
| Tartaric acid.....             | 8 gm.    |
| Fld. ext. pilocarpus.....      | 50 cc.   |
| Tincture of cantharides.....   | 100 cc.  |
| Glycerin.....                  | 300 cc.  |
| Triple ex. of jockey club..... | 100 cc.  |
| Alcohol.....                   | 1500 cc. |

Mix and set aside for a few days, then filter.

### II.

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Quinine sulphate.....        | 15 grains          |
| Borax.....                   | 1 drachm           |
| Cologne.....                 | 2 fl. oz.          |
| Tincture of cantharides..... | 3 fl. oz.          |
| Ammonia water.....           | 1 fl. dr.          |
| Glycerin.....                | 3 fl. oz.          |
| Alcohol.....                 | 6 fl. oz.          |
| Distilled water.....         | to make 16 fl. oz. |
| Tincture cudbear.....        | to color.          |

### III.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Quinine sulphate.....        | 25 grains  |
| Tincture of cantharides..... | 2 fl. dr.  |
| Bay rum.....                 | 10 fl. oz. |
| Glycerin.....                | 4 fl. oz.  |
| Oil of rose.....             | 2 drops    |
| Oil of neroli.....           | 5 drops    |
| Diluted Sulphuric acid.....  | q. s.      |
| Tincture of cudbear.....     | to color.  |

—*Am. Druggist.*

## PERSIAN ALMOND MEAL.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Ground almonds (sweet)..... | 1 lb.  |
| Wheat flour.....            | 1 lb.  |
| Powdered orris root.....    | ½ lb.  |
| Oil lemon.....              | ½ oz.  |
| Oil bitter almond.....      | 15 ms. |

If the powder is wanted of a very light color, the almonds must be decorticated or "blanched" before grinding. This is done by dipping them in hot water and then removing the brown coating which has become loosened by scalding.

By rubbing the hands or face with such a powder the skin is greased and incidentally cleansed to a certain degree.

To obtain a more cleansing effect, soap is sometimes added to the "meal," but such addition diminishes the supposed advantage in using such a preparation, as it lessens its emollient character.—*Revue Pract.*

## ABSORBENT POWDER FOR EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

The following has been recommended in the *National Druggist* as an absorbent skin powder for excessive perspiration in cases of night-sweats of consumption, malarial fevers, etc.:

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
|                                     | Parts. |
| Salicylic acid, in fine powder..... | 1      |
| Boric acid, powdered.....           | 1      |
| Starch, powdered.....               | 4      |
| Talc, powdered.....                 | 14     |

Mix. The powder may be perfumed if desired, by adding powdered orris root.

## Preparations to Prevent Falling Hair.

The following are approved formulæ, most of them taken from the *Zeitschrift fur Dermatologie* (*National Druggist*).

## POMADE FOR FALLING HAIR.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
|                                   | Parts. |
| Gallic acid.....                  | 3      |
| Castor oil.....                   | 20     |
| Vaseline, sufficient to make..... | 1000   |

Mix and make a pomade. Perfume to suit the taste with an essential oil.

## QUININE AND TANNIN POMADE.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
|                           | Parts. |
| Quinine sulphate.....     | 10     |
| Citric acid.....          | 15     |
| Cologne water.....        | 30     |
| Tannic acid.....          | 20     |
| Attar of rose.....        | 3      |
| Oil of neroli.....        | 3      |
| Oil of bitter almond..... | 1      |
| Simple cerate.....        | 500    |
| Water.....                | 60     |

Dissolve the quinine, citric acid and essential oils in the cologne. Melt the cerate over a gentle fire, remove and incorporate the cologne solution, adding it a little at a time, and under constant stirring. Dissolve the tannin in the water by the aid of heat and incorporate the solution with the cerate in the same manner as before. Continue the stirring until the pomade sets.



## VON GESSNER'S SOLUTION.

Dr. Von Gessner, of Munich, uses the following with great success in the prevention of baldness from falling hair :

|                                  | Parts. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Resorcin.....                    | 5      |
| Chloral hydrate.....             | 10     |
| Tannic acid.....                 | 10     |
| Tincture of benzoin.....         | 2      |
| Castor oil.....                  | 8      |
| Alcohol, sufficient to make..... | 500    |

Mix. Directions : Apply to the scalp twice daily for two or three days then only once daily (best on retiring), and finally twice a week. The hair should be cut short, and the application rubbed in with a soft sponge.

## CINCHONA AND JABORANDI.

|                            | Parts. |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Tincture of cinchona.....  | 1      |
| Tincture of rosemary.....  | 1      |
| Tincture of jaborandi..... | 1      |
| Castor oil.....            | 2      |
| Rum.....                   | 10     |

Mix by agitation.

## CANTHARIDAL DRESSING.

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Tincture of cantharides.....        | 50 drops. |
| Essential oil of almond.....        | 35 drops. |
| Oil of wintergreen.....             | 20 drops. |
| Attar of rose.....                  | 1 drop.   |
| Attar of violet.....                | 50 drops. |
| Almond oil, sufficient to make..... | 100 gms.  |

Mix.

## LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

|                         | Parts. |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Tincture of senega..... | 1      |
| Glycerine.....          | 4      |
| Lime juice.....         | 16     |
| Almond oil.....         | 16     |
| Rose water.....         | 32     |

Mix the tincture and the oil, shaking well, then mix the glycerine, lime juice and rose water, and add to the mixture first made, a little at a time, and under constant agitation.

## BRAZER'S OINTMENT.

|                             | Parts. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Mercuric oxide, yellow..... | 2      |
| Sulphur, sublimed.....      | 4      |
| Oil of cade.....            | 15     |
| Vaseline.....               | 30     |

Mix and make an ointment, adding sufficient essential oil to perfume to the taste.

## LEISTIKOFF'S DRESSING.

|                              | Parts. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Tincture of cantharides..... | 3      |
| Chloral hydrate.....         | 2      |
| Lanolin.....                 | 10     |
| Vaseline.....                | 10     |
| Cherry-laurel water.....     | 10     |
| Lime water.....              | 10     |

Mix. The directions to go with these two dressings (Brazers and Leistikoff's) are as follows : Cut the hair closely, and apply the dressing to the scalp

thinly and lightly every other night Shampoo or wash the head thrice a week, or oftener if desired, with tepid water and castile soap

## FISCHOFF'S LOTION.

|                                    | Parts. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Oil of eucalyptus.....             | 5      |
| Balsam of peru.....                | 5      |
| Mixture of balsamic oleos.....     | 5      |
| Tincture of cinchona compound..... | 15     |
| Alcohol, sufficient to make.....   | 200    |

Mix. Directions : Wash the scalp with superfatted eucalyptus soap, dry with a towel, then rub in the lotion with the fingers and palm of the hand. Do this every night on retiring, and wash or shampoo the head every other night.

## QUININE AND PILOCARPIN WASH AND DRESSING

|                               | Parts. |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Pilocarpin hydrochlorate..... | 6      |
| Quinine hydrochlorate.....    | 12     |
| Tincture of cantharides.....  | 100    |
| Cologne water.....            | 200    |
| Water sufficient to make..... | 1500   |

Mix, and after 24 hours, filter.

## THE DRESSING.

|                               | Parts. |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Pilocarpin hydrochlorate..... | 2      |
| Quinine hydrochlorate.....    | 4      |
| Precipitated sulphur.....     | 10     |
| Peru balsam.....              | 20     |
| Ox marrow.....                | 500    |

Melt the ingredients together with a very gentle heat. Directions : Use the wash every other day. Every third night or twice a week, wash the head very thoroughly with a superfatted soap, dry and apply the dressing. In the morning wash the head again, and after drying apply the liquid. If the scalp becomes sore or inflamed use the remedies less frequently, or pretermitt for a short time altogether.

## Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

675556. Atomizer, Alfred Clarkson, Fall River, Mass.

675651. Soda water fountain, Peter De Lacy, New York, N.Y.

675821. Attachment for truss pads, Cornelius Donovan, New York, N.Y.

675775. Apparatus for filling capsules, John G. Gilmer, St. Petersburg, Fla.

675739. Device for testing eyes, Christian F. Kantelehner, Chelsea, Mich.

675674. Elevating or lowering device for dental chairs, Frank Ritter, Rochester, N.Y.

675678. Movement cure apparatus,

Charles A. Scholder, Lausanne, Switzerland.

675700. Device attached to hats to aid in hearing, Albert G. Zimmermann, Chicago, Ill.

34621. Design, holder for soda water glasses, John J. McLaughlin, Toronto, Canada.

676178. Mercurial barometer, Arthur S. Davis, Leeds, England.

676124. Hot air cabinet, Henry A. Dygert, Philadelphia, Pa.

675897. Water bag syringe, Wm. D. Martin, Warsaw, N.Y.

675966. Inhaler, John Y. McFarland, Chicago, Ill.

676269. Return-flow syringe, Denwood N. L. Newbury, New York, N.Y.

676158. Shirt for invalids, Wm. E. St. John, Leonardsville, N.Y.

676283. Tonsilotome, Ernst Strattmann, New York, N.Y.

676379. Eye cups, Frank E. Young, Canton, Ohio.

676713. Therapeutical vaporizer, Joseph E. Cross, Braintreeboro, Vt

676814. Formaldehyde fumigator, Leon Feval, New Brunswick, N.J.

676604. Massage instrument, Libbie S. Fritze, New York, N.Y.

676636. Catamenial sack, Daisy P. Sonnehill, New York, N.Y.

34664. Design, syringe nozzle, Jas. G. Poe, Dallas, Texas.

677172. Stethoscope, Robert C. M. Bowles, Brookline, Mass.

677181. Surgical table, Carlos F. Dardano, San Salvador, San Salvador.

677091. Vaginal syringe, Hartland and H. E. Law, San Francisco, Cal.

676999. Stethoscope, Walter E. Scott, Adel, Iowa.

677050. Exercising machine, Alexander A. Whitely, Chicago, Ill.

677751. Soda water fountain, Bernhard Baron, London, England.

677756. Lancet, Robert Caldwell, Auckland, New Zealand.

677602. Device for lifting and handling invalids, Harry E. Sharrer, Hammond, Indiana.

677815. Syrup jar, Joshua W. Sutton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

677480. Syringe, Mary K. Thomas, Akron, Ohio.

677824. Device for developing muscles of the hands and fingers, Gustav Troxler, jr., Newark, N.J.

677489. Water-bag, Sarah A. Woods, Flushing, N.Y.

34708. Design, nasal cup, William J. Evans, New York, N.Y.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
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# Photographic Notes

## Don'ts for Photographers.

Don't drop matches on your dark room floor, but have, in a convenient corner on the floor an old metal bucket or large biscuit tin, into which matches and broken negatives can be dropped out of harm's way.

Don't put down on the table or sink any cork or stopper from a bottle where it will gather up dirt and contaminate the contents of the bottle.

Don't make up a formula until you have first written out a label and stuck it on the bottle. It is so easy to say, "I will label it to-morrow," "I shall easily remember the proportions," "I shall not confuse it with any other bottle." But it's much easier to forget.

Don't throw away a spoiled negative or print until you know what was wrong, what caused the mischief or mistake, and how to remedy or avoid it in future.—*Ex.*

## A Use for Underexposed Negatives.

Underexposed negatives which are not suitable for intensification can, says a foreign contemporary, by means of a sublimate bath, be turned into beautiful perfect glass positives, white, blue or red. The plate must be well washed after fixing, and laid in a 2 per cent. sublimate bath, where it must remain until it becomes thoroughly white. Only then must it be taken out, well washed, and placed in a solution of aniline dye, the color of which the picture will assume. After the plate has been dried, a piece of black paper, velvet, or cloth should be laid over the film side, and over that again a cover glass, and the whole well bounded together by means of fancy paper, velvet, or binding strips.—*The Practical Photographer.*

## Automatic Development of Photographic Plates.

A method of automatic development has been devised by which each plate is coated on the back with the necessary products, and the development is carried out in water which has been

made slightly alkaline; this may be of advantage to tourists, as it avoids the carrying of chemicals. The formula for the solution is as follows:

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Pyrogalllic acid..... | G. 10  |
| Salicylic acid.....   | G. 1   |
| Dextrin.....          | G. 10  |
| Alcohol.....          | Cc. 4  |
| Water.....            | Cc. 20 |

The solution is spread upon the back of the plate and allowed to dry. The exposure is made as usual, and, to develop, it is sufficient to put the plate in water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. The



Half-tone Engraving  
by Moore & Alexander, Toronto

## A MINOR SURGICAL OPERATION.

coating dissolves and the developer is thus prepared.

## Intensification of Negatives.

The well-washed negative is first treated with an alum bath, to which a few drops of nitric acid have been added. The following bleaching solution is then used:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Mercury bichloride..... | 30 grms. |
| Ammonium chloride.....  | 30 "     |
| Distilled water.....    | 600 "    |

When both salts have been dissolved, five drops of hydrochloric acid are added. After a short washing the negative is immersed in the following silver cyanide bath, which is prepared

in two solutions, and mixed on use:

## SOLUTION I.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Potassium cyanide..... | 30 grms. |
| Water.....             | 600 "    |

## SOLUTION II.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Silver nitrate..... | 30 grms. |
| Water.....          | 600 "    |

To this mixture three or four drops of nitric acid should be added.—

*Chronik.*

## BICHROMATE PAPER.

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Ammonium bichromate..... | 2 grms.  |
| Distilled water.....     | 100 ccm. |
| Glucose.....             | 2 grms.  |

The paper is floated on this solution for three to five minutes, and is left for a short time in a horizontal position; it is then hung up in a dark place to dry. It is printed to a gray color under a negative, and developed in the following solution:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Water.....          | 100 ccm. |
| Acetic acid.....    | 10 "     |
| Silver nitrate..... | 1 gm.    |

When a sufficiently intense tone has been obtained, the print is removed from the developer, and washed in several changes of clean water. In drying it acquires a deep brown tone.

## Removing Crystallized Hypo from Negatives.

First put them in the sun to dry thoroughly, or hold them a safe distance from a fire for the same purpose; then lay them film side upwards upon a sheet of thick or plate glass. Now rub the film all over with a piece of dry cotton-wool, and it will be found that the hypo will be removed in a very fine powder.

Two or more pieces of cotton-wool may be required, as the operation is repeated until no more white powder can be rubbed off. The negatives can then be printed from in the usual way. I treated unvarnished films in this way with great success. Of course varnished negatives can be treated in the same manner when the hypo has forced itself through the film and varnish. If not, prints can be obtained from them without removing the hypo. Or the varnish can be removed, and the negatives well washed in water and dried as usual. In the first place, unless the film is made quite dry, only a part of the hypo can be rubbed off. Of course the foregoing



treatment cannot be expected to remove the hypo or other stain from the film, but the only defect of the stain is that printing takes longer than it otherwise would, but even when the stains are uneven the print is not always uneven; and this fact surprised me very much the first time I printed from such a negative. I may add that the whole of the above facts I have had actual practical experience of.—*J.H.T., Photography.*

### To Remedy Over Exposure.

The Belgian photographic paper, *Helios*, gives prominence to the following method of curing over-exposure, which was communicated to the Berlin Photographic Society by H. Schmidt, of Munich. If the plate shows signs of over exposure by flashing up immediately it is placed in the developer, it should be then taken out at once and well washed under the tap. The plate should then be bathed for a few minutes in a solution of 5 grammes of nitrate of silver in 100 c. c. of distilled water, and development should afterwards be effected by pouring a small quantity of developer upon the plate held by one corner as in coating with collodion, the object of this being, of course, to retain as much nitrate of silver in the film as possible. If this process of physical development does not give sufficient density, the negative must be intensified, and for this purpose H. Schmidt prefers the following pyro silver intensifier:

#### No. 1.

Pyrogalllic acid..... 10 grammes  
Alcohol (strength 96 per cent).... 100 c. c.

#### No. 2.

Nitrate of silver..... 4 grammes  
Citric acid..... 6 "  
Distilled water..... 200 c. c.

For use dilute 4 c. c. of No. 1 with 100 c. c. of water, and when about to intensify add 4 c. c. of No. 2. For a 5 x 7 plate, 25 c. c. of solution should suffice, and, as the solution should be freshly mixed, it should not be prepared until wanted. It is preferable to intensify before fixing. Herr Schmidt says the process gives excellent results with plates which have received six to ten times more than the normal exposure. Although this limit is within the control of the ordinary means of development, the process seems worth consideration.—*The British Journal of Photography.*

### Photographic Paragraphs.

From *The Camera and Dark Room.*

**WATERPROOF GLUE FOR WOODEN DISHES.**—Soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of best glue in cold water until quite soft, melt in glue kettle. When quite dissolved, pour in one ounce of hot saturated solution of bichromate of potash, and stir well. It is now ready for use; apply with brush. Put the article so treated to dry in full daylight for a day or two, and then apply strong alum solution. The vessel is now ready for use, but must be washed first.

\* \*

**A GOOD MOUNTANT FOR GENERAL USE.**—Arrowroot, four ounces; mix with four ounces of water, and pour in twenty ounces of boiling water with constant stirring. When cold, add one ounce of gelatine, and as soon as this is swelled, set the vessel in hot water and boil the water in the outer vessel until a uniform mixture is obtained. Finally add—

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Alcohol.....       | 4 ounces. |
| Carbolic acid..... | 1 drachm. |
| Ammonia.....       | 1 "       |

\* \*

**TO FILL CRACKS IN VARNISHED NEGATIVES.**—Take finely powdered lamp-black, and rub gently, with circular motion, all over the negative. Use the finger or soft piece of wash-leather for purpose. If properly done, the cracks will almost disappear.

\* \*

**HOW TO PRINT A CRACKED NEGATIVE.**—Either put printing frame at the bottom of a narrow box, two feet deep, with blackened sides, dropping a sheet of light tissue paper over the frame, or suspend from a roasting-jack a board upon which a printing frame can rest, the roasting jack acting all the time of printing. No trace of crack should then be on the print.

\* \*

From *Photography.*

A useful cold varnish for negatives is said to be made by dissolving one ounce of gum damar in ten drachms of alcohol and then adding eleven ounces of benzol. Our own preference is for a solution of celluloid in acetone.

\* \*

When developing several carbon prints in the same water a froth is caused by the continual splashing of the water. By taking a piece of the finest pale yellow soap, and passing the damp hands over it three or four times—just sufficient to create a slight lather—this is done away with.

A good thing at a small cost may be made by getting a sponge and stuffing about half of it in a large bottle, half the sponge sticking out. Any chemicals accidentally spilt can be mopped up easily with it. It is also excellent for spreading mountant, as there are no bristles to lose, and when full of paste it can be stood up on its handle. It is easily cleaned by pulling sponge and bottle apart.

\* \*

**Carbon printing.** It is advisable thoroughly to soak transfer paper, particularly the rough kinds, in water, before transferring the pigment to it, but when time presses a short immersion in hot water will soften the gelatine sufficiently to allow of perfect adhesion.

\* \*

To remove films from plates entire let the plate stand in an exceedingly strong bath of hypo, then taking one corner of the film, it should be possible to peel it off the glass, intact. Should the film show any opposition, start again from the opposite diagonal corner, great care being used. The films are really useless when they are got off, but a correspondent the other week asked how to do it.

**REDUCERS.**—Messrs. Lumière Brothers and Seyewitz have published the results of a series of experiments conducted with a view of ascertaining what reducing substances act upon the silver image with greater effect on the denser parts. Very few substances seem to have this property. One of these is an acid solution of oxygenized water, the other is potassium permanganate, also employed in an acid solution. The formula is as follows:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Potassium permanganate....   | 0.5 grms. |
| Sulphuric acid (strong)..... | 1 gm.     |
| Water.....                   | 1 litre.  |

### Poisonous Pine Apple Juice.

The juice of the green pine apple, in Java and the Philippines, and the far East generally, is regarded as a poison of a most deadly character, and with it the Malays poisoned their kreeses, daggers, and other weapons; also the "finger-nail" poison of the aboriginal Java women was prepared with it. The women were wont to cultivate very long finger nails, running to a sharp point. The nail being tipped with the pine-apple poison, a mere scratch was said to be fatal.

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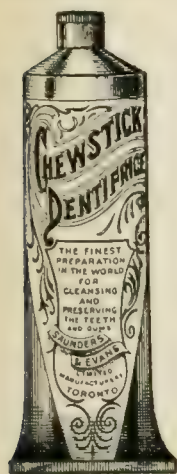
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We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

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made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output; and—

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# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

*Example.* — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$   
L.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

The needs of Canadian graduate opticians, like all other bodies of embryo scientists, are many, but to the writer who has been a careful observer of the trend of affairs optical for the past two years, nothing seems so important to Canadian opticians as for them to get their eyes open to the efforts being made by the two combined optical companies to hoodwink them, and get them individually and collectively to aid, recommend, patronize, and fraternize colleges, optical societies, optical publications, etc., which the said two combined optical companies own, control, or direct. The efforts being made by the two combined optical companies to throw the unwary optician off the scent would be ludicrous in the extreme were it not for the fact that the ultimate success of such a sordid move and motive is meeting with more or less success, which means in the end monopoly and coercion. The only optical publication in Canada devoted solely to the

science is controlled by the combination, and while pretending to be the mouthpiece of the profession is nothing more than a cunningly conducted "house organ" to puff and boost interests only, which will bring trade to their warehouses.

The Optical Society is in charge of men who are at the beck and bidding of the combined optical companies, and a subtle effort is being made to get the Optical Society to recognize the college of the combined optical companies as part of the programme. In point of fact I do not know two independent Toronto representative opticians who take any interest in the society, solely because it was conceived, fostered, watched over and officered by the dark horse of the combined optical companies.

The chief officer of the society is just the right man in the right place for the interests of the combined optical companies, but I feel assured he never could have even been thought of for the office, and could never be again elected thereto, if the free and independent vote of Canadian graduate opticians should be obtained. I say "the free and independent vote," for it is well known to a few of us how the society was engineered in its incipency, the chief officer of a big Montreal company not forgetting to be present on the day of election—and of course hardly a move can be made by the society without from one to four of the interested Toronto company being on deck. The whole thing is so apparent and audacious that I have stood abashed at the presumption, and have waited in vain for some other pen than my own to call a halt.

Personally I have less interest in the matter than almost anyone who will read this article, but it is contrary to my nature to keep silent and have such unblushing tactics meet with no opposition. What we need is a society composed of opticians engaged in the sale of optical goods along retail lines either for themselves or as employees, a society free to discuss the pros and cons of any optical subject or instrument without the menacing presence and interference or suggestion from anyone directly or indirectly connected with any wholesale optical company.

Until such an optical society is formed, the whole effort will be disappointing, and to form such a society will be no easy task, for the octopus has spread its tentacles so long, so wide, so persistently that the only way to get rid of it is to keep it out from the first, or kick it out upon its first entrance.

## Photographic Cameras and Supplies.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Canadian Camera Co., which appears in this issue. This firm carry a full line of photographic goods, and are in a position to meet all the requirements of the dealer as well as the amateur. They manufacture an excellent line of cameras, prominent amongst them being the "Glencoe," which has proved a remarkable favorite, and which is offered in eight different styles.

We advise all our readers who are in any way interested in photography to write this company for their 1901 catalogue, which will be forwarded on mention of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

We might also mention the fact that this company has acquired the businesses of the Canadian Camera and Optical Co. and of the Canada Photo Supply Co., so that a full line of goods for photographers may be obtained here.

## Literary Notes.

When the "Author's" Edition of John Uri Lloyd's "Etidorhpa" appeared, Sir Henry Irving chanced to find a copy, and was so pleased with it that, as he travelled over the country, he telegraphed orders for the book to be sent with his compliments to his friends in Europe and America. Learning of this, the author forwarded a copy to Sir Henry Irving, and received from him the following letter:

Dear Mr. Lloyd,—Let me thank you most heartily for sending me the copy of your wonderful book "Etidorhpa," which I shall ever value. I may say that, when by chance I found it in Cincinnati, I read it with the greatest interest and pleasure, and was so struck by it that I have sent copies to several friends of mine here and at home. I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you some day either here or in London.

I remain, sincerely yours,  
HENRY IRVING.



**Catalogues, etc.**

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited, 145 Wellington street West, Toronto, have just issued a new catalogue (1901-2) of "specialties, druggists' and surgical sundries," which embraces those lines which are contained in the sundries department of this house.

This house is so well known to the trade that it is only necessary for us to call attention to this very complete catalogue, in which prices are given, and which is only intended for the drug trade.

The firm's connection with English houses also places them in an excellent position for supplying everything in their line at close figures.

**A Book on Poultry.**

A book on poultry containing 116 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about caponizing, and the value of different breeds. It will be mailed to any of our readers by the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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We all love birds, but few know how to care for them properly. Everyone owning a bird will therefore be interested in a book containing over 150 engravings and a lithographic plate showing all the different kinds of fancy canaries in their natural colors. It gives full information in regard to song and fancy canaries, and how to breed them for profit. Hints on the treatment and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, with descriptions of their diseases and the remedies needed to cure them. All about parrots, and how to teach them to talk. Instructions for building and stocking an aviary. The most complete book of the kind ever published, irrespective of price. Mailed to any address on receipt of 15c. by the "Associated Fanciers," 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**The Poultry Doctor.**

If you are interested in Poultry, by all means send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Penna., for their new book on the diseases of poultry. Although comparatively small, it is so concise, terse and lucid as to be

of great value to the fancier and the breeder of poultry. It shows how to manage and rear fowls, how to detect their different ailments, and how to treat them by either allopathic or homœopathic remedies. It is from the pen of Mr. John E. Diehl, the well-known American Poultry Association judge, one of the highest authorities on poultry.

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— \* 1901 \* —

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

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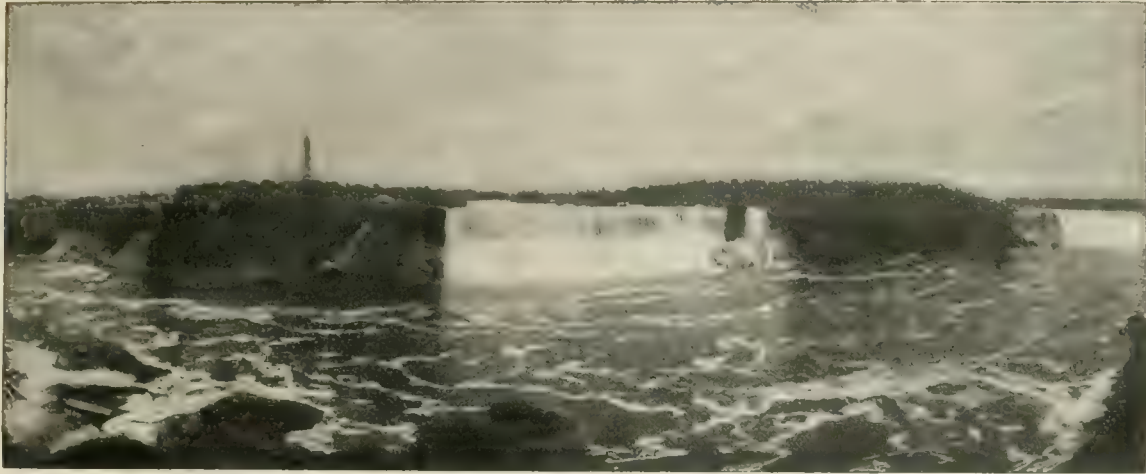
The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                 |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....             | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Myrrh, lb.....                  | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                  | 5 00    | 5 25   |
| ALOID, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb...           | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 6 25    | 6 50   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 80   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30      | 59     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 00     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  |       | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 |       | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DEXTRENE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robust a, lb.....     | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 20     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 50     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 34      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb...      | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearment, lb.....              | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...   | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb...                 | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 20    | 25    | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13      | 14     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | LIOPS, fresh, lb.....           | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 35      |        |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 85     | 95     | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 20     |
| CAJSCUM, lb.....                | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     |       | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiaac, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoseyamus.....                 | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75     |



|                                                     |       |       |                                       |       |       |                                             |       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                          | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                      | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                                  | 20    | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                      | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIKAMNIA.....                             | 1 35  | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                                 | 20    | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....           | 45    | 55    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.....                          | 0 55  | 0 65    |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                                   | 15    | 18    | Cut, lb.....                          | 50    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 85  | 2 00    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                          | 1 00  | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25    | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                              | 48    | 50    | Squill, lb.....                       | 13    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10    | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                                     | 35    | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                   | 22    | 27    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Grasso.....                                         | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40    | White, lb.....                              | 6     | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.                   | 27    | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                      | 38    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8oc., |       |         |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box                         | 75    | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....      | 20    | 45    | oz.....                                     | 6 00  | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50  | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....              | 40    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....           | 40    | 45      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2 00  | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                  | 15    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55    | 60      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....                         | 2 00  | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                    | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 25    | 30      |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                          |       |       | Essence, lb.....                      | 3 00  | 3 50  | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 3 00  | 3 25    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                                     | 2 00  | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.....                    | 60    | 65    | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 2 75  | 3 00    |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                                    | 30    | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13    | 40    | BORAX, lb.....                              | 7     | 8       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                                 | 95    | 1 00  | Star, lb.....                         | 35    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                           | 8     | 9       |
| MACE, lb.....                                       | 1 20  | 1 25  | Bardock, lb.....                      | 30    | 30    | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 8     | 13      |
| MANNA, lb.....                                      | 1 85  | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....          | 6     | 7     | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 20    | 25      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                              | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                      | 10    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 45    | 50      |
| Irish, lb.....                                      | 12    | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                     | 1 15  | 1 25  | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 55    | 60      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                              | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery.....                           | 25    | 30    | Citrate, oz.....                            | 35    | 40      |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                                   | 35    | 40    | Colchicum.....                        | 90    | 1 00  | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....              | 1 65  | 1 70    |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40    | 45    | Coriander, lb.....                    | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 95    | 1 00    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                                    | 1 00  | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                        | 15    | 20    | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 35    | 38      |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                                 | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.....                       | 15    | 17    | Sulphide, oz.....                           | 5     | 6       |
| Powdered.....                                       | 20    | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....          | 7     | 9     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 10    | 12      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                      | 12    | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....                | 6     | 6½    | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 15    | 10      |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70    | 75    | Ground, lb.....                       | 6     | 6½    | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 1 10  | 1 20    |
| Citrine, lb.....                                    | 45    | 50    | Hemp, lb.....                         | 6     | 7     | Croton, oz.....                             | 75    | 80      |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                                | 20    | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.....               | 11    | 12    | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 60    | 2 00    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                              | 16    | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 15    | 20    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 18    | 20    | Pumpkin.....                          | 25    | 30    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....               | 30    | 35      |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                               | 3     | 4     | Quince, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | COCAINE, Murf., oz.....                     | 7 50  | 8 00    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                             | 10    | 12    | Rape, lb.....                         | 5     | 6     | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 75    | 80      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....                   | 2 25  | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.....                 | 50    | 55    | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 65    | 70      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                                   | 12    | 13    | Worm, lb.....                         | 22    | 25    | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 8     | 10      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 65    | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 65    | 70      |
| Bellabum Comp., lb.....                             | 80    | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.     | 10    | 12    | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1     | 3       |
| Lead, lb.....                                       | 25    | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.....               | 15    | 16    | DIURETIN, oz.....                           | 1 60  | 1 65    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                           | 1 00  | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 75    | 80      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                              | 2½    | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....         | 25    | 40    | Sulphur, lb.....                            | 40    | 50      |
| White, lb.....                                      | 3½    | 4     | SPERMACETI, lb.....                   | 60    | 65    | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 1 00  | 1 10    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                            | 25    | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....            | 75    | 80    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 25    | 30      |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                              | 25    | 28    | Venice, lb.....                       | 10    | 12    | IODINE, lb.....                             | 4 00  | 4 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                              | 22    | 25    | WAX, White, lb.....                   | 50    | 75    | IODOFORM, lb.....                           | 5 50  | 6 00    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                                | 30    | 35    | Yellow.....                           | 40    | 45    | IODOL, oz.....                              | 1 40  | 1 50    |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                 | 25    | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....             | 5     | 6     | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 80    | 85      |
| Blood, lb.....                                      | 18    | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.....                | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 15    | 16      |
| Bitter, lb.....                                     | 27    | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....         | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb.....                             | 30    | 35      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                                 | 15    | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.....               | 5     | 6     | Chloride, lb.....                           | 45    | 55      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                           | 18    | 20    |                                       |       |       | Sol., lb.....                               | 13    | 16      |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                     | 20    | 25    | CHEMICALS.....                        |       |       | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 90    | 1 00    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                               | 30    | 35    | ACID, Acetic, lb.....                 | 13    |       | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 70    | 75      |
| Colchic, black, lb.....                             | 15    | 20    | Glacial, lb.....                      | 45    | 50    | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 1 65  | 3 50    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                                  | 40    | 45    | Benzoic, English, oz.....             | 30    | 35    | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 25    | 35      |
| Columbo, lb.....                                    | 20    | 22    | German, oz.....                       | 11    | 13    | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 13    | 15      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 25    | 30    | Boracic, lb.....                      | 12    | 13    | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 50    | 50      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                                  | 38    | 40    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 55    | 60      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                           | 20    | 28    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.....              | 2 15  | 2 20  | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 25    | 35      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                          | 15    |       | No. 2, lb.....                        | 1 40  | 1 45  | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40    | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                                  | 20    |       | Citric,.....                          | 60    | 65    | Syrup, lb.....                              | 40    | 45      |
| Elecampane, lb.....                                 | 15    |       | Gallic.....                           | 12    | 13    | Lactate, oz.....                            | 5     | 6       |
| Galangal, lb.....                                   | 15    |       | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....         | 30    | 35    | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 15    | 16      |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                                  | 22    | 23    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles     |       |       | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 1 25  | 1 30    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                         | 12    | 15    | doz.....                              | 1 50  | 1 60  | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 7     |         |
| Ground, lb.....                                     | 13    | 24    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.....         | 8     | 10    | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 8     | 10      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 13    | 15    | Muriatic, lb.....                     | 3     | 5     | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....               | 80    | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                            | 18    | 10    | Chem. pure, lb.....                   | 18    | 20    | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....                 | 80    | 85      |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 20    | 22    | Nitric, lb.....                       | 10½   | 13    | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....    | 2 28  |         |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....                            | 30    | 35    | Chem. pure, lb.....                   | 25    | 30    | “ 50c. bottles, per doz.....                | 4 50  |         |
| Po., lb.....                                        | 35    | 38    | Oleic, purified, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....               | 13    | 15      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                                    | 6 50  | 7 00  | Oxalic, lb.....                       | 12    | 13    | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 7     | 8       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                                | 1 00  | 1 20  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....          | 1 00  | 1 10  | iodide, oz.....                             | 35    | 40      |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                                | 90    | 1 15  | Dilute, lb.....                       | 13    | 17    | Red, lb.....                                | 7     | 9       |
| Helebre, white, powd., lb.....                      | 15    | 98    | Pyrogallie, oz.....                   | 35    | 40    | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....            | 5     | 6       |
| Indian Hemp.....                                    | 18    | 1g    | Salicylic, white, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | In packages, lb.....                        | 7     | 8       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                                    | 5 00  | 5 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....            | 2½    | 2½    | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 5 25  | 5 55  | Bottles, lb.....                      | 4     | 5     | Carbonate, oz.....                          | 30    | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                                      | 40    | 50    | Chem. pure, lb.....                   | 18    | 20    | Citrate, oz.....                            | 25    | 30      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 45    | 50    | Tannic, lb.....                       | 90    | 1 00  | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                                  | 40    | 90    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.....           | 38    | 40    | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 35    | 40      |
| Licorice, lb.....                                   | 12    | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.....                   | 55    | 60    | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                   | 55    | 60      |
| Powdered.....                                       | 13    | 50    | ACONITINE, grain.....                 | 4     | 5     | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 18    | 20      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                                   | 13    | 15    | ALUM, cryst., lb.....                 | 1½    | 3     | Citrate, gran., lb.....                     | 35    | 40      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                                 | 16    | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 3     | 4     | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                | 1½    | 3       |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                          | 30    | 40    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.....       | 10    | 12    | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....             | 45    | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                   | 40    | 35    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....            | 90    | 1 00  | MENTHOL, oz.....                            | 90    | 1 00    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                        | 40    | 45    | Carbonate, lb.....                    | 15    | 16    | MERCURY, lb.....                            | 90    | 1 00    |
| Pink, lb.....                                       | 40    | 45    | Iodide, oz.....                       | 35    | 40    | Ammon (White Precip.).....                  | 1 30  | 1 35    |
| Parsley, lb.....                                    | 30    | 45    | Nitrate crystals, lb.....             | 40    | 45    | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....                | 1 05  | 1 15    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                                   | 20    | 35    | Muriate, lb.....                      | 12    | 16    | Calomel, lb.....                            | 1 20  | 1 30    |
| Poke, lb.....                                       | 15    | 25    | Valerianate oz.....                   | 55    | 60    | With Chalk lb.....                          | 1 50  | 1 85    |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                            | 18    | 18    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....                | 16    | 50    |                                             |       |         |

Druggists Wanted as Agents  
In Every Town in Canada



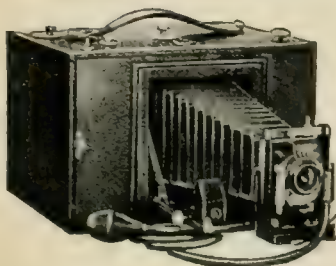
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120 Jefferson St., BURLINGTON, WIS.



|                                   |       |       |                               |       |       |                                  |        |        |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Iodide, oz.....                   | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Carbonate, lb.....            | 3     | 6     | Geranium, oz.....                | \$1 75 | \$1 58 |  |
| Bin., oz.....                     | 25    | 30    | Hypophosphite, oz.....        | 12    | 15    | Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20   | 3 50   |  |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....               | 1 30  | 1 35  | Hyposulphite, lb.....         | 3     | 6     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |  |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....         | 70    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....               | \$ 40 | \$ 40 | Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 75     |  |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....      | 30    | 35    | Salicylate, lb.....           | 1 00  | 1 10  | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 50   |  |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....        | 1 90  | 2 00  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2     | 5     | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |  |
| Muriate, oz.....                  | 1 90  | 2 00  | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8     | 10    | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 85   |  |
| Sulphate, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 05  | SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85    | 00    | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |  |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb... | 3 00  | 3 00  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38    | 68    | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |  |
| In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....   | 3 10  | 3 10  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 2     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 3 25   | 4 00   |  |
| " 1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "     | 3 20  | 3 20  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80    | 85    | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |  |
| " 1/8 " " " " " " " " " " " "     | 3 60  | 3 60  | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 55    | 60    | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| (Glycerole of) per oz.....        | 1 60  | 1 60  | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2 1/2 | 4     | Origanum, 1 b.....               | 65     | 50     |  |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....      | 35    | 40    | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13    | 20    | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |  |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....              | 38    | 40    | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....        | 45    | 50    | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....   | 12    | 13    | THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 65    | 70    | Peppermint, lb.....              | 1 90   | 2 00   |  |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....               | 90    | 1 10  | VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00  | 2 10  | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |  |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....  | 60    | 65    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |  |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50   | 11 30  |  |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....              | 15    | 17    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |  |
| Bichromate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |  |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....     | 25    | 28    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |  |
| Bromide, lb.....                  | 75    | 80    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9     | 11    | Sassafras, lb.....               | 80     | 85     |  |
| Carbonate, lb.....                | 12    | 13    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |       |       |                                  |        |        |  |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....           | 18    | 20    | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75    | 80    | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 50   |  |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sweet, lb.....                | 40    | 50    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |  |
| Citrate, lb.....                  | 70    | 25    | Ambler, crude, lb.....        | 40    | 45    | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |  |
| Cyanide, lb.....                  | 40    | 50    | Rec't, lb.....                | 60    | 65    | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |  |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....           | 12    | 15    | Anise, lb.....                | 2 75  | 3 00  | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |  |
| Iodide, lb.....                   | 3 25  | 3 50  | Bay, oz.....                  | 50    | 60    | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....            | 8     | 10    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 50  | 3 75  | Wormse 1, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 75   |  |
| Permanganate, lb.....             | 40    | 45    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 00  | Wormwood, lb.....                | 8 75   | 9 00   |  |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....           | 50    | 55    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60  | 1 70  | FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |  |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 32    | 35    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75  | 3 00  | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 14     | 16     |  |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....        | 25    | 30    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 00  | 2 25  | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 20   | 1 20   |  |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                | 25    | 30    | Cedar.....                    | 55    | 85    | Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 50   | 1 60   |  |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....             | 35    | 46    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75  | 3 00  | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 00   | 1 00   |  |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....         | 50    | 55    | Citronella, lb.....           | 80    | 85    | LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 90   |  |
| Ozs., oz.....                     | 55    | 60    | Clove, lb.....                | 1 20  | 1 30  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 1 00   | 1 05   |  |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...  | 16    | 20    | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75  | 2 00  | Raw, gal.....                    | 95     | 1 00   |  |
| SALICIN, lb.....                  | 8 00  | 8 50  | Croton, lb.....               | 1 75  | 2 00  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |  |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                 | 50    | 55    | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 00  | 2 75  | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 75   |  |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....   | 80    | 85    | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50  | 6 00  | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |  |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....          | 30    | 35    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20    | 25    | PALM, lb.....                    | 10     | 12     |  |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....        | 2 50  | 2 75  | Eucalyptus, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 65   |  |
| Bromide, lb.....                  | 85    | 90    |                               |       |       | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 65     | 70     |  |

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

TORONTO, JULY 10th, 1901.

Business has kept up well. All lines of trade are feeling the benefit of warm weather, particularly druggists who handle soda water, etc.

Chlorid of gold and sodium and nitrate silver are a little lower in price.

German chloroform is higher. Castor oil very firm in price.

Demand for seasonable goods such as Paris green, hellebore, insect powder, etc., is heavy. Cod liver oil is dearer; higher prices will likely prevail. Nutgalls easier.

### English Market Report.

London, June 25, 1901.

Markets are rather dull just now, and alterations are not extensive or of great importance. Camphor is very firm and there is no immediate prospect of a decline. Cannabis indica is very scarce and dear, the extract has in consequence reached a very abnormal price. Ergot is still dear, and prices will remain firm until news of

the new crop arrives. Mercurials are unchanged, and bismuth is firm. Iodine is steady at the moment, the drop of two months ago having cleared the market for a time, but already I hear of both iodine, iodoform and iodine of potassium offering below convention. Quinine after a sharp advance is quiet and easier. The market is in the peculiar position that whilst the rise in value of bark continues quinine is not able to maintain its position. Borax and boric acid have been reduced. Amongst the oils, cod liver oil is dull and cheap, linseed dearer, almond cheaper. Opium has been reduced, but no change has taken place in the price of morphine. The price of saccharine has been advanced by over \$5 in consequence of that duty being placed upon it. Glucose, syrups, burnt sugar, etc., are also dearer owing to the duty of 48 cents per cwt. on sugar.

Electricity in the atmosphere has no direct influence on the growth of plants.

There are 1000 vessels which cross the Atlantic Ocean regularly every month, some of them twice a month.

## COMMERCIAL

### PRINTING

### A SPECIALTY

# The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,

TORONTO.

Telephone Main 2377

# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1901.

No. 8

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,

Telephone, Main 3203

**TORONTO, ONT.**

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Penula Blaudü.

#### FORMULARY.

A Progressive Firm.  
Fancy Stationery.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Balagny's Silver Intensifier.  
Chronic Album on Formaline for Hot  
Weather Work.

Photograph Paragraphs.

#### OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Presbyopia.  
Drug Reports

### Hopeful Prospects.

Human nature is so constituted that when meeting with success it is taken as a matter of course, but when failure or trouble arises attention is at once directed to the cause for it. The country is now passing through an era of prosperity such as it has not enjoyed for a great number of years, and all business classes of the community are reaping the benefit of it. The agricultural outlook was never more promising, taking the country as a whole, and unless some unforeseen occurrence arises, Canada is certain to be millions of dollars better off before the end of the year. We have always noted that as times improved conditions of trade improved in greater proportion, and that difficulties, such as price cutting, then righted themselves. When times are good the public do not bargain so tightly for everything they have to purchase. The consumer, having more money to spend, begins to feel that he can afford to live and let live, and to yield up his mite to restore hope and success in the business community.

### Pharmacopœias.

The pharmacopœias of all countries have been specially devised to meet the needs of the country producing them, the medical profession being usually the one taking the initiative in compiling the work. The peculiarity about the matter is that either custom or a supposed advanced knowledge speedily displaces these authorized guides. A reference to the prescription files of the average druggist will show that articles of official origin do not constitute one-half of the number used, nor can it be said that the other half result from the work of the prescriber's brain. It is unfortunate that the speculative compounder, who may know but little of pharmacy, outside of the manufacture of his own pet product, should be the real cause for the frequent discarding of carefully com-

piled pharmacopœias. It has frequently occurred to us that an attempt should be made in Canada to produce a Formulary which could be used by our own men in the same way as Americans use the National Formulary. We have no doubt but that this could be readily attained could we manage to secure what we have so long and patiently advocated—the formation of a Dominion Druggists' Association. We are confident that the medical profession could be readily induced to concur in the production of such a work and to lend their aid and authority to bring it into general use. Of the hundreds of products now constantly prescribed by Canadian medical practitioners, it is a singular thing to note that not a single one of them is of Canadian origin, and yet there are but few Canadian druggists who are willing to admit that the men who have produced them have been better trained or know more about the business from the standpoint of true pharmacy than themselves.

This matter is worthy of a little thought, and while we cannot well initiate a movement we would gladly see some of our up-to-date and progressive druggists take the matter in hand.

### What Are Honest Profits?

From an intimate knowledge of Canadian pharmacy and Canadian pharmacists for a considerable number of years, we are free to express our conviction that the average druggist is as conscientious as any man engaged in business, yet a consideration of what is meant by the heading of this article is something which does not affect his rest or peace of mind for a moment. Drug profits are supposed to be about as great as any known to exist, and from the standpoint of a man who only considers the selling price in comparison with the cost, they might seem to be exorbitantly dishonest, if such an expression may be used. The custom of centuries rather than the cost of goods has



brought about a basis of sale in which calculated profits are not considered. Honest profits to the druggist are customary ones. The price paid by the consumer of a drug article is not merely for the article alone, but for the knowledge and skill which the dispenser must have before he can furnish it to him. The business of the average druggist is so small that were the entire sales all profit he would be a long time in getting rich. If profits were not large it would be an impossibility for pharmacies to be in existence, as they are on the American continent, and we are not saying a word that we do not believe to be strictly true when we declare that the proportion of drug stores is bound to materially diminish from year to year, notwithstanding the increase in population. Business conditions govern such matters more strongly than can any pharmaceutical body in existence. And if we can safely judge the future from the past—the only way in which it can be judged—we can certainly expect a cutting off from the trade of the druggist, the profitable sale of very many lines which aided in securing him a comfortable livelihood. We have never known a time when more pharmacies could be obtained for less than a hundred cents on the dollar than the present moment. How much of the competition that the druggists suffer from is due to a conviction on the part of his opponents that the trade has been deriving for years more than an honest profit, we do not know, but from whatever reason, the druggist is certain that he is neither getting his dues, nor much of a chance to make either honest or dishonest profits.

#### Business Beginners.

There are but few men in this world who stand more in need of advice than business beginners, and but few of those who are willing to take it. The only satisfaction the man of experience who proffers it has, is that the gift will be better appreciated after it has been paid for.

In the drug business how many young men are constantly opening new stores where no opening exists? How many are buying stocks with which they are totally unfamiliar? How many are taking business risks without having the faintest conception as

to what they are doing? Many—very many, in fact the majority are doing some of these things, and fortunate is it for them that the trade is one which does not require the close, cold calculative methods of other lines of business to keep it in existence.

In buying a business few of our young men are able to determine beforehand why they are buying it except that the owner or occupant wants to retire, and that the terms of purchase can be arranged so that they can take his place.

No business beginner should think of locating without considering the success of those who have preceded him, the size of the place, the number of stores in proportion to the population; and, if in a country town, the probable support which can be derived from the country community. All of these things are of greater importance than the price to be paid, the terms to be arranged, or the offer of a wholesale house to supply him.

A business successor is usually a wiser man than a business beginner, as he has something definite upon which to calculate—the gains or losses of his predecessor.

Every druggist starts in business to make money, but unfortunately every one does not make it, and, if Dun or Bradstreet agencies are to be believed, but a very small percentage make enough to keep and control an excess.

When the men who have been fifteen and twenty years at the business have not made it, why should the beginner, yet he will try, and by the time he is ready to give up some other aspiring candidate will be ready to take his place. As the world thrives on changes, so does the drug business, and the only regret we have is that we have never yet been able to devise a sure way to make those changes profitable.

RESALDOL is an intestinal antiseptic described as the acetyl derivative of a product of reaction between chlor-methyl-salicylic aldehyde and resorcin. It is an amorphous light-brown powder, insoluble in water or dilute acids, but soluble in dilute soda solutions. Dose.—3.0 to 5.0 grams daily taken in wafers or in the form of anemas.

The best way to push your business is to advertise your ware.

## Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

### The Collection of Accounts.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Having a great many druggists' accounts all over the Dominion, and some very small ones, we find it sometimes difficult to collect same. We sell in 30 days, and had to adopt the plan of drawing "at sight," giving our customers due advice of draft, and adding 15 cents for bank collection, which often costs us 25 cents, thus giving us a loss of 10 cents. Our customers of course can remit, which we of course prefer to having to draw and instead of paying 15 cents for bank collection they can get a P.O. or an express order at a cost of a few cents. What we find fault with is, that our druggist friends don't drop a postal advising us not to draw if not convenient, or remit before draft is sent out, thus saving us and bank trouble and expense. But they often let drafts go out and then return it dishonored, and by and-by perhaps will come an unaccepted cheque on their local bank where they are living. Now whilst a bank will, if drafts are sent direct to place of collection, collect for 15 cents, we cannot deposit in our bank for less than 25 cents, as they have to send it through the clearing house and share the 25 cents with another bank. We think if our druggist friends only knew what a trouble wholesale houses have in collecting these hundreds of small accounts from all over the Dominion, and how they have to meet their own larger engagements out of the aggregation of these small ones, they would try and assist in not sending these small local cheques, and would not kick paying bank collection when they have not attended to the remittances promptly.

Yours respectfully,

A.M.O.T.

Mr. Philias Theriault has recently opened up a first-class pharmacy at Joliette, Que. It has been neatly and tastefully finished, lighted by electric light, and is a credit to its proprietor.

# Calendars

## For 1902

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND THE  
MOST STRIKING DESIGNS.

### Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS

Manufacturers and Importers of Boxes, Calendars and Advertising Novelties.

LONDON, CANADA.

## THERE ARE PIRATES IN TRADE

People who never seem to feel happy unless they can imitate somebody else's goods, and reap the benefit of their merit and reputation.

### HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES

are sold all over this Continent if not beyond the seas, and are only **IMITATED** on account of their superior quality.

**Beware of and Don't Countenance** imitations no matter of what big but unscrupulous manufacturers. Each diagonal Tablet has a double **H** stamped on it.



See to it that you get **HEIDE'S**

### WE HAVE ALSO IN STOCK

HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Jujubes.  
DRUGGISTS' Pepsin Wafers, 40—5 cent packages.  
Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges, do.  
Cubeb Wafer Lozenges, do.  
DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges, 10 and 15 cents retail.  
"RENTZ" Brand Salted Peanuts, 40—5 cent packages.  
CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.  
FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Celery Caffeine Bromide.  
FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Crushed Violet for Soda.  
RESTUCCIA'S Pure Olive Oil, etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street,

Toronto, Ont.

# YOU ARE INVITED

to avail yourself of all the conveniences afforded by our offices whenever you pay a visit to our city. We are just a step from the wharves and convenient to the Union Station and wholesale houses in associated lines. Make our House your central depot and we will take careful charge of anything committed to our care. With the coming of Toronto's Annual Exposition, Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th, we are hoping for the pleasure of meeting many out of town drug friends. A call will be highly appreciated.

## We always Solicit Correspondence.

At the present time we particularly direct attention to the following lines :

**Norwegian Cod Liver Oil**

**Glycerine 1-260 D.D.**

**Opium and Morphine**

**Acetanilid**

**Whole Mixed Spice**

**Ground Spices, E. & Co.'s**

**Bottling Wax and Paraffine**

**"Elliot's Effective" Tooth Brush**

**Canadian Cattle Spice**

**Elliot's Elegant Holiday Perfumery**

We give Special Attention to all  
Letter Orders.

# The Elliot & Co.

LIMITED

- TORONTO



# "STAUNTON" WALL PAPERS

We don't know any better testimony to the excellency of the Staunton 1902 line than the generous orders that are daily coming to us.

Maybe your order is in! Maybe it isn't!

Our traveller is getting to you as fast as he can, if he has not been there already.

It will pay you to wait for him—he has Wall Papers at prices that will interest every up-to-date dealer.

Every dealer who has seen this line says it's the best yet.

## Stauntons Limited, - - - Toronto

FORMERLY M. STAUNTON & CO.

## If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
Combination Fountain Syringes  
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

### Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch ]

[ of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

ALWAYS ASK FOR

## WHITEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS  
NOTHING

"JUST AS  
GOOD."



"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Whittemore Brothers & Co., 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

## The New Presidents

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.



J. F. ROBERTS

The new president of the Council of the College of Pharmacy requires very little introduction to those who have been acquainted with the affairs of the school since 1895. Mr. J. F. Roberts has been always an active and useful member of the Council since his election in that year; and his elevation to his present important office will be greeted with satisfaction from one end of the Province to the other, and, indeed, in many portions of the Dominion.

Mr. Roberts is a Canadian who has gained his standing in his profession not only by his conspicuous ability, but by constant and earnest endeavor. He was born in New Hamburg on August 13, 1862, and is, therefore, a young man, younger even than his years. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Stratford, and began his business career as the printer's "devil" in the office of the *Stratford Herald*. It was not long before the "devil" became a reporter, and when an affliction of the eyes forced the young man to leave newspaper work he occupied the most important position on the paper—that of local editor. He became identified with his brother, J. S. Roberts, in the drug business at Seaforth in 1884, and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy with the class of 1887-8. When he left the college he carried with him the gold medal which he won from an exceptionally brilliant class.

In 1891 he went into business for himself in Parkhill, and four years later he was elected to the Council. In

1899 he became vice president, and his election to the chief office is but another step in his advance in his chosen calling.

Outside of his business Mr. Roberts has many interests. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, and was secretary of the Public Library of Parkhill. Although he is popular with both parties he has always been identified with Conservative ideas, and is now the active vice president of the Conservative Association of North Middlesex.

That Mr. Roberts will be numbered among the successful leaders of the College Council has already been demonstrated by his management of the session which has just closed.

It is a matter of congratulation to Ontario that the men they send out west do, as a rule, give good account of themselves and forge rapidly to the front. The new President of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association is an Ontario man, being born in the little village of Arthur, Ontario, January 28th, 1866. He attended the Arthur Public School, and afterward finished his education at the Galt Collegiate Institute. The glare of the colored show bottles had early caught his boyish fancy, and determining to follow "drugs" he was apprenticed with Mr. D. F. Kilgour, of

B.C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.



ROBERT G. MACPHERSON.

Arthur, leaving his native village in the course of time to perfect his drug knowledge with Mr. John Woods, of Barrie, Ontario, with whom he stayed four years. The attention of the eastern people was at this time being drawn toward the rich Province of British

Columbia, so Mr. Macpherson, with his usual enterprise, came west in 1888 to New Westminster, where he built up a nice business, but after seven years of hard work his health gave way, and obliged him to sell out. Taking eight months' enforced rest, he, nothing daunted, blended business with recreative pursuits in the healthy district of Kamloops, and after two years was so completely recovered that he ventured back to the heavier and stronger air of the coast, this time locating at Vancouver. His name, associated with that of Mr. Griffiths, has become a household word throughout Canada as the proprietors of Men-thol Linament and Japanese Catarrh Cure. He has always taken a very active interest in pharmacy on the Coast, and has been a member of the Council for several years, the confidence his fellow druggists have in him being evidenced by his re-election. The position of president he now holds is one he has proved himself fully capable of filling, and the progress of the Association is assured at least for one year with such a pusher at the helm.

### It's a Mistake

To buy a drug business, the character and conduct of which you are unacquainted with.

To try to do a city business with country experience as your sole guide.

To try to do a country business with a city experience as your supreme qualification.

To open a new business where there are, at the time, more than can make it pay.

To imagine that college training and a pass with honors will insure your successful entry into business on your own account.

To start in business handicapped by notes bearing interest and to be obliged to purchase stock on time.

To trust many people while young in the trade, as your first debtors are sure to be the discarded ones of your opposition.

To let your theoretical ideas govern your actions faster than your practical experience should warrant.

To show independence of any customer even if their manner justifies you in feeling it.

To permit smoking and loafing in your store, unless you have no lady customers.



### Keep on Learning.

Too frequently the pharmaceutical student or clerk who has succeeded in passing his examination is disposed to drop further study, relying on the information already gained, or thinking that in the course of his daily vocation he will learn all that is essential to his future success.

No greater mistake can be made either by the drug clerk, or the proprietor, in thinking that he can successfully compete with his fellows, unless by constant additions to his knowledge of the profession which he has adopted. This is an age of progress and we must either keep up with "the crowd" or else fall far behind in the race.

A constant and careful perusal of the trade paper and of pharmaceutical literature generally, together with a study of works on special subjects which are continually brought out, will do much to keep the druggist in line with all that is new, valuable and actually necessary for his improvement.

A number of books of special value, both to druggists and their clerks, have been published by the *Chemist and Druggist* of London (England), and we have continually asked where copies of several of them could be procured. We have, therefore, for the convenience of our readers put in stock the most desirable of this series of books, an advertisement of which appears elsewhere in this journal, and we can confidently recommend them as being of the best and most practical in the various subjects of which they treat.

### The Buyer's Guide.

To the practical business man, no portion of his trade journal is of more interest or of greater value than the advertisement pages, that is, provided that the journal in question is a live, up-to-date publication, and one that at once commands the confidence and the patronage of the leading houses in the particular line which it essays to represent, and is what is commonly termed the "organ" or mouthpiece of the entire trade without any connection with any special houses or manufacturing concerns, and is therefore thoroughly independent in character.

To such a publication the intelligent and wide-awake dealer continually looks as a guide in a commercial

way, representing as it does all the leading and progressive firms who show by their regular announcements to the trade their desire to cultivate the business of those who deal in the class of goods which they offer, and to bring before their regular customers, as well as those who may be influenced by such announcements, either special lines or extra inducements in the way of price, novelty, etc.

Advertising is acknowledged on all hands to be the life of trade, and no manufacturer or merchant can successfully do business in these days of keen competition without advertising in some manner.

The trade journal, and now we refer to such an one as the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, is recognized as the most effectual way of keeping constantly in touch with the members of the retail trade, and is the source to which the retailer looks for constant communication with the manufacturer or the wholesale dealer, which in some measure the commercial traveller is designed to be, but is not always sufficiently frequent in his visits, nor cannot be as continual a reminder as the direct announcements from the one branch of trade to the other.

The "Business Guide" which we publish each month is an index to our retail friends and others of those business houses who, recognizing the importance of being in constant touch with the trade through whom the class of goods handled are distributed to the public, and who show by their constant advertising their desire not only to cultivate the good-will of the retail drug trade, but also to keep themselves continually in touch with their customers.

We do not believe our readers can go astray in patronizing those firms who are represented in our advertising pages. They are the leading firms in the various lines which they represent, not only in Canada but elsewhere, and the class of advertisers which we present recommend themselves to our readers, who are the intelligent, active and go-ahead retail druggists throughout the whole of this vast Dominion of Canada.

The Lyman Bros ball team played a number of retail drug clerks at Sunlight Park on Tuesday evening, July 17. Score 6 to 4, favor L.B. & Co.

### Items.

An effort is being made to have the Government at Ottawa establish a vaccine factory or laboratory in the Northwest, particularly with a view to exterminate the disease known as "black leg" amongst cattle.

There is a notable boom in St. Petersburg for women pharmacists. A number of them are fulfilling so well the duties of their calling in the Russian capital that the "boom" is likely not only to spread throughout the empire, but overrun the borders of the Czar's Empire.

Swindlers have been "working" the druggists of Brooklyn, N.Y. The scheme that is worked is to have a simple prescription filled and paid for, and then to have the purchaser return with the medicine, to which he has added poison, declare that it contains poison and has made his wife dangerously ill, and threatens to sue the druggist for his alleged mistake. If the druggist becomes frightened at the prospect of a damage suit then the swindlers suggest that it can probably be fixed up out of court for a consideration.

Entomologist Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for August a valuable article on "Mosquitoes as Transmitters of Disease." In the course of this article Dr. Howard describes the remarkable experiments conducted under the direction of the War Department by Dr. Reed in Cuba, which have demonstrated beyond question the part played by the mosquito in transmitting yellow fever germs.

### To Soda Water Dispensers

Why don't you abolish the old-fashioned plan of having customers pay for their soda at the counter and not force them to receive wet change, by adopting a system of soda water checks and having customers buy their checks before they go to the counter? Aluminum checks will not break or tarnish, you can have your name, business and address on one side and on the opposite side any reading you desire, and they are cheap, clean and effective. An illustrated catalogue and samples are sent free by the J. K. Cranston Co., Galt, Ont.



HOT WEATHER  
SPECIALTIES :

**Dominion Rennet  
Tablets**

For making JUNKET

**Root Beer  
Ginger Beer**

**Star Lime Juice**

**Dr. Ross' Extract  
of  
Wild Strawberry**  
Special Offer.

We are Agents in Canada  
for

**SWANSON'S  
"FIVE DROPS"**

# Dominion Rennet Tablets

(Put up in Glass)

**TEN TABLETS**

**TEN QUARTS**

**TEN CENTS**

Three Dozen on Handsome Counter Display Card. Get Price.

Have proved great sellers.

Sales away ahead of expectations.

Now is the time to sell them.

A Card on your show case will sell itself.

Try a sample card with your next order.

Purity  
Price  
Promptness

YOU are interested. Remember the word DOMINION on  
our goods is synonymous with Purity.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**  
LIMITED

**HAMILTON, ONT.**



Manufactured by



*The J. Hungerford Smith Co.*  
LIMITED  
*Manufacturing Chemists.*

Rochester, N.Y.

=

=

Toronto, Ont.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Syrups from FRESH RIPE FRUIT

The Celebrated  
"True Fruit"

Fountain Requisites  
are the finest made, and  
guaranteed uniform, re-  
liable and satisfactory.



## Insect Powder

GENUINE DALMATIAN

Will kill all insects. It is an excellent remedy against Mosquitoes, and is strongly recommended by eminent authorities for the extermination of flies.

GET PURE QUALITIES ONLY.

We grind it in our own mills.  
Get a sample order.

TRY AND SAMPLE

## Dominica Lime Juice

Pints, \$2.75 doz.

Quarts, \$5.00. doz.

Pure Imported Lime Juice equal to any in the world.

## Creosote Oil

FOR WOOD PRESERVING

20c. gallon.

5 gallons, 18c.

Larger quantities at lower prices.

**The Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Limited, Toronto**

SPECIAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

JOHN BOND'S

## "Crystal Palace"

## Marking Ink

(Improved)

REQUIRES NO HEATING

Warranted Indelible. Without Preparation. Awarded 45 Gold Medals, Grand Diplomas and Royal Appointments for Superior Excellence 100 Years' Reputation. The Oldest and Best-Order sample dozen. We guarantee good sale and Repeat Orders.



## Baby's Own Tablets

THE

# Lyman Bros. & Co.

Limited, Toronto.

## Trade Notes.

D. Clement is opening a new drug store at Brandon, Man.

The North Sydney Drug Co. is opening a new drug store at North Sydney, C.B.

The Hamilton Tool and Optical Co. has been incorporated. Head office, Hamilton, Ont.

Wm. Cochrane has purchased the drug business of the estate of M. S. Bollard, Ottawa, Ont.

Charles Kerr has purchased the branch drug business of Thos. Payment, on Rideau street, Ottawa, Ont.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Tuthill Pharmacy, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Tuckahoe Lithia Water Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated.

McDonald & McKennors are the successors to G. A. B. McDonald, druggist, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

J. W. Livers & Co., druggists, Moyle, B.C., are said to contemplate moving to Eiko, B.C.

The stock of J. D. Matheson, druggist, 142 King St. W., Toronto, is advertised to be sold by tender.

R. W. McIntyre, O.C.P., class 1900, has purchased the drug business of G. A. Larkin & Co., Queen St. W., Toronto.

The Western Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg, Man., has applied for incorporation. The applicants are E. D. Martin, wholesale druggist, E. E. Lightcap, L. L. Lang and T. D. Robinson, of Winnipeg, and Jos. Martin, of Vancouver, B.C. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The Uwanta Manufacturing Co., Limited, manufacturers of patent medicines, has been incorporated. Head office, Ottawa, Ont.; capital, \$40,000. The applicants are J. C. Saunders, J. S. Eagleson, W. L. Blair, John Fraser and H. F. McCarthy, of Ottawa, Ont.

Always be courteous, even if you know a customer is a crank, and offer to get whatever a customer wants, not in stock, requiring a deposit on anything not handled regularly.

### Montreal Notes.

It is a great pleasure to report that Mr. A. J. Lawrence, corner of St. Denis and Ontario streets, still continues to progress towards convalescence. He is still weak, but is rapidly regaining strength.

Mr. S. Lachance has left for an extended trip to London and Paris. Most druggists would benefit by such a trip. Alas! how few can afford it! Nothing like travel to rub off the narrow ideas that unfortunately prevail behind the drug counter.

Montreal druggists are complaining of the dull times. Undoubtedly there is perfect stagnation here at present, and there will be until September. It is almost impossible for a man not to get behind in his payments during July and August. The exodus to the country is enormous, and seems to be increasing yearly. One reason this year is no doubt owing to prevalence of scarlet fever during the past winter. The death rate from this cause alone was very high, and every paterfamilias who could possibly afford it got his family away to the country as early as possible.

It has been remarked that the increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries in all large cities is an important factor in drawing off business from the drug store. In Montreal this sort of thing has become such an abuse of charity that even the doctors are complaining.

It is pleasing to see the wholesale and retail clerks take up the rifle club idea. Nothing makes people so contented as to have a quiet hobby. Let the rifle club men get up frequent matches, and let an honorable emulation keep up the interest.

After all it appears that the West mount druggists are well pleased that their municipal council stepped in and put a stop to all day Sunday trading. There is no doubt that keeping open all day is unnecessary, and besides it is very unfair to other businesses which are obliged to close. If the Montreal City Council would only go and do likewise I do not think many druggists would kick against it; anyway the clerks would be delighted. At all events it

is Sunday most fellows want, and not a half-holiday during the week, when everyone else is at work. Of course certain fussy doctors like to air their views about urgent cases and so on, but there is considerable humbug about it. Accident cases don't require much drugging. It is either the hospital or the doctor with his emergency satchel at the private house that is wanted.

Messrs. Leeming, Miles & Co. are now completely established in their new quarters, corner Notre Dame and St. Lambert's Hill, where they are doing business with all their accustomed vigor.

There is a scarcity of drug clerks willing to work at reasonable rates in Montreal just at present, and I fancy a few Ontario men willing to make themselves useful to their employers might obtain situations.

### Manitoba Notes.

Mr. James R. Wynne, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. A. L. O'Sullivan and Mr. O'Sullivan, of Brooklyn, have just returned from an extended trip to California and coast cities. The trip was enjoyed very much by the party, and Mr. Wynne has now fully recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. W. F. Rook is about to open a drug store at Rapid City.

Mr. W. Clement, of Brandon, contemplates opening a drug store at that point.

Dr. A. Lawson, of Hamiota, has just returned from Winnipeg, where he spent a week combining business and pleasure.

Mr. O. F. Lightcap, of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Winnipeg having represented that firm for the past six years travelling in Manitoba, has now been given a position in the house as assistant buyer. His place on the road will be taken by Mr. W. M. Bentley, for many years the company's shipper.

Mr. E. Casselman, of Emerson, left last week for a pleasure trip to Seattle and coast cities. He will return in three weeks.

Mr. W. Dodds, graduate of Manitoba College of Pharmacy, has opened a drug store at Arcola.

A goodly number of druggists found their way to the Winnipeg Industrial



Exhibition this year, among them being Messrs. W. Young and C. W. Herrell, of Neepawa; Mr. C. S. Pingle, Medicine Hat; Mr. Chas. Show, Boissevain; Mr. W. Collins, Morden; Mr. W. G. Lang, Plum Coulee; Mr. J. W. Hewitt, Melita; Mr. S. L. Taylor, Minnedosa; Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie; Mr. R. W. McCleurg, Moncton; Mr. Hugh Graham, Pilot Mound; Messrs. Geo. Graham and G. Ostronde, of Carman; Mr. T. H. McVicar, Holland.

Mr. A. P. Jeffery has been called away to London, England, by the illness of his sister, Mrs Redding, of Colville Square, Bayswater, W. London. He sailed from New York August 7, and will be absent about two months.

### **The Drug Business in Nova Scotia in 1875.**

Paper read by MR. FRANK C. SIMSON before the Nova Scotia Pharm. Society, at meeting, June 20, 1901, at Halifax, N.S.

I was waited on by a committee a short time since. Three gentlemen of affable and persuasive manners in dulcet tones induced me to promise that I would prepare a paper on the status of the drug business in Nova Scotia in 1875, to be read at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

When I promised to do so I forgot for the moment that, in complying with their request, I was arraying myself among the seniors of the society, and thus relegating myself to the ranks of the old men. After further reflection, however, it occurred to me that I was not in the city of Halifax during that year, but it being then too late to retract my promise, I have simply had to gather such information as I could from those who were in active business at the time.

First, as to the formation of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. Then, as now, the physicians of the day contended that the druggists were prescribing over the counter, while there does not appear to have been any more truth in their contention in 1875 than at the present time. However, our medical friends, of course, considering this detrimental to the public health, made an effort to have an act passed in the Legislature by which all druggists should be compelled to pass an examination before a board of physicians, in order to be permitted to dispense medicines. Our

drug friends at once took the matter up in a most active and vigorous way, and succeeded in having the Act passed on the 4th day of April, 1876, which brought into existence the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

The history of the society is so familiar to you all from the fact of reading the different Acts and amendments of the corporation that it is not necessary for me to refer to it here. One fact which our drug friends may not consider in their interest is that the number of drug stores in the city of Halifax has about doubled since the organization of the society, while the population has only increased one-third.

The years of which we are speaking were good times in the drug business, and days of good profits. The latter, as we all know, have passed away. In their stead we have the prescribing of

Elixir Calaminaris, "Joyce's."

Syrup Ipecac, "Keith's."

Pil. Cath. Co. S.C., "Monck's."

All these favorites of the physicians were then unknown. All prescriptions were prepared from crude drugs and tinctures, not from listed proprietaries, such as the druggist to-day has to keep in stock in "large and varied assortment," sell one-quarter, and see the remainder grow stale on his shelves. Physicians were not daily waited upon by someone who had a new pharmaceutical to introduce, which he could prepare so much better than the poor pharmacist, and which would save the physician so much brain work and time.

There was, however, one feature in existence then which is not prevailing to-day; that is, some of the retail druggists were in the habit of paying the doctors a percentage on the prescriptions they dispensed. This custom has, I believe, passed out of use entirely.

That there have been many and important changes in the drug business of the last quarter of a century we can realize when we reflect for a moment on the countless preparations now in general use, which were unknown at that time, but have become so inseparably associated with the business of the present day. There were no ready-made suppositories, no konseals, India rubber plasters or hypodermics, no hot water bottles or fountain syringes. These were not the days of antipyrine,

or the many other coal tar derivatives. Pepsin, pancreatin, thyroids and the various other biological products were practically unknown. Cascara sagrada, yerba santa, grindelia robusta, and many others in the vegetable kingdom which are familiar to us to-day, had not come into use; neither had vase line, lanoline, nor the different oleates made their appearance. The various antitoxins, now so important an item to the world at large, had not been heard of. Fluid extracts were an unknown quantity. Sugar coated pills were just being introduced; compressed tablets and pharmaceutical elixirs were not known. There were no tiled floors in the drug stores; no elaborate soda fountains and store fittings; no plate glass or telephones. Rip Van Winkle might be outdone, had one of the druggists of 1875 fallen asleep to awake in this good year of 1901.

Quinine was then selling at five dollars per ounce. This being the time when synthetic chemicals were just coming into use, one who could have prepared synthetic quinine would soon have found himself possessed of a fortune exceeding that dreamed of by the alchemist of old. Many efforts were made with this end in view, but to the present day have been unsuccessful, and while synthetic chemistry has made rapid strides, many of our chemicals now in use being synthetic, all who endeavored to find the secret of quinine have failed. Probably the most important chemical that has come into prevailing use since that time is cocaine, and the next would be, perhaps, the synthetic preparation antipyrine, though this should hardly be called a pharmaceutical, as its manufacture was a secret for a long time, while it was sold as a proprietary.

I think many a senior among us can recall the days when, as a clerk, he came down early in the morning, removed the heavy shutters, and then proceeded to take his morning exercise with the mortar and pestle, the plaster irons or the pounding block. What wonder if he developed a wonderful muscle in the powdering of alum, borax, roots, etc., for we had not the convenient drug mill in use at the present day.

The evolution has been gradual. The many new drugs, pharmaceuticals, and the better facilities now afforded us, have become so integral and matter-of-fact a part of our business we do not realize that the last generation of druggists knew nothing about them.

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An Antiseptic Preparation  
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A SCALP HEALER  
A HAIR NOURISHMENT

Not guaranteed to grow hair upon billiard balls but will restore the hair and scalp to a healthy condition. Eradicates Dandruff and prevents Baldness. It is not sticky and is not a dye. A perfectly harmless dressing which renders the hair delightfully soft and glossy. While it will not accomplish impossibilities, it will do all that scientific knowledge of hair structure can do to repair damage and prevent further disorders.

In handsome six ounce Diamond bottles, retailing at 50c. per bottle.

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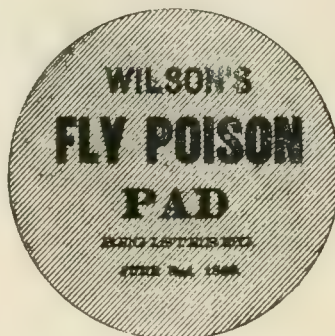
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Are always the same.  
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Do not deteriorate by keeping.

I believe I can now safely  
state that my sales will be  
more than doubled this year.



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Late in October.

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**ARCHDALE WILSON**  
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## Every Good Druggist

Buys the best drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals he can obtain.  
Exercises due discretion in buying from houses whose reputation is worthy of his confidence.  
Engages help whose conscientious honesty in compounding can be relied upon.  
Realizes that if the goods he sells do not give satisfaction he cannot hope to retain the confidence of his patrons.  
Knows that his customers must pay a fair price for good goods to secure him a good reputation.  
Is careful of the good name it takes him years of careful, patient and honest effort to attain.  
Considers that in medicine nothing is **TOO GOOD** and that his customers must ever rely upon getting the best from him.

We cater to good druggists because our reputation depends upon their's.

**THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., LIMITED**  
TORONTO AND MONTREAL.



# Pharmaceutical Journal



LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.

**T**HE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

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# Ontario College of Pharmacy



The semiannual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy which closed on Friday last was exceptional in that several matters which have been left in abeyance for some years were discussed, and a considerable amount of progress made. The changes in the college curriculum, the investigation into the "quizzing classes" in the college, the appointment of the chairman of the Educational Committee to an active and responsible position on the Board of Examiners were some of the important steps taken, and the deliberations of the latest session of the Council was not the least interesting in its career.

The failure of the Council to secure a conference with the Council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons was reported, but the members are still confident of securing an agreement which will be satisfactory to both corporations.

When the Council convened on Monday afternoon, all of the members with the exception of Mr H. Turner, of Orangeville, were present. Mr. Turner arrived on Tuesday morning. Mr. W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, presided at the opening of the session, and the scrutineers of the elections to the Council held on July 3rd, reported as follows:

Returned by acclamation: No. 1 district, Henry Watters, Ottawa; No. 2, E. W. Case, Picton; No. 4, G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; No. 5, Jno. Hargreaves, Toronto; No. 6, G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; No. 7, H. Turner, Orangeville; No. 9, R. A. Harrison, Dunnville; No. 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock; No. 11, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; No. 13, W. B. Graham, Ridgeway.

By election on vote: No. 3, J. H. H.

Jury, Bowmanville; No. 8, T. Sweet, St. Catharines; No. 12, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.

The election of officers for the ensuing term followed, and resulted in the following members being returned by acclamation:

President, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; Vice President, H. Turner, Orangeville; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis, Toronto, re-appointed; Auditors, J. H. Mackenzie and James Watt, Toronto; Scrutineers, T. W. Flett and G. A. Bingham, Toronto.

In tendering the chair to Mr. Roberts the ex-President warmly welcomed the President-elect, who in a few words expressed his thanks for the honor shown him, and said that he would accept the office of president with a great deal of diffidence if he was not fully convinced that the members would be charitable to him and would recognize that any mistakes which he might make would be errors of the head and not of the heart.

The Council divided upon the question of the composition of the striking committee. Mr. John Hargreaves moved, seconded by Mr. Sweet, that Messrs. Watters, Karn, Graham, Gibbard, J. M. Hargreaves, Sweet, and the mover should be the committee. Mr. E. W. Case moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that Messrs. Watters, J. M. Hargreaves, Graham, Karn, and Hunter should constitute the committee. Mr. Hargreaves' motion was carried by a vote of six to five, and the Council then adjourned to permit the committee to begin work.

On Tuesday morning the committee reported the following nominations for committees:

Infringement—Messrs. Case, Jury, Karn, J. M. Hargreaves, Harrison.

By-laws and legislation—Messrs. Graham, John Hargreaves, Sweet, Case, and Watters.

Finance—Messrs. John Hargreaves, Hunter, Jury, Case, and Karn.

Education—Messrs. Watters, Graham, Sweet, Gibbard, and J. M. Hargreaves.

Divisional—Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves, Jury, Gibbard, Turner, and Harrison.

Mr. Watters, the chairman of the striking committee, then presented

what was practically a minority report in the following nomination, which he moved as an amendment to the committee's finding:

Infringement—Messrs. John Hargreaves, Harrison, Jury, Hunter, and Sweet.

Legislation and by laws—Messrs. Graham, Gibbard, John Hargreaves, Case, and Watters.

Finance—Messrs. Karn, Hunter, J. M. Hargreaves, Gibbard, and Case.

Education—Messrs. Watters, Turner, Sweet, Graham, and Harrison.

Divisional—Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves, Jury, Gibbard, Turner, and Harrison.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Watters said that he believed that the present was the solitary instance in the Council where it had been deemed necessary to question the report of a striking committee. He thought it only fair to himself, however, that he should be allowed some voice in the appointment of committees, as he was one of the oldest members of the Council, and one who should be acquainted with the best means of planning a progressive policy.

Mr. John Hargreaves said that the changes made in the different committees had not been serious, and he believed that all members had the right to select the members of these committees. He believed that the proposed personnel of the committees had been arranged beforehand.

Mr. Watters said that the latter statement was absolutely untrue, and added that a striking committee, during his connection with the Council, had never arranged the composition of any committee except when the members met for that purpose. He emphatically denied that the arrangement of any committee had been planned beforehand.

Mr. Gibbard said that he believed that in Mr. Watters' amendment they would be accepting a pre-arranged list of committees. He asked if there was any reason in appointing a striking committee of seven members, and then adopting another report.

Mr. Turner said that it was an unfortunate mistake that the striking committee was so large, and that under the circumstances he believed it advisable to make the changes asked for.

Mr. Graham said that he was prepared to support the amendment offered by Mr. Watters.



Mr. Karn expressed his regret at the insinuation of members that there had been any pre arrangement. He had been on the Council for eight or nine years, and had never heard of any such thing. The fact that an unusually large committee had been selected on the previous day for the purpose of striking these committees, was the best evidence that there had been some pre-arrangement among other members. He objected to the report because he did not believe it was in the best interests of the Council, and he thought that if the Board was inclined to give an old servant preference, it might excuse him from the position proposed for him on the Infringement Committee. He felt that he should be fitted to assume the financial responsibility of the office of chairman of the Finance Committee, and he believed that his claim to that office was stronger than that of Mr. Hargreaves.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves declared that druggists throughout the country believed that it was high time there were changes on the Board. It being stated that Mr. Watters had produced in the committee a slip bearing the names of members proposed for different committees, the chairman explained that he had used the slip simply as a guide for new members, and that he did not recommend the name of any man on the slip.

Mr. Case also explained that he had nominated the Striking Committee of his own free will, and without solicitation, and expressed the wish that the previous speaker would not impute any ulterior motive to him. He had simply written down the names of his five seniors in office, without any regard to his own preferment. He denied that the names which he proposed had been written out by him before he arrived at the Council, Mr. Hargreaves making this assertion.

Mr. Harrison said that new members could scarcely understand the discussion, and he felt like voting for the original motion because it was brought in by the committee.

Mr. Gibbard said that Mr. Watters' list contained the appointments of one man instead of those of the committee, and Mr. Karn, in reply, charged that four members of the committee had come with their slate prepared, and that they would make no concessions to the minority, whose suggestions were ignored.

Mr. Jury said that when he attended his first meeting of the Council on the day before he was very much pleased; at the present he was very much disgusted. He thought members should have sufficient decency and common sense to look at such matters in a business way. For himself he could not see much difference in the reports.

Mr. John Hargreaves denied that any "slate" had been prepared by him, and that the majority in the committee had come as close as they possibly could to the wishes of the minority.

Mr. Watters' amendment was finally carried, the chairman casting the deciding vote in its favor.

The committees then began their consideration of the various reports.

At the opening of the session on Wednesday, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves asked for information regarding statements which had been made in reference to the disposal of manufactured goods belonging to the Council. He said that students put up preparations in small bottles which were afterwards bulked together in Winchester and sold. Inquiries had been made regarding the uses to which the funds thus received had been put, and it was claimed that the college received no profit thereby. The registrar produced several accounts showing that sales of these preparations had been made and the amounts received had been credited to the departments of the college from which the goods had been taken.

Mr. Hargreaves expressed himself as being satisfied with the explanation.

The Committee on By-laws and Legislation recommended in favor of the conditional granting of applications in regard to time from Wallace O. Austin, of Simcoe; William R. Haggard, Toronto; J. A. Dunkin, London; Miss Kate J. McLean, Arnprior; John D. Johnston, Toronto; William W. Ker, Niagara Falls; Walter P. J. Alexander, Peterboro', and Sydney G. Moore, Pembroke.

Mr. N. W. Cluff, of Ottawa, applied to the committee to allow him one year's time in his term of apprenticeship, because of the time lost by him while serving under the colors in South Africa. The committee was compelled to refuse the application, but reported in favor of allowing Mr. Cluff to take the junior course at the college without the payment of the fees.

It was recommended that a certifi-

cate should be issued to Mr. M. G. Bellman, of Collingwood, upon the payment of the fee. Applications regarding the dating back of time, etc., from P. A. McDonald, Penetanguishene; Ernest G. Lanning, St. Thomas; and M. J. Fisher, Brigden, were reported against.

In his report, which was presented by the Finance Committee on Thursday, the registrar-treasurer gave the following list of medical practitioners who had taken out registration since February, 1901:

C. W. Haentschel, Mattawa; Proper D. White, Kingsville; William McCamus, Bobcaygeon; J. M. Stewart, Chesley. Registration was also taken out by E. T. Thomas, chemist, of Victoria Harbor. Nineteen applications of apprentices for registration were received during the half year.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the six months ending August 1:

#### Receipts.

|                                                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| February 1, 1901, cash balance....                | \$ 75 86          |
| Bank of Commerce, balance.....                    | 7,779 60          |
| Bank of Commerce savings department, balance..... | 2,065 54          |
| License sales books.....                          | 50                |
| Registration fees, M.D.'s.....                    | 16 00             |
| Registration fees chemist.....                    | 4 00              |
| Apprentice registration fees.....                 | 19 00             |
| Lecture fees.....                                 | 274 80            |
| Matriculation fees.....                           | 138 00            |
| Poison books.....                                 | 11 24             |
| Renewal fees (less rebates).....                  | 2,118 00          |
| McGill street property (less charges).....        | 123 21            |
| Interest account.....                             | 104 91            |
| Examination account.....                          | 254 22            |
|                                                   | <hr/> \$12,984 88 |

#### Disbursements.

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Library account.....           | \$ 5 00 |
| Auditors.....                  | 10 00   |
| Insurance account.....         | 5 00    |
| Postage account.....           | 84 58   |
| Apparatus and appliances.....  | 160 27  |
| Laboratory apparatus, etc..... | 163 06  |
| Infringement account.....      | 378 00  |

#### Supply Account.

|                                          |                   |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Pharmacy.....                        | 232 35            |
| (b) Chemistry and botany.....            | 35 39             |
| (c) Materia medica and microscopy.....   | 85 25             |
| (d) Practical chemistry.....             | 132 55            |
| Total supply account.....                | 485 54            |
| Council meeting.....                     | 504 85            |
| Coal account.....                        | 168 00            |
| Deposit fees.....                        | 657 52            |
| Gas account.....                         | 43 11             |
| Petty expenses.....                      | 9 10              |
| College account.....                     | 1,523 00          |
| Water account.....                       | 24 49             |
| Salary account.....                      | 4 620 70          |
| Scrutineers.....                         | 10 00             |
| Bank of Commerce (balance).....          | 942 82            |
| Bank of Commerce savings department..... | 4,106 51          |
| Cash balance.....                        | 83 33             |
|                                          | <hr/> \$12,984 88 |

The financial report presented by Mr. W. A. Karn on Thursday morning recommended payment of accounts ag

## Maw's HYGIENIC TOOTH BRUSHES



(Patent Nos. 6687 and 7467)

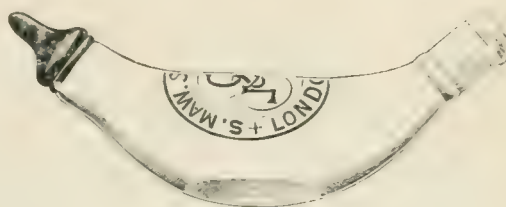
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Three Qualities, 66/-, 72/-, and 84/-  
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Each bearing Trade Mark and Warranted.

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Each in a Box.

**With Teat and Brush  
Complete**

Per dozen, 9/-.

Spare Teats, per dozen, 2/8.

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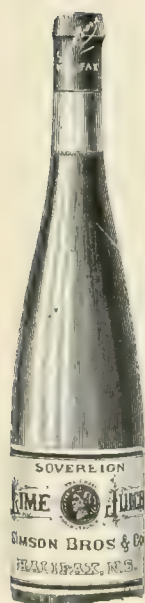
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LIME JUICE is the equal of  
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TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

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INDIVIDUAL DRUGGIST

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gregating some \$600. Exception to one item recommending the payment of \$105.97 to William N. Adams was taken by Mr. Gibbard. The amount represented a twenty-five per cent. commission on advertising contracts secured for the college "announcement" publication. The cost of the publication as shown by the financial report was \$330.60.

Mr. Gibbard declared that the account was quite illegal. He said that after studying the Pharmacy Act he could find no authority for the Council entering commercial affairs outside of the actual business of the college. The acceptance of money from merchants was an old abuse which had gone on too long. In listening to the deliberations of the Council in the past he had noticed a marked disposition on the part of the members to adhere closely to the provisions of the Act, but the item under discussion was one in which the Council was clearly violating the law. The Council, in his opinion, had no business to traffic in advertising matter. There was another and equally serious phase to the question. Many of those who placed advertisements in the announcement looked upon it as a species of black-mail. They believed that if they did not spend money in this way, it would interfere with their orders from the Council. Aside from this it was beneath the dignity of the Council to ask out-siders to aid in paying the regular expenses of the college.

Mr. Harrison asked for a further explanation of the reference made by the previous speaker to the impression regarding the practice of blackmail and Mr. Gibbard replied that merchants believed that if they failed to support the publication with advertising there might be discrimination against them when supplies were being purchased.

The Registrar then addressed the Council and said that these merchants had been repeatedly informed by him that there was no discrimination in the matter of orders, and that their advertising would have no effect on their accounts with the college.

Mr. Karn said that the announcements had been ordered, and that the Council must carry out its contract.

Mr. Gibbard said that it would be just as well for the Council to remember that such a practice could not be continued. He would withdraw his amendment to strike out the item with the consent of his seconder, Mr. Case.

He still believed that the action of the Council was illegal, and would bring up the matter again at the February meeting.

Mr. Karn said that the Finance Committee did not concede that the practice was illegal, and the discussion then dropped.

The second clause of the Finance report recommended that an invitation of Mr. H. J. Hill, manager of the Industrial Exhibition, to graduates to the celebration in honor of "past and present students' day" at the exhibition, be declined. It was also recommended that the amount of the registration fee for 1900 should be returned to the heirs of the late J. H. Kennedy, M.D., who died shortly after paying the fee and before he entered into business at Wawa. It was also recommended that the registrar's report regarding the John Roberts Scholarship, and also the registrar's and auditors' reports, should be accepted. The report was adopted.

The report of the Divisional Committee, presented by Mr. J. H. Hargreaves, enunciated a policy (which was adopted) for the establishment of district associations under the direction of each member of the Council in his district. The opinion of the solicitor was given to the effect that the Council could legally grant funds to defray clerical expenses for the formation and continuation of such associations, also funds necessary to defray the personal expenses of the district representative in connection with such association, this amount to be limited by the provisions of the Act. According to the plan proposed, the district representatives shall prepare a programme for consideration at the association meetings, and the representative shall report the proceedings to the chairman of the Divisional Committee in time to allow him to make a full report to the Council at the first meeting thereafter. The first meeting of each district will be held as soon as possible this year, and hereafter the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in May. For the purpose of meeting current expenses the sum of \$25 for each district was placed at the disposal of the chairman of the divisional committee.

Mr. W. A. Karn suggested that arrangements should be made to permit of the social element entering into the gatherings of the association, and

added that it would tend to the success of the meetings if they were held on the same day each year.

The second report of the Finance Committee recommended a number of repairs and improvements for the college building, a bonus of \$100 to the registrar for his faithful and untiring service in connection with the college, a holiday of two weeks for the janitor, Mr. Yonge, and also recommended that no deviation be allowed from the rule that all supplies required by the Council must be purchased by the registrar treasurer, and not by members of the faculty. A number of other minor recommendations were made, and the report was adopted without discussion.

The Infringement Committee reported that the inspector had collected fees for arrears to the amount of \$142, and \$20 in fines, making a total of \$162. The fine was collected from Lollard McLeay, M.B., of Gravenhurst, who pleaded guilty to keeping a shop without being duly qualified. Attention was called to the fact that many druggists were neglecting to display their diplomas as required by law. The Inspector's expenses for enforcing the law amounted to \$398, including \$264 salary. The inspector's work, it was stated, was efficiently and satisfactorily carried out.

The Special Committee which had been appointed to confer with the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons upon several points at issue, reported that they had been unable to secure a conference. Mr. Watters, who presented the report, said that everything that could have been done had been accomplished, and that the committee had received most courteous treatment from Dr. Pyne, the registrar of the college. The committee was empowered to continue its work, and some definite action is expected to be taken at the next meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Council received the third report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee at the opening of the session on Friday morning. The committee recommended the granting upon certain conditions of various appeals from Messrs Lionel Waugh, of Stratford; J. W. Wood, of Peterboro; Sylvester J. Gee, of Toronto; Samuel H. Smith, of Toronto; John K. Sutherland, of Vancouver, B.C.; Clarence W. Hellems, of St. Catharines; George



W. Collins, of Niagara Falls; Bert Douglass, of Collingwood, and William H. Campbell, of Niagara Falls. Applications of the same nature from Messrs. F. W. Tillson, of Tilsonburg; Alvin Smale, of Highgate; P. H. Coad, of Lindsay; H. Douglas Stephen, of Meaford; G. C. McFarlane, Glencoe; W. A. Ellis, of Toronto, and R. R. Slaven, of Orillia were refused. The application of Dr. J. Evans, of Huntsville, who applied for a remittance of fees was referred to the Infringement Committee.

The most important feature of the last day's session, however, was the submission of the report of the Educational Committee. The report was markedly lucid and comprehensive and was declared by several members to be the best summary of its kind presented to the Board in some years.

The case of William Edmanson, which was the subject of a great deal of consideration in committee, was first dealt with, and the Educational Committee upheld the action of the Dean in suspending Mr. Edmanson from the college, and in refusing to permit him to go up for the last examination. The report added: "We now believe, however, that the punishment inflicted is sufficient, and trust that it will have the desired effect in carrying out the proper discipline of the college, and we recommend that he be allowed to write at the supplementary examination in December. We further recommend that the examination fees of \$10, paid by him, be refunded upon demand."

The application of Mr. H. N. Smith, of Dresden, was refused by the committee. Mr. Smith wished to have his father engross his diploma, but as the diplomas were already prepared the request could not be entertained.

The committee reported favorably upon the statement presented by the examiners, and recommended that the medals and diplomas be granted to the persons mentioned in the report.

It was pointed out that Mr. Fred W. Judd, of London, had won the college silver medal by merit, and not by reversion, as was previously stated. A change in the board of examiners was proposed, in that the chairman of the Education Committee of the Council should be a member of the board of examiners, and should preside with the examiner of each subject through

the whole examination, and that the full examining board should be present at the final summing up, the chairman of the Education Committee to have the power to appoint any member of the said committee to act in his place in case he is unable to attend.

In regard to the difficulty caused by the recent pharmaceutical legislation in Manitoba, and the cessation of reciprocity relations between the two provinces, the committee drafted a letter to the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba upon the subject of the application of Mr. A. R. McIvor for registration in that body. Mr. McIvor had notified the Council that he had been refused registration in Manitoba, although he had applied in conformity with the rule regarding the reciprocal exchange of diplomas which was then in effect. No notice of the change in the law had been given at that time. The letter urges the Manitoba association to accord generous consideration to Mr. McIvor in view of all the circumstances. The letter continues:

"As bearing on this matter I am directed to express the regret of this Council that your association did not see fit to provide for a continuation of the arrangements with this college for interchange of registration. We trust that you will give this matter your most serious consideration."

The appointment of the examining board was confirmed as follows:

Dispensing—Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Guelph.

Prescriptions—Mr. J. T. Pepper, of Woodstock.

Materia Medica—Mr. D. S. Sagar, of Brantford.

Botany—Mr. Peter Bawden, of Ridgetown.

Pharmacy and Practical Pharmacy—Prof. F. T. Harrison, of London.

Chemistry—George A. Evans, of Toronto.

Practical Chemistry—Archibald Moir, of Toronto.

The last clause in the report dealt with a question which has been the cause of considerable agitation. It provided for an investigation into the "quizzing classes" in the college, and to the means by which they were carried on. The special committee appointed to consider the question were Messrs. Gibbard, Watters, Graham, Harrison, and Turner.

The entire report was adopted, upon the motion of Mr. Watters, the chairman.

A vote of thanks was proffered to Mr. W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, for his services as president, and the following resolution of condolence was adopted unanimously:

"This Council regrets that since the last meeting of this Council two of its most prominent members, Mr. Angus Buchanan, of Kemptville, and Mr. L. T. Lawrence, of London, have been cut off in the prime of life. This Council begs to tender its sincere sympathy to the bereaved families of our late confreres, and it is resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the relatives."

The Toronto members of the Council, Messrs. John Hargreaves and G. E. Gibbard, were appointed delegates to the convention of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Association in Montreal on August 21 and 22, and to the meeting of the Proprietary Articles Association which takes place at the same time. Messrs. E. W. Case and G. W. Hunter were appointed delegates to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Association's convention in St. Louis next month.

Before the session closed two important notices of motion were given as follows:

Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to have clause 13 of the Act amended by adding the subjects of Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy, and adding one hundred marks each for these subjects, and to modify the clause to harmonize with these changes.

Mr. W. A. Karn gave notice that he would move at the next meeting in February, 1902, to introduce a by-law defining the duties of district representatives in connection with divisional work, and to name permanent dates for the holding of meetings in the several districts.

The session ended with a brief but enjoyable reception, at which the president acted as host.

PASTILLI IODO-FERRATI COMPOSITI.—Under this name a Bohemian apothecary has introduced a specialty (*Pharm. Zeit.*) consisting, each, of 0.03 G potassium iodid, 0.1 G ferratin, 0.05 G duotal, and 0.05 calcium glycerophosphate.

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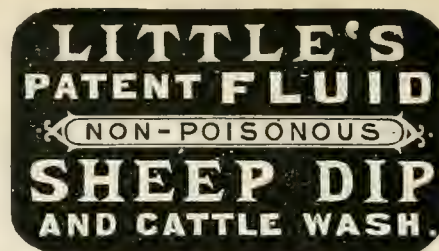


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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

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"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

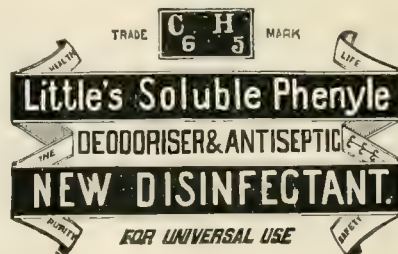
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

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The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, July 4th, when eighteen candidates presented themselves, and of these the following were successful, and are named in order of merit, namely: Gustave D. Porcheron, Ernest Robitaille, E. A. Provost, Wm. McKenna, B. Trudel, W. M. Harris, Joseph Livernois, James Tyrell. The following candidates passed in all subjects but arithmetic, namely: Ernest Drolet and Joseph Handfield. These two candidates will require to present themselves at the October Examination for examination in that subject only. The candidates were examined in French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on October 3, 1901.

### Cranston's Trade Due Bills.

For village, town and city merchants no invention of modern trade requisites is more useful than Cranston's trade due bills. These trade due bills are designed to lessen labor and correct the evils of the produce and credit business. They are made in aluminum or brass or of fine durable colored cardboard in 1c., 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. and \$1 styles, or currency denominations. In exchanging produce they are extremely useful. Also the merchant who has customers to whom he has been granting credit, charging up each item, whether the amount be one cent or fifty cents, making out statements and arranging settlements, and having the annoyance of disputed accounts, and losses caused by forgetting to make charges when extremely busy, etc., simply issues to his customers due bills covering the amount such customer will probably want credit for, and charges this amount in one single item, and when settlement is made, by giving an attractive discount, you get cash in advance, and thus both are benefited. In the meantime the due bills are used by the customers in buying supplies, paying for purchases same as paying cash. Mer-

chants who have used these due bills say that they find them economical, useful and convenient, and also that customers like them, and trade increases by their use.

### Merck's Annual Report.

This interesting Annual contains several new features, prominent among which may be mentioned the first of a series of original communications, on the preparations of the German Pharmacopœia as viewed from the standpoint of the manufacturer. There is also a digest of investigations on medicinal agents, and a classified index of the diseases treated of. The report is a valuable one for chemists everywhere, and brings before the reader what is new and valuable in pharmacy.

### Carbonated Cod Liver Oil.

By impregnating cod liver oil with carbonic anhydride the disagreeable taste of the oil is, to a great extent, masked, alteration of the oil is said to be prevented, and its administration facilitated, even in the case of a person who has strong objection to the oil. Similar advantages are said to be secured in the case of castor by saturating it with carbonic anhydride. A German patent has been secured by the Helfenberg Company for the method of preparing effervescent oils.—*Pharm. Zeit*, 14, 816, *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

### Guaiaquinol.

This is a combination of quinine with guaiacol, being the neutral bromoguaiacolate of quinine. It contains 48.79 per cent. of quinine, and 18.67 per cent. of guaiacol. It occurs in yellow lamellar crystals, soluble in a little less than 1½ parts of water at 15°, and in less than their weight of water at 30°. It is very soluble in alcohol and glycerine, almost insoluble in ether and chloroform; deliquescent; and possesses the analgesic and antipyretic properties of its components.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique*.

Germany has forty-five sanatoria, capable of treating for a limited time 30,000 consumptives. No less than 71 per cent. are reported to have left the institutions in a condition to be able to work.

### The Successful Pharmacist.

What constitutes a successful pharmacist? The answer to that inquiry depends wholly upon one's idea of what constitutes success. Wealth is only relative. One man will feel that he is rich indeed if his income reaches a thousand dollars each year, while another with ten thousand would think he was miserably poor. Success is measured in the same way. Upon the whole there are as many successful pharmacists, proportionately, as may be found among the adherents of any other business of even magnitude. It is a business of small transactions. The necessary capital is not large, and the volume of receipts is never heavy. Out of such conditions money is not to be made in large amounts, and he who expects to grow wealthy from the proceeds of a retail drug store is surely doomed to disappointment. To have a well-located pharmacy with sufficient stock to meet the demands of the patrons, and this all paid for; to have an income from it that will enable its owner to live and support those dependent upon him in comfort; to give proper educational advantages to his children, when he has any, and to lay by a modest competence against the time when age will no longer permit him to engage in the active duties of his business, is all the success any one need anticipate who engages in pharmacy. He is an ambitious man who hopes for more. He is seeing visions and dreaming dreams if he figures upon larger returns than are comprised in this generalized list of necessities.

Much is being said about the professional side and the commercial side of pharmacy. One is often exalted and the other debased. The professional view is jeered at by the man whose eyes are not open to behold that there is an essentially professional, and, indeed, a scientific side, to which he would do well to give some earnest thought, if he is to realize the portion of success which is on the way to meet him, if some more comprehensive mind does not intercept it in its flight and appropriate it for his own.

The successful pharmacist is the level-headed individual, who has prepared himself in advance to meet all the professional requirements which he is liable to be called upon to fulfil, and has sufficient business acumen to take advantage of all the commercial oppor-



tunities presented him. He must recognize conditions as they exist and make the best of them. If he finds himself in the midst of an evolutionary process, involving his occupation, he must evolve with the rest of it, or go out over the tailboard of the wagon. He must not be so tenacious of his theories that he can not let go of them when the rest of mankind have planted weeping-willows over their remains. The inability, or indisposition, to recognize ever changing methods in the conduct of his business has been the doom of many a thoroughly well-qualified pharmacist. The shoemaker who made shoes by hand belongs to another generation. The carpenter who used to dress all his rough material with his own plane is no longer in evidence in these days of planing mills with their perfected machines for dressing and smoothing lumber; and so must the drug man lay aside his obsolete fancies and his old-time methods, and place himself in close contact with all that is useful and best in his own department, professional and commercial, if he hopes to be rated a successful pharmacist.—*Midland Druggist*.

#### Card System for Prescriptions.\*

By HARRY M. GRAVES.

There has always been a great deal of discussion as to the best method of filing prescriptions so that ready reference may be had to them. Every drug store has a system of its own, and each possesses some good features, though I have never seen any which just met all the requirements.

There is probably no druggist who will say that too much time or trouble can be expended in properly caring for prescriptions. Whether one files them on a spindle or pastes them in a book or copies them into a book, the main object is to preserve them in a manner so that they can be referred to readily and quickly. Filing on a spindle is unhandy as it can be, for frequent handling often causes the spindle hole to tear out and the prescription becomes lost or so torn and soiled as to be almost illegible. By pasting them in a book one may be certain of preserving them, but this method certainly does not secure facility of reference, as but one person can use the book at a time, and it is

often necessary for three or four to have access to back prescriptions at the same time; then, by this method, the prescriptions have to be stuck on a spindle for a day anyway—it is impossible and impracticable to paste them in a book as fast as they come in. Writing prescriptions in a book serves no particular purpose except that the book used for reference isn't as large as when they are pasted in, but the same objection arises as in the previous instance—but one person can use the book at a time.

I have given this matter a great deal of thought and attention, and being thoroughly equipped with the knowledge of what I wanted, it is not strange that I have succeeded in devising a system which I believe to be practical and adaptable alike to every case with equal promise of satisfaction. The paraphernalia requisite for establishing this method I have devised, while simple in the extreme, will need detailed explanation to be thoroughly understood, as the drug business is not of a nature calculated to admit of its proprietor being familiar with card systems. He may have a general idea of them from glancing at advertisements in various magazines, but I am sure that his intimate knowledge of them is limited.

In my opinion the card system is superior to books for any purpose, even for bookkeeping. A name is much easier located, and the card on which it is found may be taken out and carted around anywhere, which is sometimes convenient, while with a large, unwieldy book this is out of the question. Then a card system is flexible or elastic, so to speak, if one adds to it as he has to—he does not have to buy a large book in anticipation of future business and then handle it when a smaller book would really do. The card system expands with your business or your requirements.

Now to apply the card system to the filing of prescriptions. Buy plain ruled cards of the large size 4x6 and of good quality of bristol-board; the cost will not in any case exceed \$3 for one thousand. The prescriptions are to be copied on these cards after this fashion: The original prescription can be filed in a very small box, as it is not likely that reference will ever be made to it again, but it is best to preserve it in case of emergency. By filing these in rotation compactly in a

small box of sufficient capacity to hold a thousand, and by marking the outside they will be very handy indeed and will take up very little room.

The cards themselves should be filed in a cabinet reserved for that purpose—1,000 in a draw with top card to denote each one hundred. Suitable cabinets can be purchased for the purpose at a very small cost. On the outside of the draw should appear some guide to indicate the number therein.

By filing copies of prescriptions in this way the possibility of mistake from confusion is eliminated, facility and quickness of reference are assured. Any number of persons may use the prescription file at the same time. All it would be necessary to do would be to go to the cabinet, take the prescription wanted to the prescription counter until the prescription was compounded, and then return it to the cabinet.

I think it would pay any druggist to adopt this system—its cost is small and it is bound to be satisfactory to anyone who likes to have things just right. There are other points in which this plan excels that readily reveal themselves on a short trial but which do not suggest themselves in a brief resume of this character.

#### A Welcome Extended.

Wall paper dealers visiting Toronto during the Exhibition in September will be given a hearty welcome at Stauntons Limited, wall paper manufacturers, 944 Yonge Street. No doubt many dealers will be glad to take a walk through the company's immense factory, and gain an insight into the manufacture of wall paper, which will help them when selling the goods. The company will also have quarters at the Rossin House, where a full line of their samples will be open to inspection, and some of their salesmen will be in attendance to show every attention to visitors, as well as to take orders. The company hope to see quite a number of their friends.

We have noticed that Lyman Bros. & Co., with their usual enterprise, have replaced all their old-style telephones with the long distance instrument, consequently they are able to give their customers a much more efficient service than ever.

\*Spatula.

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Did you ever use

## WOOD—• ALCOHOL

when you were over-heated?

*Just sponge yourself  
with it and see how  
cool you will feel  
this month.*

To be had from all Druggists.

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and  
Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the great-  
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We have just received a  
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 **Iron-Tropon**

This preparation of **Tropon** contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

Samples furnished free to Physicians on application to

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**Belladonna Plaster**  
Prepared by  
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The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

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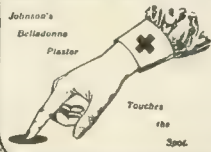
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have hitherto used." — Dr. D. H. Austin, University of Penna.

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MADE OF BELLADONNA with strength Penetrating Base

EXCELLENCE  
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# New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

## ANNUAL MEETING

The sixteenth annual meeting of the N.B.P.S. was held in the rooms of the society, Market Building, St. John, on June 20, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mr. Hazen J. Dick, at 10.30 a.m., it being impossible for the president, Mr. Thomas R. Wren, to be present. The following members were present at the meeting: Messrs. G. Y. Dibble, of Fredericton; Thos. C. Donald, of Hampton; and Messrs. R. E. Caupe, Struan Robertson, W. H. Mowatt, Chas. McGregor, H. L. Ganter, S. McDiarmid, M. V. Paddock, Chas. M. Short, C. P. Clarke, E. C. Brown, S. H. Hawkes and E. R. W. Ingraham, of St. John.

Minutes of last annual meeting read and confirmed.

Report of council was then read, and proceedings of council during the past year discussed. On motion of S. McDiarmid, seconded by M. V. Paddock, secretary's report was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To President and Members of N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

Gentlemen,—Your Council have to report that during the past year seven (7) meetings were held, at which the usual amount of business was transacted.

Examinations were held on January 31st and June 13th of the present year, at which eight (8) candidates passed in general subjects, and three (3) the final examinations.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. W. INGRAHAM, Sec.

June 20.

Report of registrar was then read as follows:

St. John, N.B.,

June 17th, 1901.

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending with June, 1901. Mr. President and members of the Society.

The membership of our Society for the current year is one hundred and forty-six, made up as follows:

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Business qualification.... | 52  |
| Servitude ".....           | 2   |
| Physicians' ".....         | 13  |
| Diploma ".....             | 79  |
| Total .....                | 146 |

Of these about 95 are proprietors of retail drug businesses in this province, and 10 or 12 diploma holders reside out of the province. The others are drug clerks, commercial travellers, or in wholesale business.

Death has removed three of our charter members, Messrs. A. Chipman Smith, Archibald McLean, and Harry D. Peters, of St. John. Mr. Smith died on 23rd of January, 1901, and Mr. McLean, who had been in his employ for a quarter of a century, died a few days later (Feb. 6). This Society is particularly indebted to the late Mr. A. Chipman Smith, who was our first registrar, and for some years after the organization of the Society continued to give very valuable assistance.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to state that every member of the Society has paid fees in full to date, and that financial receipts for the year are, I think, the largest in the history of the Society.

### RECEIPTS.

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Fees from 97 members at \$2.00 .....      | \$194 00 |
| Back dues paid up .....                   | 27 00    |
| 11 diplomas issued, at \$5.....           | 55 00    |
| 14 applications for examination, at \$5.. | 70 00    |
| Total .....                               | \$346 00 |

### EXPENDITURE.

|                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| D. F. Brown Co. (for mailing tubes)... | \$ 1 50  |
| Royal Gazette.....                     | 14 64    |
| Barnes and Co. (stationery).....       | 1 00     |
| Adam Shand (flowers).....              | 5 00     |
| C. S. Everett (hire of tables) .....   | 1 75     |
| Fees to examiners (January exam.)....  | 40 00    |
| Cash paid to treasurer .....           | 282 11   |
| Total .....                            | \$346 00 |

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. MOWATT,

Registrar.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, secretary, Mr. Clarke's report was received and ordered placed on the minutes, and thanks of the society tendered to Mr. Mowatt for the able manner in which

he had performed his duties during the past year.

The treasurer then read the following report:

|                                                                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Dr. M. V. Paddock, Treasurer, in account with New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society. |          |
| 1900. Balance deposit on interest in Bank New Brunswick.....                        | \$300 00 |
| Cash balance .....                                                                  | 156 61   |
|                                                                                     | 456 61   |
| June 14. W. H. Mowatt .....                                                         | 278 36   |
| Interest on \$300.....                                                              | 17 38    |
|                                                                                     | \$752 35 |
| Cr.                                                                                 |          |
| June 14. W. H. Mowatt, salary registrar .....                                       | \$50 00  |
| W. H. Mowatt, salary examiner .....                                                 | 10 00    |
| W. H. Mowatt, stationery ..                                                         | 5 57     |
| E. R. W. Ingraham, salary secretary .....                                           | 25 00    |
| E. R. W. Ingraham, stationery .....                                                 | 3 07     |
| E. C. Brown, salary examiner                                                        | 10 00    |
| C. K. Short, " ..                                                                   | 10 00    |
| M. V. Paddock, " ..                                                                 | 10 00    |
| Dr. L. C. Allison " ..                                                              | 10 00    |
| Sun Publishing Co.....                                                              | 7 50     |
| Telegraph Co. ....                                                                  | 7 50     |
| Mrs. Anderson, for scrubbing room .....                                             | 1 00     |
| C. E. Everett, rent of tables .                                                     | 1 75     |
| Cash balance in B. & N. B.....                                                      | \$288 21 |
| Cash balance on interest .....                                                      | 300 00   |
| Cash balance in hand: of treasurer .....                                            | 12 75    |
|                                                                                     | 600 96   |
|                                                                                     | \$752 35 |

This was followed by the auditor's report as follows:

St. John, N.B.,

June 19, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the books of the registrar and treasurer, and find same correct. Yours, etc., H. L. GANTER, } Auditors.  
N. B. SMITH, }

Moved by Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. McDiarmid, that the auditors' report be attached to that of the treasurer, and both to be entered on the minutes. Carried.

Mr. Clarke then moved that the incoming council be recommended to have the annual fee reduced from \$2 to \$1. This was seconded by Mr. McGregor. The motion was lost



Moved by C. McGregor, seconded by M. V. Paddock, that the minutes of this meeting be published, and also the examination papers for June examination, 1901. Carried.

The entertainment committee then announced the programme for the afternoon and evening, and the meeting adjourned.

The new council met at the close of the society meeting, and elected the following officers to serve for the coming year: Hazen J. Dick, St. John, president; Geo. T. Dibblee, Fredericton, vice-president; W. H. Mowatt, registrar; M. V. Paddock, treasurer; E. R. W. Ingraham, secretary.

The annual drive took place in the afternoon. Driscoll's buck-board was on hand, and left the Market Building about 2.30, and proceeded to the beach at "Saints' Rest," where a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Base ball, quoits and other games were engaged in, after which the merry party returned to the city.

The society dinner was held at White's Restaurant at 9 p.m. After enjoying the elaborate menu provided by mine host White, the usual toasts, followed by speeches, songs, etc., whiled away the hours till near midnight, when the party broke up, each druggist feeling that he had spent a thoroughly enjoyable day, and that if occasions like these were only of more frequent occurrence, life would be more enjoyed by the "too often sad and sedentary pharmacist."

E. R. W. INGRAHAM,  
Secretary.

### New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations were held in the society's rooms, Market Building, on June 13, before Examiners Paddock, Allison, Mowatt, Brown and Short. Edgar W. Mair, of Woodstock, and Fred. Logie, of Chatham, passed the final. J. Everett Watters and Walter I. Kierstead the preliminary on general subjects.

The following were the papers submitted to the candidates:

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

E. CLINTON BROWN, EXAMINER.

1. Benzoic acid, give B.P. name, two sources from which it is obtained, and state by what process from each.

2. Name the official effervescent preparations, describe how prepared, and state degrees of temperature employed in their preparation and drying.

3. Describe an alkaloid, name six which are official, or the salts of which are official. From what are they obtained? Give dose of each.

4. Name the official soaps, state from what each is prepared and into what preparations they enter.

5. Give official names of the following: (a) Phenazone, (b) axungia, (c) frankincense, (d) starch, (e) lactose, (f) lucrose.

6. What per cent. of ethyl hydroxide, by volume, do the official alcohols contain?

7. What is the weight of a fluid ounce of distilled water at 60° Fahr.

8. Reduce 212° Fahr. to Centigrade.

" 0° Centigrade to Fahr.

9. Give B.P. name, botanical source, habitat, and official preparations of catechu, nux vomica, deadly night shade, foxglove, henbane

10. Give antidotes for:

(a) Mineral acids.

(b) Carbolic acid.

(c) Lead.

(d) Mercuric chloride.

(e) Croton oil.

#### PHARMACY.

CHAS. K. SHORT, EXAMINER.

1. From what ingredients is æther prepared, what was the former (or common) name of æther, does it dissolve (1) water, (2) olive oil, (3) oil lemon, (4) balsam tolu? (5) Describe æther fully.

2. (1) Give formula and dose of spir. æther. (2) Give common name of spir. æth. co., with dose and medicinal properties. (3) What is chloric ether, give formula and dose.

3. Give P.B. definition of adeps. (2) How is adeps. benz. prepared? Describe process fully. Name at least three preparations into which it enters. (3) Name the source of adeps. lanæ. (4) Give common name of adeps. lanæ hydrosus with proportion of water it contains. (5) What are the medicinal properties of adeps. lanæ, and what advantages does it possess over many other bases for ointments?

4. Name the ingredients of tr. nucis vom., P.B. 1885 and 1898. What is the difference in strength? Give formula of the 1898 tincture, with dose, uses, and antidotes.

5. Give three examples of standardized tinctures. Into what two general classes are the tinctures of the P.B. divided in regard to doses? Give three examples of each with doses.

6. Describe fully the process of making syr. pruni. virg. Name two constituents of cherry bark which combine in the presence of water, forming a medicinal chemical.

7. What is the chemical name of salol? How is it prepared? Describe, give doses and medicinal uses.

8. Give four examples of P.B. liniments, naming, (1) their ingredients, (2) proportion of active ingredients in each.

9. Identify (1) tr. gent. co., (2) tr. opii camph., (3) spir. anisi., (4) tr. cinch. co., (5) tr. guaiac amm.

10. Oral. General questions on (1) acid carbol, (2) pill excipients, (3) weights and measures of P.B. and metric systems.

#### CHEMISTRY.

M. V. PADDOCK, EXAMINER.

1. Define atomic weight.

Define molecular weight—quantivalence.

What do you understand by the terms "oxidation," and reduction; give an example of each.

2. To what chemical class do barium, calcium, and strontium belong? How is ammonia prepared commercially?

Give strength of liq. ammon. fort B.P.

What impurities would you expect to find in liq. ammon. fort?

3 Write equation showing formation of HCl from NaCl.

Write equation showing formation of HNO<sub>3</sub> from KNO<sub>3</sub>

Name impurities in crude H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

4. How much acetate of potash from 500 gms. pot. bicarb. K=39, H=1, C=12, O=16.

5. Name 3-efflorescent, 3 deliquescent, 3 permanent salts.

6. Give formulæ for: White vitriol, spts. of salt, red chromate of potash, yellow prussiate of potash, carbonate of zinc, paris green, phosphate of sodium, cyanide of potash.

7. Give test for presence of ferrous chloride in ferric chloride.

Give test for presence of HNO<sub>3</sub> in ferric chloride.

Give test for presence of corrosive sublimate in calomel.



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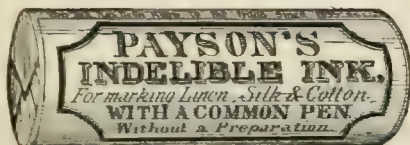
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Recommended by the C. P. R. Pullman Car Co., Kay's  
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FREE SAMPLE to Shampoo your Hair

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✱ Pennyroyal  
FOR FEMALES. AND

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Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all  
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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

## EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,  
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

## ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

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# TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guar-  
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We supply cabinets with two and five  
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for three months and a handsome  
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# Wampole's Granular Effervescent Salts

 ON opposite page will be found a list of those EFFERVESCENT Salts (now in popular demand) which we manufacture and are prepared to furnish.

In the manufacture of preparations of this class we give special attention to the thorough admixture and trituration of the medicaments with the effervescing powders, the retention of the effervescing quality and whiteness of granules of the finished product.

Only the purest and most soluble salts and drugs are used, while scrupulous care is exercised in weighing and manipulation so as to insure each dose containing the full amount of medicinal ingredients called for.

As a result, these preparations are actively medicinal in their effects to full extent of doses as given on the label, the granules are large, uniform and porous, and possess a sparkle and freshness which cannot be surpassed.

We are in a position to manufacture the favorite or special formulae of physicians or pharmacists in the form of granular effervescent salts, WHERE PRACTICABLE, when such orders are not for less than twenty-five ( 5 ) pounds.

Samples and literature descriptive of these, or any of our preparations, will be gladly and promptly furnished on request.

Special prices quoted in bulk, or for large quantities, and on contract orders.

## HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

*Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Toronto, Can.*





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—OF—

## Wampole's Granular Effervescent :: Salts

### APERIENT

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains fifty (50) grains of Saline Aperient Salts.

### BROMIDES MODIFIED

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains:

Sodium Bromide, two (2) grains.  
Lithium Bromide, one (1) grain.  
Strontium Bromide, one (1) grain.  
Sodium Iodide, one (1) grain.

### CAFFEINE HYDROBROMATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains two (2) grains of chemically pure Caffeine Hydrobromate (the true salt).

### KISSENGEN

Each heaping dessertspoonful is equivalent to a large tumblerful of the natural Kissengen Water.

### LITHIUM CITRATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains five (5) grains of chemically pure Lithium Citrate.

### MAGNESIAN APERIENT

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains forty five (45) grains of Magnesia Salts.

### MAGNESIUM CITRATE

A most effective and pleasant aperient, laxative, purgative or refrigerant, identical in strength with the official "Liquor Magnesii Citratis."

### POTASSIUM BICARBONATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains eight (8) grains of chemically pure Potassium Bicarbonate.

### POTASSIUM CITRATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains ten (10) grains of chemically pure Potassium Citrate.

### SEIDLITZ MIXTURE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains fifty (50) grains of the official "Pulvis Effervescens Compositus."

### SODIUM BICARBONATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains eight (8) grains of chemically pure Sodium Bicarbonate.

### SODIUM PHOSPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains thirty (30) grains of chemically pure Sodium Phosphate.

### SODIUM SULPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains sixty (60) grains of chemically pure Sodium Sulphate.

### SODIUM SULPHO-PHOSPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains thirty (30) grains of Sodium Phosphate with thirty (30) grains of Sodium Sulphate (the chemically true salt).

### VICHY

Each heaping dessertspoonful is equivalent to a large tumblerful of the natural Vichy Water.

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MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

## Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  GROSS AND  $\frac{1}{4}$  GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

8. What common impurity may KI contain, and how detect?

What is the antidote for arsenic and how prepared?

9. Identification.

10. Oral.

### DISPENSING.

W. H. MOWATT, EXAMINER.

1. Give the Latin names of the following: Easton's syrup, black draught, Goulard water, salts of lemon, Glauber's salts, phenic acid.

2. State adult dose of: (a) pilocarpine mur.; (b) croton oil; (c) copper sulphate; (d) codeine; (e) tinct. canabis ind.; (f) sugar of lead; (g) paracet-phenetidine.

3. Translate into English:

Recipe—

Tincturaehyoscyanicdrachmasduas.

Tincturae castorei, drachmas tres.

Syrupi rheoados, drachmam.

Aquae puvae, uncias quatuor.

Misce. Sumat drachmas duas omni hora si non dormiat.

4. Criticize the following prescriptions:

(a)

Re. Liq. arsenical 3 ii  
Magnes. sulph. 3 iv  
Tr. Gent. Co. 3 iv  
Aq. ad. 3 ii  
Met sig. 3 ii t.i.d. ante cibos.

(b)

Re. Potass. iodid. 3 ii  
Glycerine 3 ss  
Tr. ferri perchlor 3 iss  
Spts. eth. nit. 3 i  
Tr. Gentian Co. 3 iss  
Aq. ad. 3 iv  
ft. mist. mitte. 3 vi

(c)

Re. Liq. hydrogen dioxid 3 i  
Potass. permang grs L  
Aq. qs. Oss.  
ft. lotis.

(d)

Re. Bismuth subnit. 3 ii  
Sodii. bicarb. 3 i.  
Mucilage q.s.

Misce et div in pil No. Lx.

45 minutes was allowed for above portion to be written by the candidates. Value, 40.

This was followed by an oral "quiz" on reading of autograph prescriptions in apothecary and metric systems, proper excipients for various pills, etc. Value, 30.

For practical work 3 prescriptions were given to dispense; time allowed, half an hour. Value, 30

First. Dispense 4 oz of a 5% solution of carbolic acid. State quantities used.

Second—

Re. Plumbi acetat. gr. xx  
Aluminis grs. xxx  
Borate of soda 3 i  
ft. pulv. misce bene.

Third—

Re. Potass. iodid. gr. xx  
Mucilg. acac. 3 iv  
Tr. Guaiac Co. 3 ss  
Aq. q.s. ad 3 ii

### GENERAL.

DR. L. C. ALLISON, EXAMINER.

1. Dictation.

2. Name and define the different kinds of fractions. Give an example of each.

3. Divide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} =$   
Multiply 14,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  and  $3\frac{5}{8} =$   
The interest on \$1 for 11 years 7 months, at 6 per cent.

4. Decline the Latin article.  
Decline the nouns "Cochleare" and "Haustus."

5. Compare "Bonus," "Facilis," "Celer," "Ruber," "Amarus," and "Aridus."

6. Write out the indicative moods of "Amo," "Audio," and "Habeo."

7. Write: A bill for goods supplied (six or more items.)

A note asking for payment upon account.

### Roborat.

This is an albuminous dietetic preparation made from corn. It is a whitish powder, free from smell, and almost tasteless. The percentage of albumin calculated from the amount of nitrogen is about 55 per cent.; substance soluble in ether, 2 per cent.; ash, 16 per cent.; starch and dextrin 1 per cent. When mixed with water it swells up, forming an homogeneous liquid mass, without sediment, and can be used as food in that state.—*Phar. Rund.*

If some men profited by the errors they make it would keep them busy declaring dividends.

A word to the wise may be sufficient but a full-page advertisement is usually more convincing.

### Manufacture of White Arsenic A New Canadian Industry.

Special by Martha Craig

On entering the Ontario mining division of the Mines Building at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N.Y., much may be seen that is at the same time interesting and instructive. Not least amongst these is the exhibit from the Deloro Mine, of Hastings Co., Ont. On examining the display in the handsome show case we find white arsenic. This is something new, and one will naturally ask, "What has this to do with a mineral exhibit?" On further investigation we learn that arsenic is manufactured from the ores we see in the same cases. These ores are known as micpickel ores. Looking into this more closely we learn that these ores contain gold as well as arsenic, and that the gold is extracted first from the raw ores after they have been crushed by stampers. We read in a pamphlet a description of the mine from whence it came. This also gives an exact description of the peculiar formation in which these ores occur, illustrating by cuts the whole vein formation, and describing the process and methods used for extracting both the gold and arsenic.

Another most interesting feature about this exhibit is that the peculiarities of these ore deposits and the formation surrounding them is plainly represented by actual rock samples, showing the veins and country in miniature. This is a novel feature in an exhibit, and a valuable one from an educational point of view, and reflected great credit upon P. Kirkgaard, the discoverer of this new process. There is much to be learned from this little exhibit; it stands alone as very unique, and there is nothing else that can be compared with it.

The Deloro Mine has a most remarkable history. It was first discovered during the gold excitement over thirty years ago. It was owned by the Gatling Gold and Silver Mining Company from 1873 to 1880, during which time considerable work was done in it, and a 20-stamp mill was built. Some of the surface ore was milled with a profit, but at very shallow depth the ores became refractory, containing 20 per cent. and more of micpickel, "arsenogrite." When these ores were reached no process then known would extract the gold, and work was



discontinued. In 1880 the property was bought by the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company, who at once erected large reduction works, consisting of a dry crushing mill and chlorination works. Considerable development work was done during the building of this plant, and this was finally started, crushing thousands of tons of the ore, but all was wasted. Work was stopped only to be started again, and again, trying first this, then that, but all in vain, the mispickel would not give up its gold. Tangible evidence of this exists to day in the heap of tailings around the old works, though these are gradually disappearing, the present owners now reaping the benefit of former failures. In 1883 the mine was finally closed down, and remained idle until 1896, when the property was bought by the Canadian Goldfields Company. This company also started by building a large mill, this time manipulating the ore by the dry crushing and bromogonide process. This was only partially successful, some 50 to 60 per cent. of the gold value was recovered, but the process was so expensive that this was obtained at a loss. It was not until 1898, when the present manager, Mr. P. Kirkegaard, was placed in charge of the mine, that anything like success was achieved.

During the summer of 1898 the mill above mentioned was destroyed by fire, and work was suspended for a time. The real successful working of this mine dates from this time. The manager, having seen the weak points in what had been done up to that time, wisely avoided the shoals. He built a ten-stamp mill, adopting amalgamation on electroplated copper plates. This was followed by double concentration combined with classification, and the concentrates treated by bromogonide. This double treatment proved to be the solution of the problem, not only giving a high percentage of extraction, but also greatly reducing the working cost. Having established the process for extracting the gold values, he started on the mispickel, knowing that white arsenic could be made from it. The old mill built by the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company was again brought into use; all the old machinery for which he had no use was pulled out and sold for scrap iron, and the furnaces were re-constructed to suit the new conditions. Much money was

expended on various experiments. The industry was a new one for this continent. No one could be found who thoroughly understood his business, and there was practically no literature bearing on the subject, the arsenic manufacturers of the Old Country keeping what they knew about it a profound secret. Nothing daunted, Mr. Kirkegaard went right on, and, after a short time, succeeded in making the desired white arsenic, and this has proved to be even whiter and purer than any made in Europe. Having established that the gold could be extracted, and that arsenic could be made from the residue, otherwise a waste product, the company widened their scope of operations by doubling the capacity of the whole plant, "stamp mill and arsenic works," and adding a large air compressing plant to furnish power for all the underground machinery, drills, pumps and hoist, and the result is that now they have as fine and up-to-date a mining plant as can be found anywhere in the country. Thus we see what skill and energy can accomplish in overcoming what appeared insurmountable natural difficulties. We hope the Canadian Goldfields Company will reap the full benefit and profit they so richly deserve for having preserved and spent large sums of money in developing not only a process for taking the gold out of these refractory ores after everybody had failed, but for starting an entirely new industry in Canada without asking help or favors from the Government. We also wish to congratulate the manager, Mr. Kirkegaard, and his staff for having so ably conducted this work. Such men are what we need in Canada to develop our mineral resources. The Canadian Goldfields Company has set a good example in another direction, namely, that of looking to the welfare of their employees. They have built a commodious hall for the use of their men and families for religious services, school and entertainments, and have established a fine library therein.

The employees have formed a band of twelve pieces among themselves, and this band gives frequent open air concerts. All of this tends to a better feeling between employer and employees, and may well be copied to mutual advantage by any large employers of labor.

The Canadian Goldfields Company

is an English company. It is a close corporation, no stock being for sale, and this, no doubt, accounts for the fact that very little has been heard about this mine, although it is only 110 miles from Toronto, and has been successfully operated for about five years. This is the only arsenic-producing plant on the American continent manufacturing arsenic on a commercial scale. The product is forty to fifty tons per month, and this output is steadily increasing.

#### Ferruginous Cod Liver Oil.

In the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* a mode of preparing this is given which depends on the solubility of benzoate of iron in cod liver oil. Too high temperature in making the solution must be avoided, and in this connection the readier solubility of the freshly prepared benzoate is taken advantage of. A solution of perchloride of iron is treated with a solution of benzoate of soda. The precipitate formed is washed and pressed. Of the precipitate still moist, 20 parts are mixed with sufficient dried sulphate of soda to obtain a dry powder (*sic*). This is digested with 100 parts of cod liver oil at a temperature not exceeding 32°C., when the benzoate of iron is dissolved and the sulphate of soda is left as a residue. This is filtered or decanted out. This is said to give a perfectly clear oil, rather yellower than ordinary cod liver oil, and containing 2 per cent. of iron. For use it is diluted with 4 to 9 parts of oil.

#### Piperazine Quinate.

This salt has been introduced under the name of sidonal; it, as well as the salt of dimethyl piperazine, and the compounds with alkaline quinates, are recommended as suitable for preventing formation of uric acid in gouty patients. The method of preparation is simply mixture of quinic acid with equivalent proportions of the base, and precipitation from a concentrated solution by adding strong alcohol; but it has been made the subject of an English patent by Messrs. Benno Jaffe and Darmstaedter, of Berlin.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The experience gained through losing to-day may bring a large profit to-morrow.

# Nerlich & Co.

## Fall and Holiday Trade

FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, TOYS



### Latest Xmas Novelties

OUR TRAVELLERS are now on the road with complete lines of samples. Write us to have one of them call on you.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE now in hand will list everything new and desirable in our range. It will contain upwards of 1,100 illustrations. To secure a copy, you should have your name on our mailing list at once.

## NERLICH & CO.

146-148 Front St. West (Opposite Union Station)  
**TORONTO**

MONTREAL SAMPLE ROOM: 301 St. James Street (Corner Victoria Square)

### Advice to Women

On the Care of their Health *\*\*\**  
Before, During, and After Confinement

By FLORENCE STACPOOLE

Diplômée of the London Obstetrical Society.

### Sixth Thousand

Size 5x7½. 134 pages. Cloth, 75 cents.

**D**URING the last quarter of a century medical science has made great strides. In former years so little was known of any way by which the suffering of childbirth could be lessened and the danger prevented; but in this dawn of the twentieth century it is known how the suffering can be almost totally conquered, while the danger can be almost entirely prevented, and in this little book is told how. The advice and information is practical, simple and reliable, and all women who are not already familiar with these truths should read this book.

**Cassell & Company Limited**

7 and 9 West 18th St., NEW YORK

## Tuberculosis

ITS

### NATURE, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

### THE OPEN AIR TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS

By ALFRED HILLIER, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Fellow of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society, London; Member of the Council of the Medical Graduates' College; Member of the Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis; Hon. Sec. to the London Open Air Sanitarium.

With Thirty-one Illustrations and Three Colored Plates, 256 pages Size 5 x 7 1/2. Cloth, \$1.25 net.

The Author in his Preface says:

"Tuberculosis offers many aspects for study. These have been considered under different headings and in many different volumes; but no one book in English, so far as I am aware, is devoted to the subject as a whole. For this reason I venture to believe that a concise manual, dealing with all the heads of Tuberculosis in one volume, will form a work of reference of some interest and value."

"We welcome this little volume as giving in a concise and readable form all that a physician needs to know of the modern treatment of this dread disease, destroying the flower of our land at the rate of thousands each year. We wish we could induce each reader of THE CLINIC to purchase a copy. It would be money well invested."—*The Syracuse Clinic*.

**Cassell & Company,**  
LIMITED,

7 AND 9 WEST 18TH ST., NEW YORK.



# Abbey's



## Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the  
**DRUG TRADE ONLY.**

## SALT

# Beeswax!

TRADE MARK **W.H.B.** REGISTERED  
No. 29,519.

Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B." and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; ½-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; ¼ cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-oz. cakes, in 2-pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.**  
BOSTON, Mass

### HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

### ORDER

## JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS



Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

**CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE**

**GIVEN AWAY**

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name on Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N., ENG.

Wholesale Agents—

**EVANS & SONS (Limited)** MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.)  
and VICTORIA (British Columbia)



## Photographic Supplies as a Profitable Side Line.

By W. ULLMANN, in *Pharmaceutical Era*.

It has been my experience that one of the best side lines for a druggist to handle is photographic supplies for both amateur and professional photographers. It is a clean, profitable line, and does not require much money invested. It pays to advertise this line in the daily papers, especially if you wish to introduce something new. It has paid us and well. It increases the cash sales decidedly; it being mostly a cash business and a luxury, you are seldom asked to give credit.

The line particularly fits the drug business, and no other business man is so well adapted to push it as a good, live druggist. It brings a class of pleasant, intelligent, people to your store that probably would not come otherwise; it keeps your store before the public as a first-class store for photographic materials and chemicals, and helps to make a popular place of your store and increases the sales on other goods.

Two years ago in September we bought our first invoice of goods amounting to \$20.00, consisting of a few cheap cameras, dry plates, print paper, developing and toning solutions, a few ruby lanterns, trays, card mounts, etc. We hardly knew what to buy, as we were green at the business, but we soon found out what was wanted from the people who came in to buy. We found the goods sold readily, although there are five other stores in our three cities selling the same goods. Competition is strong, but that didn't discourage us any. Feeling encouraged we gradually increased our stock as the demand warranted. We put in a few Rochester Poco and Premo Cameras, a few Cyclone cameras ranging in price from \$10 to \$25; tripods from 75 cents to \$2.00; flash guns and lights, a good assortment of card mounts as large as 8x10; photograph albums, etc. Our entire investment now is not over \$250. We buy the goods as we need them, finding it is not necessary to carry a heavy stock. The first year the sales were over \$800; it will double that now. Securing the right to sell American Aristo papers, we have gone after the trade of the professional photographers, furnishing them with their paper, on which there is 25 per cent. profit. This also brings some of

their trade on plates, sulphite soda, hypo., pyro., chloride of gold, etc., averaging 20 per cent. profit.

For amateurs we arranged a small dark room under a stairway where they can load their cameras, keeping a ruby lamp handy. This also serves as a good place for plates, papers and extra supplies. The profit in this line is as good as, if not better than, in patent medicines. It pays to have some knowledge of the art yourself, as you can be of much service to amateurs in giving information on developing, printing, toning, timing, exposures, and by taking pictures of interesting subjects and showing your patrons what can be done, for this helps to keep up their interest in amateur photography and often makes good sales.

This line has paid us and well, and we expect to do more business than we have done in the past. It will pay any druggist profitably who has a little push and energy.

## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York, N.Y.

Strategy in advertising is not necessarily dishonesty. One may supply a catch-line in newspaper, circular or poster that will favorably draw attention, though in itself a joke or a burlesque.

The man who first advertised hats by heading his hand-bills with the query, "Who's your hatter?" was something of a genius. The catch in the query was that he said "Atter" and "Ats" all through an otherwise pure English advertisement. Being an Englishman, a London hatter, the joke was all the more apparent, as it has never been discovered by the Cockney that he cannot use his "h's" as a handle. So the man who scattered the hand-bills asking, "Who's your Atter?" found himself never so well advertised before; his store expanded; it was known and visited by crowds of wearers of "Ats" who had never heard of it before, or if they had, it was not remembered.

\* \*

Strategy in advertising is advisable when it gives a pleasant impression of the merchant and a correct impression of his wares. It is not sufficient that a cleverly worded ad fills a store with possible purchasers. The people must find the print verified, and if one good

ad serves to run off one lot of goods one week, try something else for the next week. Nothing is so wearying as monotony. The store news should be fresh—every day, if possible. The story should be told each time as if it had never been told before; as if there was a new set of clerks behind the counters who had never been irritated by an unreasonable purchaser or overworked by long hours.

The ads should read, too, as if the writer fully and entirely believed all he said; and he *should* believe it.

Does all this require too much thought, too much patience, too much time?

Do you ever quit thinking?

Is there anything more trying to a business man's patience than to see his store empty save idle clerks and goods gathering "the bloom of time"—commonly known as dust?

Hasn't each one of us all the time there is for our own use?

Suppose, just a lifetime or so ago, the experimenters with steam had got tired of puttering around in their shops with their clumsy models? We, to day, would be travelling, a little, in wagons and canal boats, and a very few of us would make our wills and go over to Europe in a sailing vessel, and never forget the perils incurred and time squandered. Some other people would start to California and do as hundreds have done—register their trail with their bones.

Mark the patience that laid the cable, not to mention the beginning of the use of electricity.

These things represent years of toil, millions and millions of thoughts that used up the best human blood that the word ever possessed. But look at the comfort, the convenience, the added intelligence of the world. Each great steamer that plows from port to port, each cannon ball express train that carries one from New York to San Francisco, represents study, experiment, toil.

A wise American writer said, "There's no excellence without great labor."

When the business man thoroughly understands this, when he works like the inventor, then his success will be as great.

\* \*

A man must study his business and all pertaining to it as he studied the face and caprices of his sweetheart.



Success has been called a will-o'-the-wisp—a coquette—a delusion. Success is none of these. To the honest wooer, success is the complaisant woman—willing to be won if the one who sues be honest and earnest.

The apostle of luck is rarely successful in legitimate business. The man who is afraid of the thirteenth day of the month, or of Friday, is not on the high-road to fortune, and on the by-ways he will most likely fail to read the signs aright, or will not see where the trees are "blazed" to warn wayfarers of quicksands.

It isn't so very long since most of people believed in signs and omens and consulted oracles.

The best signs nowadays are those that are the most clearly lettered, the cleanest, and can be seen farthest.

A sure omen of success is to see the store full of busy clerks and good-humored customers.

The oracle to consult in good times or bad times and *all the time*, is the man who writes your ads. If you are apt at it, then write them yourself. A man *ought* to know his business better than anybody else, but maybe sometimes he is so wound up that he cannot get outside and see from that point what it is best to do. Sometimes you may know how hard your tooth aches, but a dentist will relieve you quicker than you could help yourself, even if you possessed his tools.

There's great value sometimes in talking things over. You don't necessarily have to follow all the advice that is given you, but it is well to have someone's ideas—to see your business as someone else sees it.

New ideas are the oil for the creaking business machinery—the steam to make the old canal boat a curiosity, the electricity that puts a girdle round the earth. What worth are new goods if people are not told of them, and told in a way to draw?

#### New Lines in Fancy Goods.

Nerlich & Co.'s fall and holiday catalogue is now ready for mailing. It contains a very large line of fancy goods, toys and novelties for the Christmas season, and dealers who do not usually receive a copy should write for it, as it gives a lot of information about the class of goods represented.

Nerlich & Co. report that their advance orders this season were much larger than last year, and the general tendency of dealers is to purchase a better class of goods. This is a very desirable feature, as the big-selling lines the last two seasons have depreciated into rather a trashy class of goods, and, now that the buying public are in a better state of prosperity and can afford to pay for better quality goods, dealers, in their own interest should not attempt to cater for trade with articles that have been stinted in quality to make attractive prices.

Their eight travelling men, with a large staff of assistants, are busy preparing road samples, and the men will be on their respective trips in a few days. They will show a larger range than usual of all Christmas goods. Photograph albums, photograph frames, dressing cases, toilet sets and toilet novelties are prominent in the fancy goods section. In toys a great many new lines are to be seen, amongst which are some decided novelties both in American and European manufactures.

#### Island of Trinidad, W.I.

##### OPENING FOR TRADE.

Our special correspondent at Port of Spain, Trinidad, West India Islands, speaking of the prospect for Canadian patent medicine and drug houses to do business in that island, says:

Canada has done little drug business except in patent medicines manufactured by Northrop Lyman Co., Ltd., and business is hampered by excessive rail and freight charges on small orders sent on. Here there are many drug stores who, on account of the way trade is cut up, have to order lightly, and the charges on these are so high that the druggist is inclined to look elsewhere. If such a company had a wholesale agent here to work up business they would do well—not necessarily a druggist, for the trade is jealous of each other, and many would prefer to do without than to patronize brother druggists.

Here our medical ordinance is such that the only doctors that are recognized and allowed to practice are those who hold diplomas from colleges of Great Britain, or are graduates of colleges who undergo special examinations here by the Medical Board—an indignity which graduates of recog-

nized American or Canadian institutes would not likely submit to. As most of our medical men graduate from the Old Country, it is natural that most of our drugs come from England, but of late the United States claim a fair share of the trade.

At the last meeting of the Medical Board an interesting discussion took place as to the value of disinfectants, and from it I gather that too much confidence has been placed in them. This discussion arose in connection with the importation of laborers from India.

#### New Remedies.

Dionine is a derivative of morphia, having the composition expressed by the formula  $C_{19}H_{22}NO_3HCL + H_2O$ . It is a white odorless micro-crystalline powder of bitter taste, melting at  $123^\circ$  to  $125^\circ$  C. and very easily soluble in water. The aqueous solutions possess a neutral reaction and keep for a long time clear and free from decomposition.

This remedy, which has been recently introduced by E. Merck, Darmstadt, affords a mild and pleasant substitute for morphia and codeia in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis, laryngitis, bronchitis, emphysema, influenza, pneumonia and whooping-cough. It is devoid of the toxic properties which even the smallest doses of morphia are associated, and not the least valuable property of dionine appears to be that it may be substituted for morphia in the case of morphinism.

Iodipin is a new iodine combination which has been introduced by Merck, and which has proved a specific against tertiary syphilis. It is also used in bronchial asthma and emphysema. It is put up in two forms: 1. As 10 per cent. iodipin containing 10 per cent. of iodine. 2. As 25 per cent. iodipin containing 25 per cent. of iodine.

Mr. W. F. Winnett, of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, patent medicine department, was married on Tuesday, July 23 to Miss A. C. Forbes of 110 Sumach street. Their honeymoon was spent at Buffalo and eastern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Winnett were the recipients of very many handsome gifts, among them a silver cutlery set from the employees of L.B. & Co. We extend our congratulations.

We Make a  
Specialty  
of Fine



# Paper Boxes

and Lithographed Labels

Our line both of boxes and labels cannot be excelled, as an evidence of which we count amongst our customers all the leading Druggists in the Dominion.

Almost everything a Druggist requires in the way of packages and labels we supply, and we take pride in turning out all our work well. Our chief aim is to

**Excel in Quality**

and consequently we appeal more especially to those progressive druggists who want fine work and appreciate it when they see it.

You run absolutely no chance about being thoroughly well pleased if you buy your lithographed labels from us. If you have not already done so, give us a trial and be convinced.

Samples furnished with pleasure.

**Dominion Paper Box Co.**

38-40 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

**Outside the Combine**

We Manufacture.....

**Chimneys  
and  
Bottles**

Green, Amber and Flint.  
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

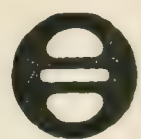
**SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,**

Wallaceburg, Limited.

**Anti - Monopoly**

## NEW FANCY STATIONERY

A Most Desirable Side Line  
for the Drug Trade.



OUR Fall and Holiday line of Fancy boxed Stationery is now complete. The series comprises the most dainty and attractive styles of fine papeteries ever offered to the Trade and includes all the latest sizes and tints of fine papers. Boxes to retail from fifteen cents to one dollar. A post card would bring you a sample set. A most desirable side line for the Drug Trade.

**WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER**

Manufacturing and Importing Stationers, TORONTO.



# WATERSTON'S

## Druggist's

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for  
I did but seal once to a thing."

—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be  
You bees that make these locks of counsel."

—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

## Wax



George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE  
MEDALS

Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

# CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

MADRID" for 1 dr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

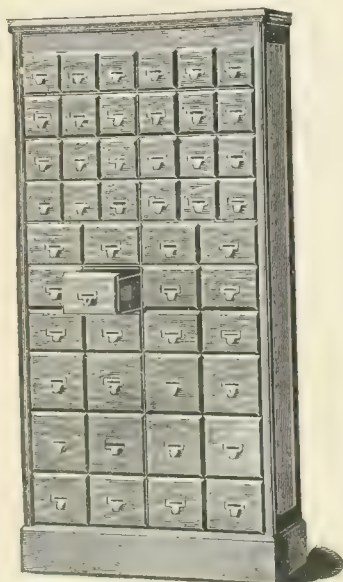
Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

**AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St, Liverpool, England**

## BENNETT'S

Herb, Drug and  
Seed Cabinet ::

Will Save Time and Waste



Preserves its  
Contents.

Is Dust and  
Insect Proof

Defies Mice and  
Worms

Cabinets supplied any  
style or size to fit in be-  
hind counters, under  
counters, or in recesses.

Apply to the patentee  
and manufacturer—

**J. S. BENNETT**

Toronto

## Lake Ontario Navigation Co'y

LIMITED

**STR. ARGYLE**

Every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. for Whitby, Oshawa,  
Bowmanville and Newcastle.

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. for Port Hope and Coburg. Colborne  
every Second Thursday, commencing June 20th.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.**  
**Return Fare, 50 Cents.**

Special rates to the Pan-American via Olcott, N.Y., (the Coney Island of Lak  
Ontario), and the International Traction Co.

For tickets and further information apply to the principal ticket agents, or to

A. W. HEPBURN,  
Manager, Picton.

B. R. HEPBURN,  
General Agent,  
Geddes' Wharf,  
Toronto.  
Telephone, Main 1075

## TORONTO NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED

**Steamers "Canada" and "Niagara"**

Leave from Geddes' Wharf.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Pan American Fair and Return..... | \$1 75 |
| Buffalo .....                     | 1 75   |
| Niagara Falls .....               | 1 25   |
| Youngstown .....                  | 1 00   |
| Niagara on-the-Lake .....         | 1 00   |

Book Tickets, \$4 50.

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon Excursions, 50c.

General Ticket Office - 52 Yonge Street, Toronto

### A Catalogue of Interest.

We are in receipt of the July, 1901, catalogue of May, Roberts & Co., 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., England,

The catalogue is a very comprehensive one, embracing everything in the line of druggists' sundries, packed drugs, patent medicines, proprietary articles, perfumery, toilet requisites, etc.

This firm offers special inducements to chemists and druggists who wish to obtain their goods at first hand. They employ no travellers, thus giving their customers the benefit of the expenses saved by offering lower prices.

There is no charge for packing, and all cases are free.

The preferential tariff makes a saving of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  of the ordinary customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain.

Copies of their price list, which is issued semi-annually, will be forwarded on application by mentioning this journal.

### College Announcements.

THE MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY has issued its announcement for 1901-2. During the season two courses of lectures are given, the minor course commencing Sept. 2nd and continuing until the Christmas vacation, the sessions of the major course opening Jan. 6th and continuing until the end of April. The examinations are held at the close of each course. One gold and three silver medals are awarded each term.

As Ontario graduates are not now admitted to practice in Manitoba without passing the examination in that province, the number of students will probably increase, as heretofore members of Ontario College graduates made the "prairie province" their objective point. W. D. Macdougall, P.O. Box 569 Winnipeg, is the address of the Registrar.

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY announcement for 1901-2 is also to hand. The lectures of the junior course commence Sept. 5th and close Dec. 19th. The senior course opens Jan. 4th and closes April 30th. The examinations for the junior and senior courses commence respectively on Dec. 9th and May 5th. The examina-

tions for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, which are held by the University of Toronto, with which the Ontario College of Pharmacy is affiliated, are held on May 25th.

I. T. Lewis, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, is Registrar.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy, in its annual announcement for the session of 1901-2, adds an additional notice as to special lectures on optics.

The regular course of the college lectures will commence October 1. Sessional examinations are held every three months. The junior and senior courses consist of 50 lectures each in the various subjects, commencing in October, closing towards the end of March.

The preliminary examinations are held in Montreal and Quebec on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October, and the annual examinations for major and minor candidates are held in the month of April after the close of the lecture session in Montreal, and in Quebec in October.

A new feature, and one which we have frequently recommended, has been adopted by the addition of a course of lectures on Optics, "Theoretical and Practical." The course will consist of 25 lectures, and will begin October 1. This course will be under the direction of Prof. Jehin-Prume, B.A., M.D.

"McGregor's Butter Scotch" have become so popular with the trade that the announcement that a new line, viz., chocolate creams in boxes to retail at 10 and 25 cents each, is to be brought out by Mr. McGregor will be a pleasing fact to all who handle first-class confections in a convenient style of package. This manufacturer makes nothing but high-grade goods of guaranteed purity. See advertisement in our next issue.

### A Ten Thousand Dollar Camera.

Messrs. Adams & Co., of Charing Cross Road, London, Eng., have, at the cost of £2,100, produced a quarter-plate camera, and of £900 a half-plate one, for the Sultan of Morocco. One instrument alone monopolized the time of 10 men for four months in the making, and the polishing of the base boards occupied eight weeks. The manufacturers have simply taken this year's

model of their well-known Adams de Luxe and have employed in the one instance, gold, and in the other silver, whenever it could be used, even to the screws, and every part is hall-marked. Even the sheaths for the plate of the smaller size are of gold, and of silver in the larger, and chased gold (dull) or silver forms the draw-shutter, and decorates the interior ends of the changing box. Thus the precious metals in combination with the finest leather and the most sumptuous cases, account for the extra outlay, as they also are responsible for the additional weight—the quarter-plate camera containing 150 ounces of the purest gold, and scaling 13 pounds instead of the customary 5 pounds. The cameras have but one lens each—a Zeiss, working at f 6.3 for the quarter-plate—no wide angle lens or tele-photo attachment having been added. The Zeiss gives two different foci, and in the strong actinic light of Morocco, the open aperture will be sufficiently rapid for the focal plane shutter, permitting of an exposure of one-thousandth of a second being given, while the iris diaphragm, stopping down to f. 45, will prove serviceable in interior or very sharply defined photography.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

### Leslie's Monthly for August.

Of all the writers who have lately become close friends of the public, none has taken a firmer hold than Ralph Connor, with his "Sky Pilot." We have seen far too little of the Pilot himself, and we feel this all the more on reading the story of his last adventure in "The Swan Creek Blizzard," which appears in the August number of *Leslie's Monthly*.

This Midsummer number is a notable one for fiction. Miss Cholmondeley, author of "Red Pottage," contributes a story in a vein which is apparently a new field for her. "Let Loose" touches with great suggestiveness upon the thin line which divides the natural world from things not easy to understand. From Mr. Hornung the magazine has secured a capital tale of the Australian bush. Its title, "The Taking of Stingaree," is very suggestive of the author's skill.

Fire damaged the stock of Austin Francis, druggist, Winnipeg, Man.



### Profit in Business.

Profit in business does not consist solely in buying goods at a reasonable price and selling them at an advance. A man may do a large business and yet not make a cent of profit though he sells nothing below the invoice price and loses nothing by bad debts or by poor paying customers. In figuring out the profits of his business a man must take into consideration all the expenses of the business—the freight, the cartage, store rent, clerk hire, heat, light, power and other expenses connected with his business. He must take into consideration his own time and the labor performed by the other members of his family. In all branches of trade this holds good. In reaching out for more business and trying to increase the volume of trade he must take into consideration what it costs to advertise, to deliver his goods and the increase of his salary list. All these things have to be figured out when the question of profit is taken into consideration. One had better do a reasonably small business, where expense can be reduced to a minimum than to attempt to do a large business with small capital at a great additional expense.—*Exchange*.

### The Domestic Cat.

The prominent attention lately bestowed upon the domestic cat by fashionable society, and the great success of several cat shows, have induced Mr. John E. Diehl, the well-known authority on domestic animals, to prepare a handy little volume under the above title. It carefully describes the different breeds and varieties, and states how to keep and rear cats; how to recognize their various diseases, and how to treat them. The publishers' price for the book is 50 cents, but the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa., will mail a copy of it on receipt of 25 cents to any subscriber of this paper.

CREOSOTE PILL MASS. — Delestrac (*Pharm. Post*) proceeds as follows: Mix 50 parts creosote and 10 parts almond oil, then incorporate 10 parts lard, and lastly 10 parts magnesium oxid. Let stand for 24 hours, then pour into wide mouth receptacles.

## Gleanings

POTASSIUM BROMID AND PARALDEHYD INCOMPATIBLE.—A. Brissemort (*Bull. Soc. Phar.*) points out that when potassium bromid and paraldehyd are dissolved in water, potassium bromate is formed, for which reason the two drugs must not be dispensed together.

SAPOLAN is a brownish-black ointment consisting of 2.5 parts of fractionally distilled raw naphtha, 1.5 parts of lanoline, and 3 to 4 per cent. of anhydrous soap. It differs from tar preparations in not giving rise to a disturbing, irritating action.

PERUOL is a 25 per cent. solution of peruscabine or benzoic benzylester (the active principle of Peru balsam) in castor oil. It is used in cases of scabies.

FOR RINGWORM —

R. Salicylic acid . . . 10 grains

Vaseline . . . . . 1 dram

Mix and apply twice daily. Sometimes a little stronger salve is necessary.—*Canada Medical Record*.

NEW OINTMENT BASE.—In a paper recently read by H. Foster before the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, England, the author proposed a mixture of equal parts of lard, anhydrous adeps lanæ and petrolatum, as being an excellent ointment base. The fats are simply melted together, and this mixture allowed to cool, stirring being unnecessary. In making ointments, the author thinks it desirable, where practicable, to prepare them in the cold by simple trituration with the medicinal substance.—(*Merck's Rept.*).

SILVER OXID AND HYDROGEN PEROXID.—Berthelot (*Compt. Rend.*) has found that hydrogen peroxid, acting on fresh silver oxid, first converts the latter into the dioxid, which, however, is immediately decomposed again in a complex manner. The dioxid disassociates, giving rise, in part, to metallic silver and oxygen, and in part to a suboxid ( $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ ) and oxygen, and this in turn combining with silver dioxid, to form  $\text{Ag}_4\text{O}_3$ . Finally the last product splits up into various compounds.

### New Century Ideas.

The Toronto Exhibition, to be held from August 26 to Sept. 7, announces that its principal characteristics will be the adoption of New Century Ideas. The phrase might be considered a bit indefinite but for the fact that contemporaneously the statement is made that there will be daily and nightly displays of all the new weapons of war as well as recent developments in the arts of peace. The pom-pom will be on view, wireless telegraphy will be shown in practical use off the shore to passing vessels, magnificent displays of illuminating effects will be made, recently announced developments in electricity will be shown, demonstrations will be made in the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, modern methods of rescuing at sea will be illustrated, manœuvres with latter-day artillery will take place, in fact the military will be very much in evidence in all its branches, while the handy man and the marines will also be used largely in the off-shore operations, and the brilliant nightly spectacle, the Bombardment of the Taku Forts by International forces. An International Military Tattoo will be the feature of the opening night, when a large body of troops will be utilized. A strong exhibit of French-Canadian cattle, as well as of Pan-American live stock, is to be made. In fact, in the live stock, dairy products and manufactures, Toronto Exhibition never promised so well as this year. Greatly reduced rates on the railways and steamboats have been arranged for, and no better time for visiting both Toronto and the Pan-American, or the former alone, could be desired than between August 26 and Sept. 7. When it is stated that this year Toronto will distribute upwards of \$35,000 in premiums and spend \$30,000 in special attractions, all of which can be seen from the grand stand for 25c., the magnitude of Canada's greatest exhibition will be appreciated.

### Penulæ Blandii.

A Berlin firm has introduced a substitute for Bland's pills under the above name. They are gelatin capsules, each of which contains 0.052 gram unchanged ferrous carbonate and 0.12 gram codliver oil. "Penula" seems derived from the Latin "penus," i.e., victuals, but the application is not entirely plain.



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### Pharmaceutical Formulas.

By PETER MAC EWAN, Phar. Chem., F.C.S.

The pharmaceutical press of two hemispheres  
hailed it as a complete departure from old  
fashioned lines, as the author added to the for-  
mula hints from practical experiences as to  
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### Veterinary Counter Practice.

tells all about horses, oxen, sheep, dogs and  
poultry; their diseases, and how to diagnose  
and treat them. The advice is sound, and the  
treatment safe. Country druggists who have  
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The book shows druggists how they may culti-  
vate the veterinary trade and make it profitable.  
There are numerous illustrations, which are of  
great value in diagnosis. New formulas and  
up-to-date treatment are included, together with  
a table of veterinary doses. Price, postpaid,  
\$1.50.

### Diseases and Remedies.

A concise survey of the most modern methods  
of medicine, written by a physician and edited  
by an experienced pharmacist expressly for  
chemists and druggists. Contains 236 pp.;  
price, postpaid, \$1.00.

### The Art of Dispensing.

A new edition of "The Art of Dispensing" is  
just out. It contains 500 pages, so that it is  
almost twice the size of previous editions. The  
new edition is encyclopedic in its comprehen-  
siveness of difficulties which occur at the dis-  
pensing counter. It has been practically re-  
written from cover to cover, and at least three-  
fourths of the matter is new. The editor has  
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local physicians by relieving them of this oft  
troublesome work. The book is mailed free for  
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### A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.

Conforming to the B. P., 1896, by B. S. Proctor,  
containing simple instructions for the testing of  
the chemicals of the British Pharmacopoeia. A  
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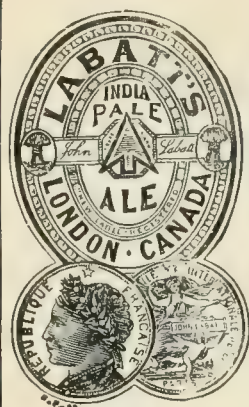
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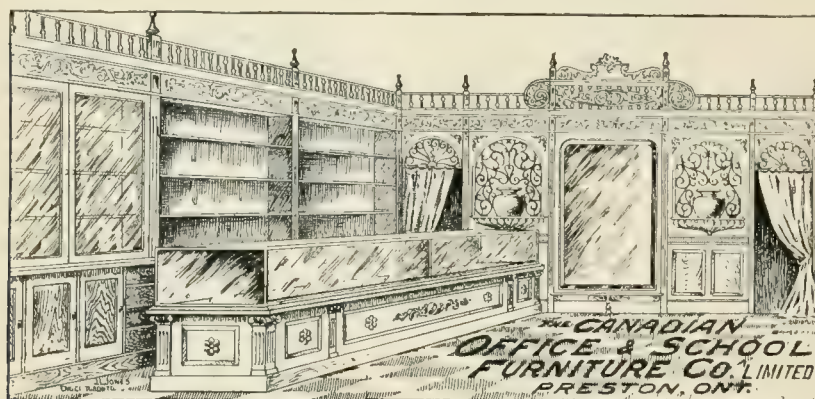




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# Formulary

## PHOSPHATED QUININE WINE.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Monocalcic phosphate ..... | 4 drs.  |
| Distilled water .....      | 4 drs.  |
| Simple syrup .....         | 3 ozs.  |
| Quinine wine to .....      | 35 ozs. |

A small wineglassful to be taken after the principal meal.

## CREOSOTE PILL MASS.

|                        | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| Tolu balsam .....      | 8      |
| Venice turpenine ..... | 8      |
| Creosote (beech) ..... | 12     |
| Tragacanth .....       | 6      |
| Gum arabic .....       | 12     |
| Opium extract .....    | 1      |
| Iodoform .....         | 2      |
| Magnesia .....         | 24     |

M. Make into a pill.—*Progres Medical*

## REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon* gives the following:

|                          | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Salicylic acid .....     | 300    |
| Quinine .....            | 200    |
| Podophyllin .....        | 15     |
| Colchicum extract .....  | 30     |
| Phytolacca extract ..... | 130    |
| Capsicum extract .....   | 150    |

Mix and make into pills weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each.—*Nat. Drug.*

## LAXATIVE CORDIAL.

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Senna .....            | 14 ozs.             |
| Figs .....             | 24 ozs.             |
| Tamarinds .....        | 18 ozs.             |
| Cassia pulp .....      | 18 ozs.             |
| Prunes .....           | 12 ozs.             |
| Coriander .....        | 6 ozs.              |
| Ext. licorice .....    | $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. |
| Spir. peppermint ..... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. |
| Syrup .....            | 1 gal.              |

Dose: One to four tablespoonfuls —  
*Chem and Drug*

## HEADACHE POWDERS.

The *Lyon Medical* gives the following:

|                          | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Caffeine citrate .....   | 10     |
| Phenacetin .....         | 70     |
| Sodium bicarbonate ..... | 20     |

Mix, and put into capsules carrying 30 cgm. each.

## COD LIVER OIL AND TOLU.

The following is said to make a preparation in which the oil is not tasted, being completely masked by the aromatic syrup:

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Cod liver oil .....    | 400 gm. |
| Syrup of tolu .....    | 200 gm. |
| Tincture of tolu ..... | 12 gm.  |
| Oil of clove .....     | 2 gm.   |

Mix; do not emulsionize. Directions: One tablespoonful five or six

times a day. Label: "Agitate vigorously each time before pouring out the dose."

## CACAO BUTTER MILK.

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Borax, powdered .....        | 5 drs. |
| Castile soap, powdered ..... | 1 oz.  |
| Cacao butter .....           | 3 ozs. |
| Cocoanut oil .....           | 1 oz.  |
| Water .....                  | 4 ozs. |

Rub together in a warm mortar for ten minutes, then dilute very gradually with

Rose water, at 40° C. .... 42 ozs.

Shake the mixture well and perfume with

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Oil bergamot .....  | 40 gtt. |
| Oil neroli .....    | 40 gtt. |
| Oil orris .....     | 2 gtt.  |
| Vanilla sugar ..... | 5 drs.  |

Previously rubbed together

## COCO MILK.

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Borax, powdered .....        | 5 drs.              |
| Castile soap, powdered ..... | 10 drs.             |
| Cocoanut oil .....           | $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. |
| Water .....                  | 4 ozs.              |
| Rose water, 40° C. ....      | 42 ozs.             |
| Oil bergamot .....           | 20 gtt.             |
| Oil neroli .....             | 10 gtt.             |
| Oil wintergreen .....        | 4 gtt.              |
| Oil ylang ylang .....        | 2 gtt.              |
| Oil bitter almond .....      | 2 gtt.              |

Prepare like the foregoing.

## LANOLIN MILK.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Borax, powdered .....        | 5 drs.  |
| Castile soap, powdered ..... | 10 drs. |
| Water .....                  | 5 oz.   |
| Cocoanut oil .....           | 2 oz.   |
| Lanolin .....                | 5 oz.   |
| Rose water, at 40° C. ....   | 50 oz.  |
| Oil bergamot .....           | 20 gtt. |
| Oil neroli .....             | 20 gtt. |
| Otto rose .....              | 10 gtt. |
| Oil wintergreen .....        | 2 gtt.  |
| Oil orris .....              | 2 gtt.  |

Prepare like the foregoing

## ELIXIR OF HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE

By T. B. McCLINTOCK.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Heroin .....                    | 5½ gr.       |
| Terpin hydrate .....            | 3 'r. 12 gr. |
| Spirit of bitter almond (5%) .. | 10 m.        |
| Compound spirit of orange ..... | 15 m.        |
| Syrup of wild cherry .....      | 2 fl. ozs.   |
| Glycerine .....                 | 11 fl. ozs.  |
| Alcohol, q. s. ....             | 1 O.         |

Powder the terpin hydrate and dissolve it in the glycerine by the careful application of heat. Dissolve the heroin in two fluid ounces of the alcohol, adding to the solution the spirit of bitter almond and the compound spirit of orange. When the solution of terpin hydrate has cooled, mix the two solutions and then add the syrup of

wild cherry and sufficient alcohol to make one pint of the finished elixir.—*Amer. J. Pharmacy.*

## COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF COPAIBA.

From *Hager's Handbuch*.

|                        | Parts. |
|------------------------|--------|
| Balsam copaiba .....   | 100    |
| Cubebs .....           | 150    |
| Powdered catechu ..... | 50     |
| Oil peppermint .....   | 3      |

## SYRUP OF COPAIBA

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Balsam copaiba .....  | 40 gms.  |
| Gum arabic .....      | 10 gms.  |
| Distilled water ..... | 25 gms.  |
| Syrup .....           | 200 gms. |
| Oil peppermint .....  | 20 dps.  |

Make an emulsion with the copaiba gum arabic and water; then add the syrup and oil of peppermint.

## ECZEMA CREAM

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Lanolin .....             | 1 oz.  |
| Powdered tragacanth ..... | 25 gr. |
| Zinc oxide .....          | 2 dr.  |
| Alcohol .....             | 1 dr.  |
| Water .....               | 4 oz.  |

Make a mucilage with the tragacanth, alcohol and water, and with a portion rub the zinc oxide to a smooth cream. Incorporate the remainder of the mucilage with the lanolin, and finally mix with the zinc cream.

## CURLING FLUID.

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Acacia .....            | 12 gr.              |
| Borax .....             | 2 drs.              |
| Spirit of camphor ..... | $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. |
| Water, ad .....         | 10 fl. ozs.         |

## Liquid Skin Enamels.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Precipitated chalk .....  | 2 drachms.  |
| Bismuth oxychloride ..... | 90 grains.  |
| Glycerine .....           | 6 fl. drs.  |
| Essence of orris .....    | 6 "         |
| Spirit of vanilla .....   | 20 minims.  |
| Spirit of coumarin .....  | 10 "        |
| Water .....               | 18 fl. drs. |

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Zinc oxide .....                               | 5 drs.     |
| Glycerine .....                                | 4 fl. drs. |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent. ....                     | 3 fl. drs. |
| Spirit of lavender .....                       | 45 minims. |
| Spirit of bergamot .....                       | 15 minims. |
| Powdered pumice .....                          | 2 drs.     |
| Water .....                                    | 2 fl. ozs. |
| Ammoniacal solution of carmine, q. s. to tint. |            |

Mix the perfumes with the alcohol, add the powdered pumice and the water, then filter bright, then wash through the filter with sufficient alcohol 15 per cent. to give a total filtrate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ozs. Rub the zinc oxide smooth with the glycerine, add the filtrate, mix thoroughly, and tint with the carmine solution.



3

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Zinc oxide .....              | 2 ounces.   |
| Glycerine .....               | 1½ fl. ozs. |
| Water .....                   | 1½ "        |
| Tincture of balsam of Peru .. | 4 minims.   |
| Tincture of storax .....      | 4 "         |

Rub down the tinctures with the zinc oxide, add the glycerine, rub smooth, and gradually add the water.

### A Progressive Firm.

Amongst Toronto's well-appointed wholesale houses, not the least prominent and certainly among the most progressive, are those of the drug and chemical trade. With all modern facilities for the accurate and rapid filling of orders, and the most approved methods of manufacturing in laboratories equal to any, the wholesale drug trade of this city holds its own in the race for commercial supremacy and modern methods.

In this issue we have much pleasure in noticing the many improvements made in the offices and warehouse of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, 23 Front St. west. Carpenters, painters and decorators have been busy remodelling and beautifying the premises, and the increased office room and other improvements make a vast improvement, not only in the appearance, but in the additional facilities for business. This firm has now five travelling representatives on the road, exclusive altogether of those who represent the main house at Montreal, the latest addition to the staff being Mr. W. A. Rowan, who will represent the firm east and north of Toronto.

A leading line of this house at this particular season of the year is their "Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice," a brand which is favorably known not only throughout Canada and the United States, but is also a leading article in England. As an index of the popularity of "Montserrat," we are informed that out of the total number of drug stores in the city, there are only about half a dozen in which it is not the *leading brand* of lime juice, and the total sales of the Toronto house so far this year have been fully fifty per cent. in advance of last year.

Another leading feature of this house is the sale of photographic supplies, a line which has proved very popular and remunerative. As Canadian representatives of the Paget Prize Plates, they report very large orders from all parts of the Dominion, and the sales of

"Poco" cameras and other photo. goods are equally satisfactory.

Mr. Ragg, the popular manager of this house is to be congratulated on the improved appearance of the warehouse, as well as on the rapid and steady increase of business under his management.

### Fancy Stationery.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, invite the attention of the trade to the largest and most varied assortment of staple and fancy papers, boxed in dainty and attractive boxes, they have ever submitted to the Canadian trade.

The demand for fancy boxed stationery has steadily increased the past few years until this class of goods has become one of the leading lines with the retail dealer, and, in order to meet and satisfy this demand, Warwick Bros. & Rutter have this year gathered together a collection of papeteries from which the retailer may select his stock, no matter what his requirements nor how fastidious the taste of his customers.

A number of the lines are particularly worthy of special reference, and among these were noticed: "The Violets"—a beautiful lift-off box, with a floral design of wood violets on a green background; the paper contained in the box stands upright, with the envelopes divided on either side. This style of box has become a standard line, and is shown in a variety of styles, among which are the "Dorothy," "Oriental," "Tulips," "Canadian," "Torreador," and "Pierrot." The "Pierrot" and "Canadian" contain paper and envelopes of the small Albert size for invitation or juvenile use. That in the "Torreador" is the small square shape, known as the Boudoir size. The lines "Tulips," "Violets," and "Dorothy" contain the standard octavo size, while the "Oriental" is fitted with the large square paper and oblong wallet envelopes. This line promises to be among the leaders for the coming season. All of the above styles may be had with cream stock or with assorted tints, and either ruled or plain. One of the most attractive numbers in the entire series is "The Belgravian." This box is also of a floral design, with the paper inserted in a receptacle attached to the lid, which swings on a hinge showing the paper standing upright and the

envelopes prettily tied with ribbons in two rows in the box proper. The "Blue Bell," as the name implies, is another of the floral patterns, and contains the popular square size of paper, and may be had with cream or grey contents. The grey tint is shown in the antique finish now so much in demand. The "Regal" series is again to the fore, being shown in four sizes, Albert, Boudoir, Octavo, and Regent, and contains white antique stock with wallet-shaped envelopes. The "De Luxe" series is similar to the "Regal" in size, the contents being of a delicate azure tint.

Old favorites, such as "Flaxman" and "Chippendale," have not been overlooked, and will still be found among the leaders.

These lines all retail at 25c. A cheaper series consisting of four styles is made of the "Cycle," "Royal Mail," "Aquarian," and "Birds and Cherries." These lines are special values to retail at 15c, and may be had with either cream or printed stock.

In the higher-class goods a number of beautiful styles are to be seen, specially noticeable being the "Papier Ophelie," "La Fleur Moderne," "The Lohengrin," and "Renaissance Stationery." These lines all contain the popular square size known as the "Empress or Regent," of the highest grades of fine stationery. The entire series is being shown by the travellers of Warwick Bros. & Rutter throughout Canada, and may be had for immediate or fall shipment.


The Canadian College of Optics will hold its next class late in September or early in October. Look for exact date in the advertisements in their next issue of this journal.

Druggists who wish to buy or sell their stocks can secure a short cut thereto by communicating with Dr. Hamill who conducts the Canadian Drug Exchange.

**IODOGELATIN BOUGIES.**—The following formula (*Pharm. Post*) has been suggested: Soak for two hours 10 parts gelatin in 10 parts water and 15 parts glycerin, set on the water-bath, and to the liquefied mixture add 20 parts iodine previously saturated with 5 parts glycerin. Stir, then pour out into waxed paper molds.

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Clear White  
Lenses.  
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Protects the eyes  
thoroughly  
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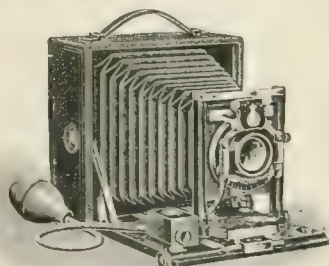


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\$10.00

**The New Automatic Developer and  
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cannot under or over develop. Will develop correctly under or over exposed plates or films side by side.

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We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue, containing all requisite information, will be mailed to any druggist in Canada; and should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately.

Among our specialties are—

## “The Poco” Camera

made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output; and—

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so widely known in England, and for which we have the exclusive agency for Canada.

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Permanent Dry Powder. Dissolve 1 part in 10 of water. Complete reduction takes about five minutes.

\$0.80 per original bottle of 4 oz., with screw-lid and hollow glass stopper serving for measuring.

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The one solution intensifier. Keeps indefinitely.  
The intensifier to be diluted with 10 parts of water.  
The maximum intensification takes about ten minutes.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2 oz.  | 4 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz. |
| \$0.35 | \$0.60 | \$1.00 | \$1.75 |

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Price 1s. 13½d. & 2s. 9d. Stamp Duty included.

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The retailer knows that Kearsley's are the Genuine, and we trust the trade will explain this to all customers who ask for cheaper imitations. Special quotations to shippers and for large quantities by application to

Supplied in bottles for export, 13 to doz. 2/9 size, same terms as boxes. Unless so packed we cannot be responsible.

N.B.—Chemist can have attractive show cards, also handbills, sent free by application to C. & G. Kearsley, 17 North Street, Westminster; Chemists in the Colonies through their Wholesale House.

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# Photographic Notes

## Balagny's Silver Intensifier.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1                         |           |
| Sodium sulphide . . . . . | 25 parts. |
| Water . . . . .           | 100 "     |
| 2                         |           |
| Silver nitrate . . . . .  | 5 parts.  |
| Water . . . . .           | 100 "     |

No. 1 is dropped slowly into No. 2. The precipitate first formed is re-dissolved on further addition of No. 1. The negative is placed in this till bleached, and well washed and re-developed with any developer.—*Bulletin de la Société Française*

feres with the action of chemicals which may subsequently be employed to reduce or intensify the plate. Quick drying is a prime necessity in hot weather to prevent pitting, etc., and nothing serves the purpose in this direction better than formaline or formaldehyde.

The proportion should not be more than one drachm to eight ounces of water, nor the action longer continued than 30 seconds, the plate being kept in continued motion. A plate so treated may be removed from the bath of formaline and immediately dried in

with sulphuric acid, nearly fill the bottle, and put in an iron nail or wire. The hydrogen disengaged will prevent the oxidation of the ferrous salt. The bottle should be kept in the light.—*Photography (London.)*

\* \*

**TO WASH FILMS.**—Flat films are difficult to manage in a lavatory basin, since they slip over each other and prevent the passage of the water. It is a good plan to fasten several in a row by pushing a drawing pin through, connecting corner to corner. But if the washing area is small bend each film into a half circle (film side inwards) by tying a bit of cotton round each. Films so treated cannot injure



Half Tone Engraving by Mocre & Alexander, Toronto.

A BIT OF LANDSCAPE.

## Chrome Alum or Formaline for Hot Weather Work

The tendency to frill or pucker, incident upon the season's temperature, necessitates the employment of some hardening agency to fortify the plate.

The two chief mediums employed are formaline and chrome alum. Of the two probably the latter is more generally used, but the former has great advantages when properly employed.

The general practice is to use it too strong and to continue the action too long, so that frequently the film is detached around the margin of the plate or the hardened gelatine surface inter-

feres with the action of chemicals which may subsequently be employed to reduce or intensify the plate. Quick drying is a prime necessity in hot weather to prevent pitting, etc., and nothing serves the purpose in this direction better than formaline or formaldehyde.

## Photographic Paragraphs.

The simplest method for cleaning the film off a spoilt negative is merely to run very hot (not necessarily boiling) water over the plate, and in a few moments the film can be peeled or rubbed off quite easily. The glass can then be polished with a little methylated spirit. I have always found this plan successful.—*Photography.*

\* \*

To keep ferrous sulphate solution as long as possible acidulate it slightly

each other, and will soon be cleared of hypo.

\* \*

## REDUCER FOR OVER-PRINTED PICTURES.—

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Chloride of potash . . . . . | 5 grammes. |
| Chloride of gold . . . . .   | 15 "       |
| Chloride of lime . . . . .   | 1-10 "     |
| Water . . . . .              | 50 ccm.    |

When these ingredients are dissolved, add 1 gramme of carbonate of lime. The solution must be kept in the dark for one or two days, being often shaken, and at the end of that time filtered. The print to be reduced must first be well washed in water, and then immersed in the above bath. The washed and reduced print is afterwards



fixed. Should it be desired to tone in addition, the chloride of gold may be left out of the reducing solution.—*Chronik.*

\* \*

A simple diffuser for daylight enlarging is a sheet of fine tracing paper (*papier mineral* for choice) laid on the window pane, and fastened at the edges by a few pieces of gummed paper.

\* \*

An occasional overhauling of the magazine of a hand camera is desirable, as splinters of glass have an awkward habit of breaking off from the corners of the plates, with the result that the sheaths jam when it is not convenient to examine the interior of the camera.

\* \*

Conical measures are more easy to use than cylindrical ones, inasmuch as with the smaller quantities, the surface of the liquid being less, its position is easier to read. They are moreover much easier to clean. For large quantities the tubular measures are more accurate.

\* \*

**USEFUL ONE SOLUTION DEVELOPER.**—For a one-solution developer capable of being used both for plates and papers, that will keep well and stain neither fingers nor films, the following, says the *Spatula*, should satisfy most requirements: Sodium sulfite, 300 gm; potassium carbonate, 600 gm.; distilled water, (hot, 1,000 Cc.; adurol, 60 gm) For use dilute the above with from 10 to 15 parts of water.

\* \*

**WATERPROOFING CANVAS (CAMERA CASES, etc)**—For this purpose some form of rubber solution will be found to answer best. (a) Take one part of India rubber and cut up into very fine shreds. Add this to ten or twelve parts of "boiled oil," in a wide-mouth bottle with loosely-fitting cork. Set in a cool oven, and shake frequently until the rubber is thoroughly incorporated with the oil. This mixture is brushed over the canvas, which is then put in a good draught of air. (b) Of powdered resin take one part and of bees-wax one part. Add these to twenty parts of boiled linseed oil, and place in a warm place until the solids are thoroughly dissolved. Brush this mixture on the canvas, while both the mixture and canvas are made quite warm.—*The Amateur Photographer (London).*

## Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

*Example.* — J. S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc

R.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$   
L.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made

### Presbyopia.

By W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto, Canada.

A lecture delivered at the Canadian College of Optics.

The punctum proximum (near point) of an eye, as pointed out previously, is the nearest point the smallest print on the hand card can be distinctly read with all the accommodation in use. It is now self-evident that the more accommodation an eye possesses the nearer is the punctum proximum—*e.g.*, an emmetrope at twenty years of age has 10.00 D. of Acc. and has a punctum proximum at ten c.m., or four inches. To make sure you understand this let us recall that an emmetropic eye by its dioptrics alone (*i.e.*, its static refraction without any accommodation) unites parallel rays of light to a focus on the retina, and any object thus situated at infinity (giving off parallel rays) is clearly seen, *i.e.*, if the image of it on the retina subtends a visual angle of at least five minutes. It therefore does not matter where rays of light

come from; they will focus on the retina of an emmetropic eye so long as they enter the eye parallel. Rays of light coming from an object only ten c. m (four inches) from the eye would be very divergent, and to render these rays of light parallel before entering the eye would require a + 10.00 D. lens placed in front of the eye. If, therefore, I put atropine into an emmetropic eye and paralyzed the accommodation this eye could still see plainly at infinity (6 m., or 20 feet) by means of its static refraction alone, because the retina is just in measure for the focus of its static refraction for parallel rays of light. If this atropinized (paralyzed) eye wished to see an object plainly at only 10 c. m. (4 inches) away it would require a + 10.00 D. glass in front of the eye to render the rays of light parallel before entering the eye. The static refraction of an emmetropic eye when the Acc. is paralyzed then requires the aid of a + 10.00 D. glass so as to see an object at 10 c. m. (4 inches) away. The emmetropic eye at 20 years of age has just 10.00 D. of Acc., and this 10.00 D. of Acc., if used, is equal to adding a + 10.00 lens in front of the eye, and therefore the punctum proximum of an emmetropic eye at 20 years of age is 10 c. m. (4 inches) away.

Remember that parallel rays from a luminous point will come to a focus at 10 c. m. (4 inches) if passed through a + 10.00 D. lens, and that if the luminous point is placed where the focus was then the rays (now divergent) will, after passing through the + 10.00 D. lens become parallel. These are conjugate foci. Practically there is no difference between adding to the eye a + 10.00 D. lens in front of the eye and adding 10.00 D. lens in front of the eye and adding 10.00 D. accommodation inside the eye. In either case there is + 10.00 D. refractive power added to the static refraction of the eye.

At thirty years of age this emmetropic eye will have lost some more of its accommodation and will now have only 7.50 D., and it therefore cannot at 30 years of age see so close as at twenty years. At forty years of age only 4.50 D. of accommodation will be left, and the punctum proximum will be still

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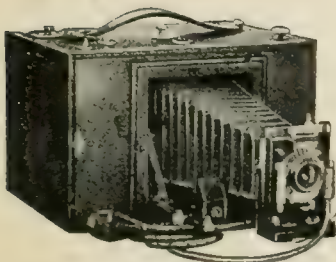
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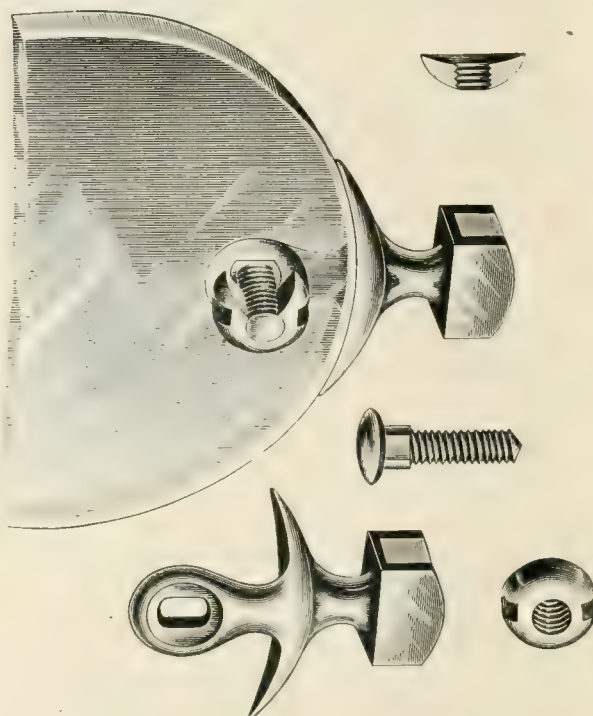
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further away, viz., at 22 c. m. (about 9 inches). The eye keeps on losing its accommodation as it gets older, and the punctum proximum recedes further and further the older we grow until all the accommodation is lost and the punctum proximum and punctum remotum are at the same place, or, in other words, the eye has lost all power of adding to itself any increase in refractive power, and whatever refractive power the eye possesses must be by virtue of its static (dioptric) refraction alone. This gradual but constant loss of the accommodation is a physiological change which takes place in all eyes, so that presbyopia cannot rightly be called an error of refraction.

No muscle of the body can be used very long to the full extent of its power without it tiring and giving out, and the ciliary (muscle of the accommodation) is no exception to the rule, and if the ciliary muscle has power enough to add 10.00 D. of Accommodation and allow a consequent punctum proximum (near point) of 10.00 c. m. (4 inches) it can only do so for a short time without tiring out completely. A person who could lift a fifty-pound weight to the level of his shoulder could not hold it there long or, indeed, lift it many times in succession. In fact, no muscle can use for any length of time more than from one-half to two-thirds of its power; in other words, from one third to one-half of its power must be at rest or held in reserve to prevent rapid fatigue. So that with 10.00 D. of Acc. the eye could only utilize about 6.00 or 7.00 D. for any length of time.

Most people prefer reading at about from 30 to 35 c. m. (12 to 14 inches), depending much, of course, upon the height of the person, tall people preferring to hold their reading further away than those of short stature. Indeed, the natural position usually taken to hold a book is with the elbow bent at about right angles. But a fair average position for most people can be said to be about 33 c. m. (13 inches, and for the purpose of our study we will say that 33 c. m. is the proper distance to read at. Taking 33 c. m. as the usual distance at which reading and other near work of the eye is done, let us see how an emmetrope at forty years of age is equipped for reading, sewing, etc., at this distance. The emmetropic eye at forty years of age has 4.50 D. of Accommodation, and has a punctum

proximum of 22 c. m. (about 9 inches) which will allow him to see anything small and close for a short time, such as to thread a needle or remove a thistle from the finger. But for continuous work, such as reading, etc., he must not and cannot use more than two-thirds of his accommodation without straining and tiring his eyes. As he only has at this age 4.50 D. of Acc. he therefore really only has 3.00 D., which is at his service for any length of time without fatigue to his eyes. This 3.00 D. is just sufficient to allow him to read at what we said was the proper distance, viz., 33 c. m., and hence up to the age of forty the emmetrope is really unaware that his eye is not the same as it always was before, simply because he can see to read as well as ever, and, if need be, can see as long as necessary to do any fine work nearer. So long, therefore, as a person has a punctum proximum (near point) of 22 c. m. he feels no inconvenience from his loss of accommodation, but as he gets older his accommodation gets less, and at forty five years of age he only has 3.50 D. of Acc. To read as before at 33 c. m. will require 3.00 D. of Accommodation, which would be nearly the entire amount of all he had, and his eyes would soon tire, for at least one-third of the power of a muscle must be at rest for continuous work. At fifty years of age he only has 2.50 D. of Acc., and it is impossible, even if he should use all his accommodation that he could read at 33 c. m. We, therefore, accept Douder's arbitrary definition of Presbyopia, which is that an eye is said to have become presbyopia when the punctum proximum (near point) has receded beyond 22 c. m. (about 9 inches). The loss of accommodation takes place in all eyes from the age of ten years with such regular constancy that presbyopia occurs in all Emmetropes at from forty to forty-five years of age. My own experience is that it occurs a little sooner in women than in men—about at forty-two in the former and at forty-four in the latter.

It is evident that hypermetropia hastens and that myopia delays the advent of presbyopia. A hypermetrope and an emmetrope at the same age have the same amount of accommodation. But the hypermetrope must use an amount of his accommodation equal to his hypermetropia in order to see distinctly at infinity (6 m. or be-

yond); i.e., he has to use some of his accommodation to focus parallel rays of light on the retina, whereas the emmetrope needs no accommodation to focus parallel rays on his retina because the dioptrics (static refraction) of his emmetropic eye alone is sufficient therefor. Hence if a hypermetrope needs to exhaust some of his accommodation in order to have perfect distant vision it leaves him just this much less accommodation for vision at near objects and he cannot therefore have punctum proximum at the same age so near to his eye as the emmetrope, and consequently, a punctum proximum of only 22 c. m. will arrive earlier in life in the hypermetrope than the emmetrope, so that if presbyopia occurs between forty and forty-five years of age in the emmetrope must occur sooner than this in the hypermetrope. The more hypermetropia the sooner will the near point recede to 22 c. m. and the condition known as presbyopia be present. Suppose a person has 2.50 D. of Hypermetropia and that he is thirty-five years of age; at this age the amount of accommodation present is 5.50 D. This case would have to exhaust 2.50 D. of his Acc. to make his eye emmetropic (as it were) for distant vision, leaving him only 3.00 D. for vision at a finite distance. With only 3.00 D. of available accommodation for near vision this case would at thirty-five years of age, have a punctum proximum at only 33 c. m., so that he is presbyopic long before this age. Of course if his hypermetropia is corrected by convex lenses he will not become presbyopic any sooner than the emmetrope. But it is clear that when the hypermetrope does become presbyopic he will require a second pair of glasses for reading and all near work stronger than the pair which corrects his hypermetropia. Hypermetropic presbyopes therefore, should use two pairs of spectacles—one for distance, the other for near work. Instead of two pairs, what is known as bifocals may be used, which are very convenient and avoid the necessity of keeping track of two pairs of glasses. In the use of bifocals the frame must be accurately adjusted to the face, so that the lower segments intended for near work will be in line of the visual axes when the eyes are in position for reading. Remember, also, that the pupillary distance is about 6 m. m. (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch) narrower when



the eyes are in position for reading than when they are looking at distant objects; therefore the optical centres of the lower segments of bifocal glasses should be approximately 6 m. m. narrower than the upper segments. Another factor in the success of bifocals is not to have the lower segments too large, as they interfere too much with the field of vision, and a very small space only is required to cover the field needed for reading. Most of the bifocals I have seen have the lower segments too large, probably because specific instructions were not given when ordered from the manufacturer, who generally only had one way of doing things unless otherwise directed. Myopia delays the advent of presbyopia. A myope requires divergent rays from an object in order that the image of the object should be placed on the retina. A myope can see a distant object plainly only by making the rays therefrom divergent by passing them through a concave lens; but the myope can see an object plainly without concave glasses somewhere between infinity and his eye simply because somewhere between these points the rays of light from the object will be just sufficiently divergent to focus on his retina. This point will be the punctum remotum of the myopic eye, and rays of light from this punctum remotum will have the same divergence as parallel rays of light coming from infinity would have after passing through the concave glass which corrected his myopia. A myope can therefore somewhere see an object situated at a finite distance without the use of any accommodation whatever, whereas the emmetrope would be compelled to use some of his accommodation in order to see plainly an object situated at a finite distance. The greater the amount of myopia the nearer to his eye could the myope see an object plainly without the use of accommodation. The nearer an object is to the emmetropic eye the greater amount of accommodation the emmetrope must use to see it plainly. It is therefore evident for vision of ob-

jects at a finite distance that a given number of dioptries of myopia is tantamount to the possession of an equal number of dioptries of accommodation over and above what the emmetrope possesses at the same age. For example, a myope of 2.00 D. would require rays of light from a distant object to be passed through a -2.00 D. lens to have the focus of the object placed on the retina. The negative focus of a -2.00 D. lens is at 50 c. m. (20 inches) and rays of light therefore from an object situated at 50 c. m. from an eye would have the same divergence as parallel rays would have after passing through a -2.00 D. lens. Therefore, a myope could see plainly an object at 50 c. m. without accommodation, whereas an emmetrope would require to use 2.00 D. of Acc. to see an object at 50 c. m. The emmetrope, therefore, has exhausted 2.00 D. of his Acc. to see an object at 50 c. m., while the myope of 2.00 D. did not require to use any. It is therefore evident that an emmetrope and a myope of the same age, both possessing the same amount of accommodation, the myope would have a punctum proximum closer to the eye than the emmetrope, and the myope would be older than the emmetrope before the punctum proximum receded to 22 c. m., where and when presbyopia is said to take place. Myopia, then, delays the advent of presbyopia, and it must be clear that if a person has 4.50 D. of myopia that he can never become presbyopic because he would have a punctum remotum of 22 c. m. ( $100 \div 4.50 = 22$ ) and would require that rays of light to focus on his retina should have a divergence equal to that given to parallel rays of light after passing through a -4.50 D. lens, which a distance of 22 c. m. just suffices to secure. (Note.—The influences of acquired hypermetropia are disregarded in this deduction.) We may, therefore, have emmetropic, hypermetropic, or myopic presbyopes. The emmetropic presbyope requires no glass to correct his distant vision, whereas the hypermetrope will need a convex and the my-

ope a concave lens to correct their distant vision, when, if ever, they become presbyopic. This accounts for the apparent anomaly we sometimes see of persons wearing a concave glass for distant vision and a convex for near vision.

(To be Continued.)

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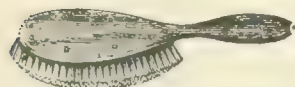
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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....            | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....              | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                 | 5 00    | 5 25   |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb...           | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 25    | 6 50   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., sec Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....               | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....              | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....          | 30      | 59     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85      | 90     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                 | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                  | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....          | 27      | 35     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....            | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....               | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  | 5 00  | Boneset, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 17     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 | 11 00 | Catnip, oz., lb.....           | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....              | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....             | 20      | 25     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....          | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robust a, lb.....    | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....             | 45      | 50     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....            | 36      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....     | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....       | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....       | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....       | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....       | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....              | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....             | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....            | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....            | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....              | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....           | 38      | 42     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 20    | 25    | HONEY, lb.....                 | 13      | 14     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GUARANA, lb.....                         | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....           | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....        | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....         | 25      | 30     |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....     | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....         | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 85     | 95     | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....         | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                   | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....            | 25      | 20     |
| CAPSCUM, lb.....                | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....           | 65      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                 | 50      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                  | 55      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....             | 15      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 7 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....            | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiaac, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                | 70      | 75     |



|                                                |                 |       |                                    |                  |                 |                                             |                 |         |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                     | \$ 30           | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                   | \$ 20            | \$ 35           | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85           | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                             | 20              | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                   | 75               | 2 50            | ANTI-KAMNIA.....                            | 1 35            | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                            | 20              | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....        | 45               | 55              | ANTI-PYRIN, oz.....                         | 0 55            | 0 65    |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                              | 15              | 18    | Cut, lb.....                       | 50               | 65              | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 85            | 2 00    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                     | 1 00            | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                    | 75               | 80              | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25              | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                         | 48              | 50    | Squill, lb.....                    | 13               | 25              | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10              | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                                | 35              | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                | 22               | 27              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50              | 55      |
| Grasso.....                                    | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 25               | 40              | White, lb.....                              | 6               | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.              | 27              | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                   | 38               | 25              | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. 80c., |                 |         |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box                    | 75              | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....   | 20               | 45              | oz.....                                     | 6 00            | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                    | 1 50            | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....           | 40               | 18              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..              | 40              | 45      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                     | 2 00            | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....               | 15               | 75              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55              | 60      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....                    | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                 | 3 00             | 3 25            | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 25              | 30      |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                     |                 |       | Essence, lb.....                   | 3 00             | 3 50            | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 3 00            | 3 25    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                                | 2 00            | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.....                 | 60               | 65              | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 2 75            | 3 00    |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                               | 30              | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.. | 13               | 40              | BORAX, lb.....                              | 7               | 8       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                            | 95              | 1 00  | Star, lb.....                      | 35               | 35              | Powdered, lb.....                           | 8               | 9       |
| MACE, lb.....                                  | 1 20            | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.....                   | 30               | 30              | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 8               | 13      |
| MANNA, lb.....                                 | 1 85            | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....       | 6                | 7               | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 20              | 25      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                         | 9               | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                   | 10               | 13              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 45              | 50      |
| Irish, lb.....                                 | 12              | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                  | 1 15             | 1 25            | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 55              | 60      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                         | 46 00           | 50 00 | Celery, lb.....                    | 25               | 30              | Citrate, oz.....                            | 35              | 40      |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                              | 35              | 40    | Colchicum.....                     | 90               | 1 00            | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....              | 1 65            | 1 70    |
| Powdered, lb.....                              | 40              | 45    | Coriander, lb.....                 | 10               | 12              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 95              | 1 00    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                               | 1 00            | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                     | 15               | 20              | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 35              | 38      |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                            | 12              | 12    | Fennel, lb.....                    | 15               | 17              | Sulphide, oz.....                           | 5               | 6       |
| Powdered.....                                  | 20              | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....       | 7                | 9               | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 10              | 12      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                 | 12              | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....             | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 15              | 10      |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Ground, lb.....                    | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 1 10            | 1 20    |
| Citrine, lb.....                               | 45              | 50    | Hemp, lb.....                      | 6                | 7               | Croton, oz.....                             | 75              | 80      |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                           | 20              | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.....            | 11               | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 60              | 2 00    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                         | 16              | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 15               | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                              | 18              | 20    | Pumpkin.....                       | 25               | 30              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....               | 30              | 35      |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                          | 3               | 4     | Quince, lb.....                    | 65               | 70              | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                      | 7 50            | 8 00    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                        | 10              | 12    | Rape, lb.....                      | 5                | 6               | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 75              | 80      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....              | 25              | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.....              | 50               | 55              | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 65              | 70      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13    | Worm, lb.....                      | 22               | 25              | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 8               | 10      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                            | 65              | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....          | 25               | 30              | Iodide, oz.....                             | 65              | 70      |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                        | 80              | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.. | 10               | 12              | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1               | 3       |
| Lead, lb.....                                  | 25              | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.....            | 15               | 16              | DIURETIN, oz.....                           | 1 60            | 1 65    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                      | 1 00            | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.....                  | 25               | 40              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 75              | 80      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                         | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....      | 25               | 40              | Sulphuri, lb.....                           | 40              | 50      |
| White, lb.....                                 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | SPERMACETI, lb.....                | 60               | 65              | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 1 00            | 1 10    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                       | 25              | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....         | 75               | 80              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 25              | 30      |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                         | 25              | 28    | Venice, lb.....                    | 10               | 12              | IODINE, lb.....                             | 4 00            | 4 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                         | 22              | 25    | WAX, White, lb.....                | 50               | 75              | IODIFORM, lb.....                           | 5 50            | 6 00    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                           | 30              | 35    | Yellow.....                        | 40               | 45              | IODOL, oz.....                              | 1 40            | 1 50    |
| Belladonna, lb.....                            | 25              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....          | 5                | 6               | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 80              | 85      |
| Blood, lb.....                                 | 18              | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.....             | 10               | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 15              | 16      |
| Bitter, lb.....                                | 27              | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....      | 5                | 6               | Sacch., lb.....                             | 30              | 35      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                            | 15              | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.....            |                  | 6               | Chloride, lb.....                           | 45              | 55      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                      | 18              | 20    |                                    |                  |                 | Sol., lb.....                               | 13              | 16      |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                | 20              | 25    | CHEMICALS.                         |                  |                 | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 90              | 1 00    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                          | 30              | 35    | ACID, Acetic, lb.....              |                  | 13              | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 70              | 75      |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....                         | 15              | 20    | Glacial, lb.....                   | 45               | 50              | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 1 65            | 3 50    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                             | 40              | 45    | Benzoic, English, oz.....          | 30               | 35              | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 25              | 35      |
| Columbo, lb.....                               | 20              | 22    | German, oz.....                    | 11               | 13              | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 13              | 15      |
| Powdered, lb.....                              | 25              | 30    | Boracic, lb.....                   | 12               | 13              | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 50              | 50      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                             | 38              | 40    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.....         | 40               | 45              | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 55              | 60      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                      | 20              | 28    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.....           | 2 15             | 2 20            | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 25              | 35      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                     | 15              |       | No. 2, lb.....                     | 1 40             | 1 45            | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40              | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                             | 20              |       | Citric,.....                       | 60               | 65              | Syrup, lb.....                              | 40              | 45      |
| Elecampane, lb.....                            | 15              |       | Gallic,.....                       | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.....                            | 5               | 6       |
| Galangal, lb.....                              | 15              |       | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....      | 30               | 35              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 15              | 16      |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                             | 22              | 23    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles  |                  |                 | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 1 25            | 1 30    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                    | 12              | 15    | doz.....                           | 1 50             | 1 60            | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 7               |         |
| Ground, lb.....                                | 13              | 24    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.....      | 8                | 10              | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 8               | 10      |
| Powdered, lb.....                              | 13              | 15    | Muriatic, lb.....                  | 3                | 5               | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....               | 80              | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                       | 18              | 10    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 18               | 20              | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....                 | 80              | 85      |
| Po., lb.....                                   | 20              | 22    | Nitric, lb.....                    | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....    | 2 28            |         |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....                       | 30              | 35    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 25               | 30              | “ 50c. bottles, per doz.....                | 4 50            |         |
| Po., lb.....                                   | 35              | 38    | Oleic, purified, lb.....           | 75               | 80              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....               | 13              | 15      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                               | 6 50            | 7 00  | Oxalic, lb.....                    | 12               | 13              | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 7               | 8       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                           | 1 00            | 1 20  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....       | 1 00             | 1 10            | odide, oz.....                              | 35              | 40      |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                           | 90              | 1 15  | Dilute, lb.....                    | 13               | 17              | Red, lb.....                                | 7               | 9       |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.....                | 15              | 98    | Pyrogallie, oz.....                | 35               | 40              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....            | 5               | 6       |
| Indian Hemp.....                               | 18              | 1g    | Salicylic, white, lb.....          | 75               | 80              | In packages, lb.....                        | 7               | 8       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                               | 5 00            | 5 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....         | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered.....                                  | 5 25            | 5 55  | Bottles, lb.....                   | 4                | 5               | Carbonate, oz.....                          | 30              | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                                 | 40              | 50    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 18               | 20              | Citrate, oz.....                            | 25              | 30      |
| Powdered.....                                  | 45              | 50    | Tannic, lb.....                    | 90               | 1 00            | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50              | 55      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                             | 40              | 90    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.....        | 38               | 40              | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 35              | 40      |
| Licorice, lb.....                              | 12              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.....                | 55               | 60              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                   | 55              | 60      |
| Powdered.....                                  | 13              | 50    | ACONITINE, grain.....              | 4                | 5               | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 18              | 20      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                              | 13              | 15    | ALUM, cryst., lb.....              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Citrate, gran., lb.....                     | 35              | 40      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                            | 16              | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 3                | 4               | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3       |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                     | 30              | 40    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 880.....     | 10               | 12              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....              |                 | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.....                              | 40              | 35    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....         | 90               | 1 00            | MENTHOL, oz.....                            | 45              | 50      |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                   | 40              | 45    | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 15               | 16              | MERCURY, lb.....                            | 90              | 1 00    |
| Pink, lb.....                                  | 40              | 45    | Iodide, oz.....                    | 35               | 40              | Ammon (White Precip.).....                  | 1 30            | 1 35    |
| Parsley, lb.....                               | 30              | 45    | Nitrate crystals, lb.....          | 40               | 45              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....                | 1 05            | 1 15    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                              | 20              | 35    | Muriate, lb.....                   | 12               | 16              | Calomel, lb.....                            | 1 20            | 1 30    |
| Poke, lb.....                                  | 15              | 25    | Valerianate oz.....                | 55               | 60              | With Chalk lb.....                          | 1 50            | 1 85    |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                       | 18              | 18    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....             | 16               | 50              |                                             |                 |         |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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## Ale and Porter

J. Labatt

## Bath Cabinets

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Jones & Co.

## Beeswax

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

## Books

Canadian Druggist

## Brushes

Bidwell, Bidwell & Co.

## Calenders

Lawson & Jones

## Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.  
H. Planten & Son

## Chemicals

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
E. Merck  
W. R. Warner & Co.

## Colleges of Pharmacy

Detroit College Medicine.  
Ohio Institute of Pharmacy.  
University of Michigan.

## Corks

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Saunders & Evans

## Disinfectants

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R. Wightman

## Drug Cabinets

J. S. Bennett

## Druggists' Confectionery

Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

## Drug Sundries

Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
S. Maw, Son & Sons  
May Roberts & Co.  
Saunders & Evans  
J. Winer & Co.

## Drug Journals

Meyer Bros. Druggist  
Pharmaceutical Journal  
Spatula

## Druggists—Wholesale

The Bole Drug Co.  
Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited  
Simson Bros. & Co.  
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## Gly Paper

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Toronto Pharmacal Co.

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Laughlin.

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Sydenham Glass Co.

## Licorice

The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Young & Smylie

## Lime Juice

Evans & Sons  
Simson Bros. & Co.

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## Paper

Canada Paper Co.

## Paper Boxes and Cartons

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## Pharmaceutical Preparations

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Ferris & Co., Limited  
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Toronto Drug Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.  
H. K. Wampole & Co.  
Archdale Wilson & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.  
Toronto Pharmacal Co.  
Toronto Drug Co.

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Gilmour Bros. & Co.  
Johnson & Johnson  
W. Mather

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## Rat and Roach Exterminators

Common Sense Mfg. Co.  
E. S. Wells

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Tyer Rubber Co.

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W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

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George Waterston & Sons

## Sheep Dips

The Elliott & Co.  
R. Wightman

## Shoe Polish

Whittemore Bros. & Co.

## Show Cases and Fittings

Canadian Office & Furniture Co.  
London Showcase Co.

## Sponges and Chamois

Saunders & Evans

## Stationery

Buntin, Gillies & Co.  
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Surgical Instruments

Powell & Barstow

## Toilet Articles

Saunders & Evans, Limited

## Toys and Fancy Goods

Nerlich & Co.  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Vaccine

Ontario Vaccine Farm  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.

## Wall Papers

Stauntons, Limited

## Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.  
John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.





# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 9

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,

Telephone, Main 3203.

**TORONTO, ONT.**

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

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### Pharmacy Now and Forward.

The new Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has been through the initiatory stage, and judging from the Council proceedings has taken hold of the work in hand with a will. After a skirmish over place and position, in which, as in all organized societies, honors went to the veterans in service, the routine of council work brought forth evidences that in other respects the juniors meant to force the pace in aggressive work.

The maintenance of a principle that examiners of the College should be druggists in active service was responsible for changes introducing several new members of the Board; and, so far as can be learned, these have each been selected from known special fitness for the tasks assigned them.

The logical sequence of the maintenance of this principle is that instructors in the college should be graduates of it; and if we can read between the lines aright the future of pharmacy in Ontario is likely to develop from within. The druggists of the province are, from a practical standpoint of capability, thoroughly satisfied with the college staff, but are growing somewhat restive under the sentiment of medical domination, and, unfortunately for the present staff, medical persecution and prosecution as well. This sentiment has been more than hinted at by members of the council, who are of a revolutionary spirit; and unless our vision is clouded, there is trouble in the air for those who may seek the maintenance of present conditions. The patient and persistent effort of Mr. J. M. Hargreaves has at last been rewarded, and we cannot but admire and commend his zeal in striving to promote the interests of his constituents and necessarily the interests of the constituents of each of his confreres as well. If our faith in the support Mr. Hargreaves is likely to receive from the druggists in his work was as strong as our faith in the honesty of his intentions to better their con-

dition, we would believe without question that brighter and better times were in store for the drug trade of Ontario.

We earnestly hope that every druggist, whether helping or not will at least give Mr. Hargreaves their moral support and their active interest and energy if they are possessed of it. He richly deserves it at their hands, as he will in days to come have the honor of being the author of linking the educational and commercial interests of the druggists together.

### Giving Credit.

Every man in business realizes in a very short time that the giving of credit is one of the most difficult problems he has to encounter. The druggist finds that in his case he cannot well make a cash and a credit price, although, doubtless, he would like to discriminate if he could.

The country druggist places very much more per day on his books than he does in his till, and in his early experience, thinks his book accounts are of proportionately equal value with his stock, and possibly does not fully realize the difference until he offers the two for sale. His stock may then bring 100 cents on the dollar, but the book debts will do well if they bring him fifty.

Such experiences are an average in the commercial world in general and fortunate are the men who can average to conduct their trade purely on a cash basis. We are aware that the druggist cannot hope to do an absolutely cash business, or even make a reasonable approach to it, but we are equally sure that he could in many cases exercise tact and firmness in refusing credit to his personal advantage. Many persons buy goods on credit who would not buy them otherwise, and for this reason, and this alone, the dealer is tempted to take chances to increase his trade.

How to discriminate in the selection of his risks so as to sustain the least chance of loss is the worrying point, and is the crucial test of his business instinct and good judgment.



The customer who has ample means is entitled to the greatest amount of credit. The person whose means are limited, but whose reputation for integrity is good, is worthy of it. The person who has no means beyond that of simple sustenance is good for merely the amount of credit your confidence in him will warrant, and the person who has neither means nor reputation is not entitled to the slightest consideration from a business standpoint.

If any business man can find enough about his patrons to enable him to put and keep them in their respective classes he will have solved the problem of knowing how to do credit business profitably.

### Scarcity of Drug Clerks.

Notwithstanding the large number of young men who annually graduate from the colleges of pharmacy in Canada, there is undeniably a growing scarcity of clerks and greater difficulty in finding young men to apprentice to the business. The raising of the standard for matriculation has undoubtedly contributed to bring about this result, as the young man who has arrived at the years when he usually matriculates has also arrived at a period where he calculates his chances in other pursuits as well. The young man of average ambition is wise enough to figure beforehand his probable earnings at the end of four years' pharmacy training, and if he can obtain fairly accurate data the chances of his becoming a future druggist are somewhat remote.

Druggists to-day cannot get young men to apprentice for four years on the basis of \$50, \$75, \$100 and \$150 per year during the respective years of their servitude, and if the future becomes more conspicuous in this respect, the apprentice will be receiving as much before he graduates as any employer can possibly afford to pay him afterwards.

### A Good Business Maxim.

One of the most potent factors in the conduct of a retail business is the ability to sell goods at the price placed upon them, and at the same time, to insure the return of the customer.

In too many cases, and that not alone in the drug store, the customer is treated with but scant courtesy; while at the same time the pleasant word and the affable manner, both of which cost nothing, would be an in-

ducement for the customer to return.

The uppermost thought in the mind of the salesman, whether he be the proprietor or the clerk, should be, to please the customer, followed by the determination, to please the customer, never losing sight of the first maxim in the retail business, namely, to please the customer.

Now this is to be done in more ways than one, and to the retail druggist we would say, that the first effort in pleasing the customer would be to receive them graciously, not in a very profuse manner, but in such a way that shows your pleasure in seeing them and your willingness to serve them. Then, again, when enquiry is made for the article desired, let it be seen that you are anxious to give them exactly what is required. If there should be a mistake in pronouncing the name, and it is thought wise to correct it, do it in such a manner as not to give offence, but show that it is part of your willingness to help. Then when the specific article is asked for, do not hesitate at once to produce that article, if it is in stock.

The customer comes to you with his or her mind fixed on buying a certain article, and when you show your willingness to give them it irrespective of profit or of any ulterior motive, you have at once taken them into your confidence, and if it should be desired that a change of mind, as to the article purchased, should take place, you are in a much better position to secure your own end.

There is no doubt that the true, business policy of every druggist is to keep on hand every article, which is in keeping with the nature of his business, and although the demand may frequently be for some goods, the prices of which have been ruthlessly cut into by departmental stores or other houses, the fact of your being able to supply these goods, and at the same time willing to do so without hesitation, at the same prices as asked elsewhere, almost invariably leads to the purchase of other articles which give a reasonable margin of profit.

We have in previous issues referred to the special attention which should be given to children who have been sent on a purchasing errand, and it is needless for us here to emphasize the fact that children kindly treated and waited on with the same care and consideration as older persons will be one of the best advertising mediums that you can secure.

In days of keen competition, such as exists at present, it needs all the tact and judgment that the retailer is capable of in order to secure and retain the hold of the purchasing community, and the man who is careless, disobliging or selfish, cannot prove a successful business man in the long run, neither can the druggist, who exhibits an over-anxiety to sell other goods in place of those which are demanded by the purchaser, ever expect to have the full confidence of those dealing with him.

Let one of the first maxims, and a continual maxim of the retail druggist be to "please your customer."

### Pharmaceutical Association Wins

Elsewhere in this issue we give the full text of the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, vs. J. E. Livernois, of Quebec city.

The action was taken in the first instance by the Pharmaceutical Association, under the Pharmacy Act of the province, which prohibited the sale of drugs by anyone but a certified druggist. Mr. Livernois, who is a dealer in photographic supplies, etc., dealt also largely in photographic chemicals, and finally put in a stock of patent medicines. Business was conducted in the name of the defendant, although lately he employed a qualified clerk to dispense prescriptions, etc.

After action had been taken against the defendant a bill was introduced in the Local Legislature in the session of 1899, amending the Pharmacy Act, and placing on the list several drugs that could be sold elsewhere than by registered druggists.

The departmental stores of Montreal co-operated with the Grocery Association in procuring this bill, and it finally became law, although it was strongly opposed by the Pharmaceutical Association and their Counsel.

The action taken against Mr. Livernois was for several infringements of the law, and the total of the fines were combined into one action for \$225.00.

Chief Justice Casault, in the Superior Court at Quebec, dismissed the case on the ground that the articles which the defendant was charged with selling had been placed amongst those goods which did not require the qualifications of the druggist, and he also challenged the right of the As-

# Every Live Druggist Knows

That the style of the wrappers, cartons and labels he has on his own preparations make half the sales.

That the neatness of his labels, boxes and envelopes give his public the impression of the quality of his goods.

## Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS AND BOX-MAKERS  
TO THE DRUG TRADE.

LONDON, CANADA.

## THERE ARE PIRATES IN TRADE

People who never seem to feel happy unless they can imitate somebody else's goods, and reap the benefit of their merit and reputation.

### HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES

are sold all over this Continent if not beyond the seas, and are only **IMITATED** on account of their superior quality.

**Beware of and Don't Countenance** imitations no matter of what big but unscrupulous manufacturers. Each diagonal Tablet has a double **H** stamped on it.



See to it that you get **HEIDE'S**

### WE HAVE ALSO IN STOCK

HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

DRUGGISTS' Pepsin Wafers, 40—5 cent packages.

Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges, do.

Cubeb Wafer Lozenges, do.

DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.

CE-ESS-CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.

CE-ESS-CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.

CE-ESS-CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges, 10 and 15 cents retail.

"RENTZ" Brand Salted Peanuts, 40—5 cent packages.

CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.

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FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Crushed Violet for Soda.

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# Adopted by the Experts...

The fact that it is being increasingly used by such necessarily discriminating users as the owners of the vast ranches on our western prairies is abundant evidence that

## ELLIOT'S SHEEP DIP

is efficacious and economical, and a compound to be desired above all others. You can safely recommend it to your trade.

IT IS NON-POISONOUS AND  
SOLID (No Leaking) . . . . .

1 lb. Can (for 20 sheep) \$2.00 dozen.

5 lb. Cans - - - \$7.50 dozen.

Recommended for Skin Diseases of all Quadrupeds

## Fine Holiday Perfumes

Our own line for this season's trade is exceptionally attractive. The odors are imported triple extracts; our packages are beautiful.

Soliciting your Orders, we remain,

Yours faithfully.

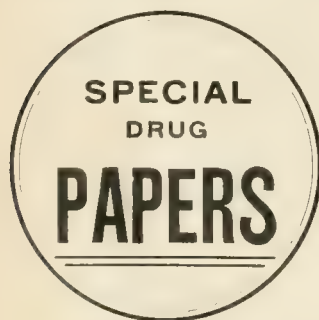
**The Elliot & Co.**  
LIMITED  
Toronto



# WALL PAPERS

The Staunton 1902 Line has been prepared expressly for the Canadian trade—Your wall paper requirements have been especially provided for—No other line will so fully meet the demands of your customers—or yield you as great profits—See the Staunton Line—our salesmen are on the road. ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂

**STAUNTONS — LIMITED — Toronto**  
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**Transparent Glazed Parchment**

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**Special Colored Glazed Parchment**

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**Glazed American Drug Wrapping**

(All Fancy Colors).

*Special Bargains in*

## TOILET PAPERS

*Rolls and Sheets.*

**Best Grade White Wrapping.**

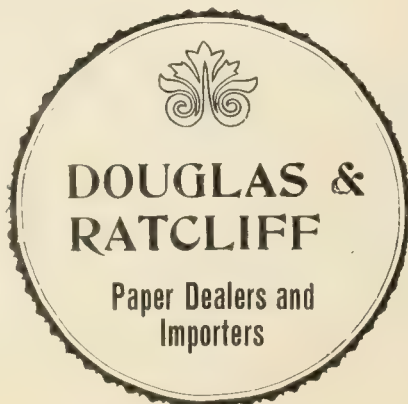
**Fancy Drug Twines.**

State exactly your needs and we will cheerfully furnish samples and prices.

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Toronto**



Main 1773



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## WHITEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

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"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

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"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**Whittemore Brothers & Co.,** 237 to 243 Albany St. BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

sociation to combine the several charges into one.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Ottawa last fall, when the decision of the Quebec Court was reversed, and judgment rendered in favor of the association, ordering Mr. Livernois to pay all the fines together with the costs of the case.

In July last, the defendant appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London for leave to appeal the judgment of the Supreme Court, but his application, which was opposed by Mr. T. Brosseau, K. C., on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Association was dismissed with costs.

We have to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec on their final victory, and one which means much to the pharmacists of that province.

### How to Build a Business.

Every man who engages in a business enterprise in which he invests all the means at his command is anxious to make a success of it. Occasionally, fortune seems to smile upon some from the start, but business in general has had its history framed from conservative principles. The business of the druggist is one which is possibly more conservative than any other. The proprietor of it must first become known in the community to which he caters. The confidence of those who purchase their medical supplies from him is what he must first seek to get. To obtain this will usually require years of patient and careful attention. The public are certain to watch closely his habits, both inside and outside his place of business, and are equally sure to govern their business dealings with him in accordance with the opinions they form. He must build his business by giving it undivided attention, and impress every customer with the belief that he is anxious for their trade, will attend to it carefully, and merit any patronage they may bestow upon him. His help must be drilled to conduct themselves so as to accentuate the impression he seeks to have conveyed. They must be punctual in attendance, pleasant in attention, deferential to their seniors and courteous to all. Supplies that may be asked for and that may not be in stock must be secured as speedily as possible. The stock must be kept as clean and tidy as good taste will warrant. Promises

made must be faithfully kept, and a reputation of having his word as good as his bond must be deserved. His debts contracted must be paid as promptly as possible, and credit be maintained at all costs. It may take time to build a retail business along these lines, but it can be done, and, once it is, it will stay built. It is the surest if not the fastest way which can be suggested, and we unhesitatingly commend it to every young man who may have built rosy hopes of attaining the top of the tree without patient and persistent effort.

### Our Graduates Abroad.

There are but few cities or towns on the American continent north of the equator where Canadian graduates in pharmacy have not created a favorable impression for knowledge, skill, industry and reliable habits, and where they are not given preference over graduates from anywhere else. The average American pharmacist, when asked his opinion about Canadian drug clerks, will unhesitatingly commend them on all of the points mentioned, and will concede they are less impudent, more painstaking and obliging than any clerks he can get; that, as a rule, they are of better character and habits than American horn youths, and that they have conceptions of conscientious service rarely found in their own young men. They are content to work up by degrees, and to earn by patient effort, the confidence which they ultimately win. An American pharmacist in conversation with the writer, said: "I like your young men because they are not only well trained as pharmacists, but as reliable boys in every way the word can be used. They know more about the business than our boys, and as their habits are less expensive they are willing to work for less and to work until they earn an increase in pay before demanding it. They rarely give back talk under reproof, and win our personal liking to such a degree that parting with them seems a loss out of proportion to the loss of their services." He wished to know why so many of our best men came to the American side, and when told that enough young men graduated from our college each year to fill the openings that might occur in Canada in five years, he remarked: "You apparently keep your colleges going to train young men for

us, then," a remark possessed of more force than was guessed at.

While we regret that so many of our brightest young graduates are induced to seek the shelter of another flag to earn a livelihood, we cannot but feel proud to think that they do their utmost to reflect honor to their training and the land of their birth.

### Tannoform.

In order to ascertain the comparative value of Tannoform in preventing and curing excessive and fetid perspiration of the feet (hyperidrosis and bromidrosis), Surgeon Major F. Merz used it on a great number of soldiers side by side with other treatment. Of the soldiers that were treated only with the ordinary foot-bath, 68 per cent. were found to suffer with hyperidrosis of various degrees of severity; of those treated with the regimental foot-powder, 52 per cent. were so affected, while of those treated with Tannoform only 20 per cent. had hyperidrosis, and not one case was of the very severe variety (where the skin between the toes becomes macerated, etc.). The Tannoform, mixed with two parts of talcum, was applied by rubbing it in well between the toes and over the foot. The prophylactic treatment of hyperidrosis with Tannoform must extend over a period of at least eight days; but then for weeks to come those so treated will not suffer with sweating of the feet. The best time to apply the Tannoform is on going to bed. A preliminary foot-bath before each application is desirable, but not absolutely necessary. The bad odor of the feet disappears just as surely as the sweat itself. In not a single instance has the doctor noticed any disagreeable by-effects of any nature, and he considers the drug absolutely innocuous.

M. H. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., reports: "I used Tannoform with 238 government remounts, of which I was in veterinary charge on board H.M.T. No. 38, "Idaho" going to South Africa, and found it an excellent antiseptic. The fact of its being soluble in spirit is a great point in its favor".

### New Wall Papers.

A very attractive pattern in the Staunton's (Limited) new line is the "Harrington," a festoon design with a stripe underprint. The combination is treated in the English style of decoration, the whole being covered in quiet, subdued tones, and the frieze a



strong floral on blended grounds in harmonious colorings. While the colorings in the combination throughout are all in good harmony, the contrast in design between the wall and the frieze makes a very effective combination, and is a very acceptable change from the prevalent style of the entire combination, being drawn on a repetition of the same ornamentation or motive. Among others are some specially attractive colorings in the silk effects, viz., Empire Green, Deep Rose, Warm Yellow. The pattern is particularly suitable for drawing-rooms, parlors and halls according to the depth and strength of the colorings.

The Company reports very satisfactory business being done and liberal orders continue to be placed.

Buntin, Gillies & Co's (Hamilton), Dimity (cloth finished) stationery is the best selling line of fine paper and envelopes on the market. Dealers who have not seen this should get samples at once.

The Dominion Drug Company are in the field with a new cough syrup, which they call "Syrup Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne." The style of the package is very handsome, and they report having booked many orders for delivery in the fall.

Few people know the origin of the word "tip." It comes from the old coffee houses, of which Offley's, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London, was the last survivor. At the door of these coffee houses was made a box usually of brass, with a lock and key. It had engraved upon it the letters "T. I. P." "To insure promptness." Customers as they passed out dropped a coin for the waiters. Hence the word "tip."

### Sterilizing Sponges

As is well known, it is rather a difficult matter to completely sterilize sponges; in fact, when boiled, whether in pure water or in alkaline or carbolic water, the sponges lose their elasticity and absorbent power. Elsberg (L'Union Pharm.), has, however, found a method of perfectly sterilizing them without in any way impairing their properties. The sponges are first immersed for two days in diluted hydrochloric acid to remove all calcareous matter, then carefully washed with cold water, and

boiled for fifteen minutes in a solution of the following composition:

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Potassa...      | 1 part.    |
| Tannic Acid ... | 3 parts.   |
| Water ...       | 100 parts. |

It only remains to rinse the sponges in a suitable antiseptic solution, and to preserve them in a 5-per-cent. carbolic-acid solution.—Merck's Report.

### Holiday Perfumes.

A good display of the choicest lines of perfumery are the most saleable and the most satisfactory goods the druggists can handle for the holiday trade, and, in fact, at all seasons. The Seely Manufacturing Co. are offering some splendid new lines this season, and, as usual, the price and quality are sure to bring large orders. We would advise all our readers to see the samples of these goods before placing orders.

### Goods That You Want.

The J. Stevens, Sons & Co., Ltd., are to the fore with some new and saleable goods. The automizer advertised in this issue is an excellent article, and must command a ready sale, as it is quite a favorite with physicians. If you have not yet received a copy of their new catalogue, write for it, mentioning this paper.

### Fashion in Drugs

It must be confessed with humility that there is a fashion in drugs which is comparable with nothing so much as with fashion in dress. Drugs which but yesterday were extensively used are to-day almost forgotten. The antipyretics which were prescribed so freely fifteen years ago are hardly ever given now for their effect on temperature, though the more important members of the group are given still, but for entirely different reasons. The drugs which at the present moment appear to be at the height of their popularity are animal extracts and antitoxins, yet the discerning eye may even now perceive that many of them have passed their zenith and ere long will be forgotten, or at most will be employed only in rare and isolated cases. There is much excuse to be made for the mental attitude of extreme hopefulness with which we receive each new medicament, for there are still so many diseases and symptoms appealing for help and we have to acknowledge

that we can do but little for them. Yet it would be well if we adopted a more cautious attitude in receiving new drugs and new methods of treatment; they deserve to be tried and to be tried thoroughly, but we must not expect too much, and must sift carefully the evidence for and against them. (Lancet).

### Oxygenated Petrolatum.

M. I. Wilbert proposes the following formula under the name "Petrox" (Am. Jour. Phar.): Liquid paraffin, 100 parts; oleic acid, 50 parts; spirit of ammonia, U. S. P., 25 parts. Mix. The resulting mixture is a yellow, oily liquid that readily dissolves iodine, salol, salicylic acid and many of the alkaloids; mixes readily with chloroform and the essential oils, and makes a stable emulsion with water in almost any preparation. A solid form of "Petrox" is made by substituting a hard petrolatum for the liquid in the above formula. In making the solid preparation sufficient heat must be applied to melt the petrolatum, the oleic acid is then added, and just before the mixture has cooled sufficiently to set, the spirit of ammonia is stirred in, the stirring being continued until the whole mass is cold. This mixture is highly recommended as an ointment base where the absorption of the active medicinal ingredients is the chief object sought.

### Fersan.

Trade name of a new iron and phosphorus compound, introduced in Austria. It is prepared from the red-blood corpuscles of beef, which, by a new process, are split up into two bodies, one of which (that used in Fersan) contains all the iron and phosphorus-containing albuminoids of the blood. It is soluble in water, does not coagulate on the application of heat, and passes through the stomach unaltered, being taken up in the intestines. Fersan is administered in milk, chocolate or water, and is said to be palatable and very nourishing.—Ex.

### Cade Oil Sophistication.

Dr. Paul Adam, after investigating the quality of commercial oil of cade, has arrived at the conclusion that there is to be found on the market so little of the genuine article that this formerly so highly esteemed medicament will be discarded, owing to its variable and unreliable composition.—Bull. Soc. Chem.

Syrup of  
LINSEED  
LICORICE  
and CHLORODYNE

(Registered)

Swellest on  
the Market

Good Name  
Good Article  
Good Seller  
Good Profit

See it before  
placing  
orders.

# SYRUP OF LINSEED — LICORICE AND — CHLORODYNE

(REGISTERED)

Our new Cough Syrup for this season, is without doubt  
the most handsome and taking package on the market.

Quality of goods in keeping with exterior.

Sample carton mailed on application.

Name on quantity free of charge.

We are booking orders now. Let us hear from YOU.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**  
LIMITED

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

The J. Stevens & Son Company, Limited

IMPROVED  
SOLID STEM

**Screw  
Cap  
Atomizers**



**FOR WATER OR OIL.**

No. 1—One Tip..... Doz. \$5.00

No. 2—Two Tips ..... Doz. \$6.00

No. 3—Three Tips..... Doz. \$7.00

These Atomizers are supplied with the best rubber bellows  
with hard rubber mounts. Fully Guaranteed.

—Sundries Department—

**The J. Stevens & Son Co.**  
LIMITED

LONDON, E.C. TORONTO, CANADA.

N.B. Watch for our New Wholesale Catalogue.

TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

## The 20th Century Capsule Filler

SHOULD INTEREST EVERY  
INDIVIDUAL DRUGGIST

Do you desire further information in refer-  
ence to this wonderful labor-saver?

We will be pleased to mail you our book-  
let, giving you a full description, if you will  
drop us a post-card.

THE

**20th Century Capsule Filler  
Company**

271 Bank Street, OTTAWA



# LYMAN'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS

We have lately put up in 8 oz **BLUE SCREW CAP BOTTLES**, making a **NEAT** and **CONVENIENT** package, the following **EFFERVESCENT SALTS** of our well-known quality.

|                               |            |   |   |   |   |   |                                     |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Lyman's Granular Effervescent | Anti-Stout | : | : | : | : | : | \$2.00 doz.                         |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Bromide of Potash : : 3.00 doz.     |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Caffein Citras : : : 2 00 doz.      |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | California Fruit Saline : 2.00 doz. |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Citrate of Lithia : : : 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Citrate Magnesia : : : 2.00 doz.    |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Kissingen Salts : : : 2.00 doz.     |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Lithia Compound : : : 3.50 doz.     |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Magnesium Sulphate : 2.00 doz.      |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Sodium Salicylate : : : 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Sodium Phosphate : : 2.00 doz.      |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Sodium Sulphate : : : 2.00 doz.     |
| "                             | "          | " | " | " | " | " | Vichy Salts : : : : 2.00 doz.       |

**SEE SAMPLES with our Travelling Salesmen.**

**The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO**

## A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

**ESTABLISHED 1823**

**Contractors to His Majesty's Government.**

**LEICESTER, ENGLAND**

**MAKERS OF**

## MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters  
Hospital Strapping

Mustard Leaves  
Court Plaster

Rubber Adhesive Plaster  
Menthol Plaster

### POROUS PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION

Salicylic Plaster  
Plaster-of-Paris Bandages

Dental Plasters  
Corn Plasters

Kidney Plasters  
Felt Plasters, etc., etc.

## ADHESIVE PLASTER

Prepared Expressly for Export.

Tissue-Lined, and Guaranteed Suitable for Hot Climates.

**May be had of all Shippers and Wholesale Houses. Send for Samples and Prices.**

## Trade Notes.

D. E. Clement has opened a new drug store in Brandon, Man.

The drug store of Burns & Burns, Armstrong, B. C., was destroyed by fire Aug. 10th.

G. H. Hotson has purchased the drug business of H. Howell, Lacombe, N. W. T.

H. F. McLean, druggist, Nelson, B. C., has made an assignment.

Dr. J. E. Casgrain, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

W. N. Forman, druggist, Arcadia Mines, N. S., is moving his business to Sydney, C. B.

Mr. Archdale Wilson's staff of employees have been steadily at work putting up Wilson's Fly Pads since last March and are still at it.

E. Robinson, druggist, Yonge street Toronto, has made an assignment.

H. Guerin, formerly with J. H. Nault, Notre Dame street, has opened a new drug store on the corner of Notre Dame and Versailles streets, Montreal, Q.

The wholesale patent medicine warehouse of Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, was damaged by fire through an extensive conflagration of box factories adjoining. Damage to building and contents covered by insurance.

### Personals.

Mr. Arthur Lyman, of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, stopped over for a day in Toronto on his way home from the Pan-American.

Two prominent druggists of Toronto were each fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor without license.

W. A. James, a graduate in medicine, but who has not yet passed his examination before the Council, was charged September 3rd, by Inspector Brown of the College of Pharmacy, with a breach of the Pharmacy Act in preparing a prescription containing tincture of opium. A fine of \$20 was imposed. The case will probably be appealed.

Mr. J. B. Wynne, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Man., is, we understand, retiring from active business life.

Mr. A. B. Evans, managing direc-

tor of the wholesale drug firm of Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, has returned from a visit to England.

Mr. T. M. Hagarty, of the Lyman Bros. Co., Limited, Toronto, is spending his holidays in Philadelphia and Old Point Comfort, Va., and will probably visit the Pan-American at Buffalo before returning.

### Notice to Druggists of the Province of Quebec.

The Quebec Government having, under order in Council passed November 15, 1900, relegated to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec the duty of publishing and selling the Liquor Sales Register Book, as required by Article 105 of the Quebec License Law, therefore, all druggists of the province are hereby notified that these books will be required for the purpose of registering their sales of alcohol and spirituous liquors, as required by Article 105 of the Quebec License Law, and that failure to make such registrations will be subjected to the penalties provided for by Article 84 of the Quebec License Law.

The book will contain, besides the title page, Articles 84 and 105 of the License Law, and about 400 spaces for the required registration of liquor sales.

The price will be \$1, postage paid, and must be procured from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Yours respectfully,

E. MUIR,  
Secy.-Registrar.

595 LaGauchetiere Street,  
Montreal.

The best method of preserving rubber articles is to keep them in a 1 per cent. solution of formaldehyde or zinc chloride, or in a concentrated solution of boric acid. Red rubber keeps better than black.—*Merck's Report.*

### Baseball.

The Dominion Drug Co. vs. J. Winer & Co.

The question of supremacy on the diamond between the employees of these two wholesale drug houses of

Hamilton has been settled for another season, honors again resting with the Dominion Drug Co.

Mighty Rosseaux and his aggregation of ball swatters were "of no account" when up against Graham's bunch of "Colts."

Eustace's diamond at the East End Incline was the scene of battle.

The game opened ominously for the Drug Co. and at the end of the fourth it looked as though there was nothing to it but J. W. & Co. It was in the first of the fifth that the "Colts" broke loose, took the bit in their teeth and bolted,—a regular "merry go round." When the dust settled it was discovered that seven runs had been piled up, and after that the "Colts" were never headed—winning pulled up by twelve to nine.

Daring base running won the game for the Drug Co.

Batting of Wilkinson and Lyeckock and base running of Rousseau and Dickson were features.

Batteries, Dominion Drug Co., Graham & Erskine.

J. Winer & Co., Ogilvie & Kenny.  
Umpire, Stock.

Notes of the game.

Graham has a mesmeric eye.

Rousseaux had his finger split in the fifth, but pluckily finished the game.

Hawkins played nice ball for the Drug Co.

Back was the best batter for J. W. & Co.

Henderson looked overtrained.

Mr. S. A. Whittaker, one time druggist of Grimsby, in company with Mr. Tinling watched the game from the stand.

Stewart was expected to hold down third base but went stale in training.

"Mack" looked after the refreshments. "Nuff sed."

It was a great day, a great game, and a great time all round.

### Appearance and Quality Combined.

Elegance in pharmacy is as essential to the successful sale of any line of proprietary articles as is its undoubted necessity in the Dispensary. Elegance, however, without true therapeutic value or proved excellence can not hold its own.

A combination of these two essentials, viz., elegance and proved value, are sure to command the commendation of the trade as well as the general public. Frederick Stearns & Co. have recently put before the trade a line of "Zymole" preparations in



which both these qualities are exhibited. The goods are put up in a style which at once attracts attention, the novelty of appearance and the artistic design of bottles and labels both striking the eye, and at the same time, "Stearns quality" guaranteeing the articles as being the best of their kind. The line consists of:

Zymole Hair Tonic, a scalp cleaner and hair nourisher.

Zymole Skin Tonic, a refreshing antiseptic skin food.

Zymole Tooth Wash, a delicious dentaseptic.

Zymole, the ideal antiseptic for toilet and household sanitation.

Zymole Tooth Powder, an antiseptic dentifrice.

We can confidently recommend these goods and believe they will be general favorites everywhere.

#### Montreal Notes.

Mr. C. M. Desilets has bought the stock and fixtures in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. A. Hendrie, at the corner of St. Catherine street and Delorimer avenue.

During the very heavy rain storms at the end of last month the drug stock of Mr. J. H. F. Charron, of Notre Dame street, suffered severely through the flooding of his cellar.

A number of our city druggists have been away enjoying the ozone laden breezes of mountain and seashore, among them being Mr. Henri Lanctot, Dr. L. Verner, Mr. J. O. Quenneville, Dr. J. A. Trempe, Mr. J. E. Tremble, and others.

City trade has been reported to be very quiet at the present time, and will likely continue so for a couple of weeks yet; but the wholesale houses cannot grumble at the way orders are coming in from the country, business having been very satisfactory this summer.

Quite a number of changes have been taking place among the retail drug clerks in the city, one leading druggist having practically changed his entire staff.

While the editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents, he is always glad to receive and publish correspondence, containing opinions for which the writer will stand sponsor.

## Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

### A Correction.

The Editor of Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir.—Please allow me to call your attention to an error in reporting the minutes of Council Meeting published in the August number of your journal.

You say, "Mr. John Hargreaves 'denied' that any slate had been prepared by him, etc."

On the contrary, I admitted that I had a prepared slate or list of committees, and stated plainly my reasons for having made such prearrangement.

Yours truly,

John Hargreaves.

### Agfa Intensifier.

This new intensifying preparation consists of a mercury salt and an alkaline sulphocyanide, and is prepared by the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. It is a colourless liquid which does not form any precipitate. For use dilute 1 part Agfa-Intensifier with 9 parts of ordinary water.

The negative which is to be intensified must be thoroughly washed and put into the dilute solution. Intensification starts immediately and in about 10 minutes the highest degree of intensification is reached. By transmitted light no considerable addition to the density of the negative is noticeable, but the precipitate produced by the Intensifier on the image in place of the Silver is of a very non-actinic nature. Every negative which is intensified in this way will therefore give much better copies than before.

Although it may seem to the eye, as if the degree of intensification gained by intensifying with sublimate and following blackening process by means of Ammonia is higher, there is practically scarcely any difference between a negative intensified in this bath and one treated with Agfa-Intensifier.

The Agfa-Intensifier has the advantage over all similar solutions that it does not require a secondary blackening. By treatment with the intensifying solution and half an hour's washing a durable image is obtained that

will perhaps get slightly darker in colour on coming in contact with light, but besides this it does not change its appearance, not even when exposed to the light for a very long time.

Another advantage of the Agfa-Intensifier is that it has no influence upon the transparency of the image, a fact that cannot be claimed for the action of sublimate and ammonia.

When employing the latter process and when after using the sublimate bath the image is not thoroughly washed, a white precipitate of mercuric-ammonio-chloride will be noticed which has a bad influence upon the transparency of the negative.

If a slight degree of intensification only is wanted, the negative should remain in a correspondingly shorter time in the intensifying solution.

I have also treated Collodion negatives with Agfa-Intensifier, after having been developed, fixed and thoroughly washed. The negatives were put in the same strength solution of the Agfa-Intensifier mentioned before for the treatment of the silver Bromide Gelatine plates.

The result is obtained with great celerity and in 5 minutes a very considerable intensification is arrived at.

On drying, the image assumes a perfectly white colour. This appearance is strange and one is inclined to believe that the precipitate on the Collodion negatives is of another form than that on the Bromide of Silver-Gelatine negatives. By blackening with ammonia before drying, the negative will improve as regards density.

Intensification done in this manner is greater than when obtained by means of any other method, except intensification done with sublimate and following bath of ammonia sulphide, but the latter process has many other disadvantages.

The Agfa-Intensifier can therefore be employed with great advantage in the photo-mechanical reproduction works for the intensification of line work.

Prof. Rodolfo Namias.

Milan, 1901.

There's no short cut to success. If there were, success would not be lasting.

Don't frost a travelling man because he's selling, instead of buying. You are selling yourself.

It is the poor sweeper who raises most dust, and it's the fussy fellow who does the least work.

**“Zymole”**  
TRADE  
MARK.

# Tooth Wash

A Delightful Dentaseptic

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, preventing decay. . .

Preserves the gums and renders them firm and rosy. .

Particularly efficient as an ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

Imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. . . . .

Particular attention is called to the package in which Zymole Tooth Wash is offered.

The stopper is composed only of cork and glass forming an antiseptic sprinkler top.

The 2 oz. Diamond Bottle fitted with this stopper makes a unique and attractive package, retailing at 25 cents each.

**“Zymole”**  
TRADE  
MARK

**“Zymole”**  
TRADE  
MARK

**“Zymole”**  
TRADE  
MARK

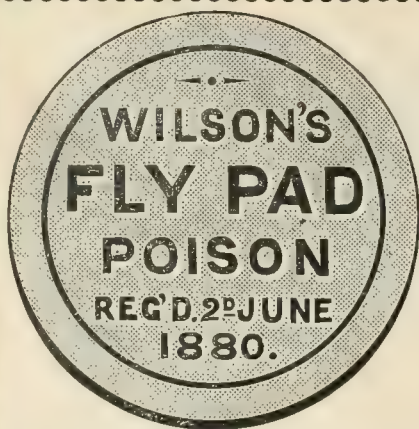
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TRADE  
MARK

**“Zymole”**  
TRADE  
MARK

## FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.





"It's the Easiest thing in the  
World" to sell 10c. packets of

# Wilson's Fly Pads

**BECAUSE** *You Know they will give satisfaction*

ALL Canadian Wholesale Druggists  
SELL WILSONS FLY PADS...

**ARCHDALE WILSON, = = Hamilton.**

## ...WHY WE WANT YOUR TRADE...

Because we need it to insure the successful upbuilding of a Canadian trade.

Because as druggists who have gone through the same kind of difficulties with which you are each day contending, we feel confident we know your needs.

Because as Canadian Druggists we feel we can bespeak your preference, everything else being equal.

Because we do our utmost to produce articles that will attract attention, create demand and retain trade.

Because the Canadian field is a large one to cater to and a little from each one will mean a lot from the many.

Because the sight of some of our products in your store will be a good advertisement for us.

Because you can make from 150 to 200 per cent. profit on goods manufactured by us, when you will find it very hard to make 25 per cent. on similar so-called patented goods manufactured by men whose consideration for you is shown by advances in prices and equal favors to general dealers.

Because we want your confidence; we want to merit it; and, we will appreciate it if we get it.

**THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., LIMITED**  
TORONTO AND MONTREAL



# Pharmaceutical Journal



LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

**Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.**

**T**HE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

**THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND**

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."



Concerning *Cascara Sagrada*

By Bridget Rose Clinton.

The fundamental law of ethics, says Herbert Spencer, is that life-preserving acts should be pleasure-giving acts. The primary principle of pharmacy, I mean the neo pharmacy of the twentieth century, is that health-giving drugs should be pleasure-giving draughts; and the application of this principle to a concrete case—that of cascara—is the purport of this paper.

Probably one million pounds of cascara are now used per annum to stimulate the sluggish excretory apparatus of citizens of the world. No other bark except cinchona can compare with this, and yet a quarter of a century ago an analogous species, *Rhamnus frangula*, although well-known as a cathartic, was the only kind used in medicine, and of that not one thousand pounds in a year. It was universally considered so drastic a cathartic as only to be fit for dyspeptic dogs and constipated curs. Now, everybody loves a laxative but loathes a cathartic, and that *Rhamnus* should be raised from the lowest and most despised to the highest and most prized of splanchnic stimulants, is a triumph for pharmacy. The irritant principle of *Rhamnus frangula*, which produced the intense griping pain and the sanguinous exudate, from the intestines, was discovered to be a kind of ferment. An allied species of *Rhamnus*, distinguished as *purshiana*, was ascertained to be almost free from this ferment, and it has further been discovered that the ferment disappears, or rather is changed into a harmless substance, when the cascara is stored for a couple of years. The credit of introducing *Rhamnus purshiana* to modern medicine seems to be largely due to that American firm whose name is associated inseparably with the drug, and the kudos of demonstrating the importance of keeping the bark a couple of years before use, as well as of demonstrating the utility of cold extraction, appear mostly to be the result of the researches of Mr. John Moss, whose work has by no means been sufficiently recognized, although with his conclusions I cannot always agree.

Although the preparation of the American firm inspired the introduction of *extractum cascarae sagradae*

into the British Pharmacopoeia, the official extract has always been confessedly different and less potent. It is a notable fact that in the classical monograph published by that firm, cascara is held to yield its virtues only to alcoholic solution. It has been since demonstrated that although these active principles may not be soluble in water, per se, they certainly are in water containing other constituents of the bark in solution. This fact is the justification of the B. P. process. The purpose of this paper is to devise a satisfactory formula for *syrupus cascara aromaticus*. Now, any fool can write a formula. The trouble is that, like the famous constitutions of the Abbe Sieves, they don't work. Every addition to a formula which is not distinctly useful is injurious. Even sugar disagrees with very many dyspeptics, and every aromatic oil has its enemies. A peculiar idiosyncrasy exists in patients which makes certain flavours distasteful to many of them, and hence the aim of the pharmacist must be to devise a flavouring which will disguise the nauseous taste of the drug, make it more active if possible, and supply a carminative property which is confessedly lacking in cascara. Important though the question of flavouring be, it does not rest as yet on any well-ascertained physiological basis, and hence much of our experimenting must be merely empirical.

If there be any such physiological foundation it is this:—Pure bitters are perceived by means of filaments of the gustatory nerve: resins and characteristically odorous substances depend for their perception on the glossopharyngeal filaments. Excitants of the former never give rise to nausea, and for a like reason pungent substances like capsicum, which act mostly on the gustatory nerve, are of comparatively feeble use in correcting the nausea excited by principles like the resinoid and extractive constituents of cascara, which operate in filaments of the glossopharyngeal. On the other hand, certain of the volatile oils, as coriander, angelica, anise, etc., appear to have a selective action on the glossopharyngeal nerve, and hence these may be expected to relieve the acidity of substances which irritate it. The aim of the British Pharmacopoeia has always been to present the drugs in the forms of greatest potency and convenience. The elegancies of taste have been ostentatiously flouted, except in a very few

instances, and of these the *Syrupus Cascarae Aromaticus* is a sorry example. I had thought that the Conference was mainly responsible for the formula, but its genesis is to be found in a passing reference in a third-rate American text book, where it is stated that the taste of cascara can be effectually disguised by aromatic syrup. The formula, anyhow, is a failure. There is a potential demand for tens of thousands of gallons of it, yet it is seldom asked for. But now to reform it.

(1). Keeping to the orthodox proportion of cascara, I substitute glycerine for syrup. This keeps better, will be more active, and the flavour has a happy lack of the sugary bitterness of the official syrup.

(2). All the fluid extracts of commerce found in the shelves of the pharmacies are of an acid reaction and acetous in character. Most of all is this the case with that of cascara. Moreover, there is a certain amount of ammonia found in the bark, and it seems to keep the active principle in solution when the extract is fresh, whereas the sour extract deposits solid but active matter. Hence I try a formula with *sal volatile*.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Liq. Ex. Cascarae ..... | 5xvii. |
| Tr. Aurantii.....       | 3iv.   |
| Alcohol.....            | 3iii.  |
| Spt. Am. Ar.....        | 3i.    |
| Aq. Cinnam.....         | 3vi.   |
| Syrupus.....            | 5xvii. |

This, I consider an improvement. It is clear, keeps well, and has a decided aromatic taste, but it is yet rather bitter.

(3). There are obvious objections to the use of an alkali, should the aromatic cascara be prescribed in combination, and here a neutral syrup would be preferable. Now the carminative tincture of the B. P. covers a multitude of unsavouries, and I tried it as follows:

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Liq. Cascara Sagradae..... | 5viii. |
| Tr. Aurantii.....          | 3ii.   |
| Tr. Carminative.....       | 3i.    |
| Glycerin.....              | 5viii. |

Now I look on this as quite a delicious formula, but I am reminded of Bentley's criticism of Pope's "Homer:" "It's a pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you mustn't call it Homer." This is a palatable elixir, but one can hardly call it a syrup. For a modification one may try:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Liq. Cascara Sagradae..... | dr. xvi. |
| Tr. Carminative.....       | dr. iv.  |
| Alcohol.....               | dr. iii. |
| Aq. Cinnam.....            | dr. vi.  |
| Syrupi.....                | dr. xvi. |

\*Read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Dublin, July 1901.



which is at least better than the B. P.

(4). Everybody knows that liquorice disguises the taste of cascara fairly well, but the bitter after-taste persists, and requires an aromatic to modify it. The following modification does so:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Liq. Cascarae Sagradae..... | dr. xvi. |
| Aq. Cinnam.....             | dr. iii. |
| Liq. Ext. Glycyrrh.....     | dr. iii. |
| Alcohol.....                | dr. ii.  |
| Syr Zingiberis.....         | dr. xii. |
| Tr. Aurant.....             | dr. iv.  |

(5). Questioned as to the sense of retaining saffron in decoctum aloes co., the Pharmacopoeia revisers asserted it was the sovereignest thing on earth to disguise the taste of aloes. Saffron, of late, has been publicly denounced as inert, but it certainly seems to cover the taste of cascara in the following formula:

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Liq. Cascarae.....           | 5viii.      |
| Liq. Ext. Glycyrrh.....      | 5ii.        |
| Tr. Aurantii.....            | 5i.         |
| Ol. Cassia.....              | 5ii.        |
| Syrupi Croc. (1 ad vii)..... | ad 20 drms. |

(6). Next I proceed to plagiarise. The American cascara cordials are by far the most popular on the market, and it becomes necessary to try a variant of the published recipes, such as one finds in the "Pharmaceutical Formulas:"

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Liq. Cascarae Sagradae.....       | 5i.      |
| Liq. Ext. Berberis Aquafolia..... | 5.       |
| Alcohol.....                      | 5v.      |
| Ol. Coriandri.....                | 5v.      |
| Ol. Anisi.....                    | 5ii.     |
| Ol. Auranthi.....                 | 5ii.     |
| Ol. Cassia.....                   | 5i.      |
| Syrupus.....                      | ad 5iss. |

This does not keep well, is somewhat muddy, and obviously is much overcharged with volatile oils. Many might like the flavour, but de gustibus non disputandum est.

(7). Berberis aquafolia is rather an innovation in these countries, so we must try a formula without it. This I rather like:

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Liq. Ext. Cascarae Sagradae..... | 5i.      |
| Alcohol.....                     | 5iv.     |
| Ol. Coriandri.....               | 5v.      |
| Ol. Anisi.....                   | 5ii.     |
| Ol. Aurantii.....                | 5ii.     |
| Ol. Cassia.....                  | 5i.      |
| Ext. Glycyrrhizae Liq.....       | 5iii.    |
| Syrupus.....                     | ad 5iss. |

Now if there be any fruit from this little series of experiments it is this: The proper aromatics to flavor cascara are orange, coriander, anise, and cassia, whilst liquorice is an almost essential constituent. If I had to select one special formula it would be this:

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Liq. Cascarae Sagrada..... | 5i.   |
| Liq. Ext. Glycyrrh.....    | 5iii. |
| Ol. Coriandri.....         | 5ii.  |

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Ol. Anisi.....    | 5ii.     |
| Ol. Cassia.....   | 5i.      |
| Tr. Aurantii..... | 5iv.     |
| Ol. Aurantii..... | 5ii.     |
| Syrupus.....      | ad 5iss. |

Finally, if the subject be trivial, blame the Blue List; and if the formulae be commonplace, they will be improved by your criticism.

### Toilet Papers for the Drug Trade

The Canada Paper Co., who can be found by addressing either Toronto or Montreal, are putting out a very nice line of fine toilet papers in the name of the "Candaper." In their advertisement this month they have something to say about these papers. They have also published a tasty booklet, printed in colors to illustrate the different wrappers in which the paper is done up, and a copy of this will be sent to anyone who writes them naming the Canadian Druggist.

### Recent Advances in Photography.

The camera of the amateur photographer is playing an important part in the world of art these days. A delightful phase of its value as a depicter of nature is shown in the Ladies' Home Journal for September. In this issue two pages are given to the last of that magazine's prize photographs of rural scenes, and the collection is a notable one, interesting alike to the picture-taker and the lover of pictures. Some of the scenes have all the distinguishing qualities of paintings, with the added charm of being true to nature.

### Rudyard Kipling's Latest Story.

After a long rest in South Africa, Mr. Kipling has returned to England, and is busily occupied with his literary labors. One of his most recent stories is "How the Leopard Got His Spots," which will be published soon in The Ladies' Home Journal.

The Ladies' Home Journal for September is the "Special Autumn Fashion Number" of that excellent magazine. In addition to an unusual number of interesting stories and striking features, it devotes seven pages to a complete setting forth of the styles-to-be in dresses, bodices, hats and wraps. The most important literary feature, perhaps, is the initial instalment of "Miss Alcott's Letters to Her 'Laurie'"—letters which never before have been printed. They are edited by "Laurie" himself—now grown up. There is a delight-

ful description of a day in the woods with Ernest Seton-Thompson, and a jolly recital of "The College Scrapes We Got Into," by "A Graduate." The fourth part of Miss Tompkin's "Aileen" brings that charming story near to its close, and Mr. Bok discusses the need for parental co-operation in education in his editorial on "The School Question Again." Three articles about "Cats That Draw Salaries," "Famous People as We Do Not Know Them," and "How a Village Changed its Name," combine to make an exceptional page, and a double page is devoted to photographs of "The Handsomest Laces in America." "The New Wedding Stationery" is shown, also some of the photographs which won prizes in the Journal's recent rural contest. In addition to the regular departments there are valuable articles on "A Cleverly Planned Nursery," "Plants Which can be raised in the House," and plans for an ideal \$7,000 house. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

A study of the life and word of Dr. Robert Koch, whose paper at the Tuberculosis Congress in London has provoked so much discussion, is contributed to the Review of Reviews for September by Dr. Hermann Biggs, the eminent bacteriologist of New York. Dr. Biggs gives a full and authoritative statement of Dr. Koch's relation to modern preventive medicine, controverting much of the ill-informed criticism that has recently appeared in the press and setting forth clearly and succinctly the methods followed by the Koch school of bacteriologists here and abroad, together with the results thus far attained.

### Canadian Home Journal Bought by Mr. Hugh C. MacLean.

That the tendency to amalgamation now-a-days has been extended to journalistic circles as well as commercial, is shown by the recent purchase of The Canadian Home Journal by Mr. Hugh C. MacLean, publisher of The Ladies' Magazine, Toronto. The Journal, which was established many years ago, will be discontinued as a distinct publication, and will be merged into The Ladies' Magazine, which has already won a place for itself as the popular home paper for Canadian women.

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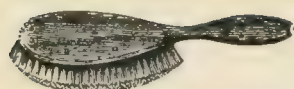
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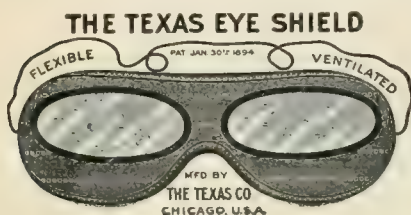
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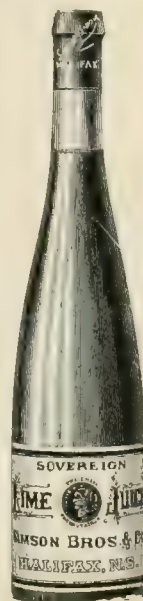
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Toronto and Montreal



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Wholesale Druggists  
Halifax N.S.

## Gleanings

### Sarton.

This is a new nutritive, which is now being experimented with and which will soon be placed upon the market in Europe.—Phar. Post.

### Eosol Salts.

This is the name given to a class of preparations—combinations of medicaments with the salts of tri-sulpho-acetylcresote, as chininum eosolicum, argentum eosolicum, etc. They are used in the treatment of diseases of the glands generally.

### Tegment

Trade name for a new bandage and dressing plaster, consisting of a band of textile material drawn through agar-agar and then covered (on one side) with gelatin dissolved in glycerin, and carrying a percentage of chinosol, xeroform, iodoform, airol, zinc oxide or aluminum acetate, as the case may be.—Phar. Post.

Mercolint is ordinary cotton cloth impregnated with 90 per cent. mercury ointment, and cut into such shape that it can be worn upon the chest, with the object of producing the effect of a mild mercury treatment by the gradual evaporation of the mercury.

Cerebrum, the normal nerve substance of the brain of sheep, and especially of the bulbus cerebri, is said to contain substances which are antagonistic to infections by hydrophobia, tetanus, epileptogenic toxins, alkaloids, and other poisons. It is suggested, therefore, that the cerebral substance should be used in the treatment of nervous diseases in cases in which it is reasonable to assume the existence of intoxications of an endogenous or exogenous origin, having their origin more particularly in the nerve centres. An emulsion for injection below the skin of the back and thighs has been prepared by triturating the brain of a freshly killed rabbit, removed under aseptic conditions, with 15 Cc. of physiological salt solution.—Phar Journal.

### Detection of Salicylic Acid in Milk

Since it has lately been pointed out by Langkopf that the presence of citric acid interferes with the color

reaction between salicylic acid and ferric chlorid, Suess has investigated how far this is true in the case of milk which naturally contains 0.17 to 0.2 per cent. of citric acid. He finds that the color reaction is visible when the clear serum of the milk in question is caused to drop through a layer of ether 50 Cc. in thickness, allowing the ether, after separation, to evaporate, and then adding to the residue 1 to 2 drops of diluted ferric chlorid solution. In this manner he has clearly detected as little as 0.005 gram of salicylic acid in 100 Cc. of milk.—Phar Centralb.

### Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

678212. Fumigating apparatus, Gilbert E. Alphin, Mount Olive, N.C.

678330. Halogen albumen and making same, Ferdinand Blum, Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

678333. Tonsilotome, George Er mold, Elizabeth, N.J.

678334. Tonsilotome, George Er mold, Elizabeth, N.J.

678242. Atomizer, Herman Goltermann, East Orange, N.J.

677879. Hernial truss, Wm. A. Middaugh, Kalamazoo, Mich.

678272. Divider and bag filler for powders, Ludwig Neumayer, Merseburg, Germany.

678284. Medicine chest, Jakob Schaffer, New York, N.Y.

678714. Vaporizer, Anton Bulling, Munich, Germany.

678401. Salicylic ether of quinine, Fritz Hofmann, Elberfeld, Germany.

678568. Syringe, Richard J. Hughes, Dedham, Wis.

678417. Surgical jaw splint and support, Wm. G. E. Muller, Paterson, N.J.

34779. Design, inhaler, John J. Mc Pherson, Montgomery, Ala.

679202. Producing pure saponin solutions, M. C. L. Althausse, Billwarder-an-der Bille, Germany.

679203. Obtaining hydrocellulose, M. C. L. Althausse, Billwarder-an-der Bille, Germany.

679204. Obtaining hydrocellulose, M. C. L. Althausse, Billwarder-an-der Bille, Germany.

678943. Compress, John C. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.

679262. Antiseptic applying apparatus, Wilber M. Kelso, Chicago, Ill.

678891. Sterilizing liquids, John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio.

678892. Apparatus for sterilizing liquids, John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio.

678893. Apparatus for sterilizing and cooking liquids, John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio.

679239. Cataphoric pad, John F. Mossberg, Minneapolis, Minn.

679036. Ophthalmoscope, Elmer L. Ryer, New York, N.Y.

679190. Hypodermic syringe, Charles Witkowski, Boston, Mass.

679044. Ophthalmoscope, Henry L. de Zeng, Philadelphia, Pa.

679524. Water-bag, Charles J. Bailey, Newton, Mass.

679600. Culture of bacteria, Albert Caron, Haus Ellenbach, Germany.

679667. Adjustable invalid's table, Samuel M. Davis, San Francisco, Cal.

679671. Syringe nozzle, Charles T. Hannigan, Providence, R.I.

679478. Menstrual receptacle and uterine supporter, Jacob R. Laing, Rockport, Ind.

679626. Sterilizing apparatus, Arthur E. Leach, Winthrop, Mass.

679388. Chemical apparatus, J. F. W. Meyer, Scheune, near Stettin, Germany.

679436. Atomizer, Emanuel J. Sonn, New York, N.Y.

679712. Speculum, Richard E. Venning, Charlestown, W. Va.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

The salt method of curing typhoid fever wouldn't have much effect on some extremely fresh people we know.

\*\*\*

One way of making the water works self-sustaining would be to turn it into a distillery.

\*\*\*

The man who elbows past women for the purpose of getting a seat in the car never crowds a lady out of her pew in church.

\*\*\*

Brevity is the soul of wit; wit is the levity of the soul.

\*\*\*

The women may look at a wicked man with horror, but there are a lot of good men that they never look at at all.

\*\*\*

It is unwise to judge a man's intellect by the size of his mouth.

\*\*\*

When a girl calls a rich old codger a silly boy he forgets that he ever had the rheumatism.



## Practical Hints on Advertising

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York

It has been said that stories usually lose nothing in the telling. I cannot repeat the adage just as it has congealed, but this is the gist of it: Each person who tells, or repeats, a story, adds something of his own conception of it.

Here is a story that will bear repeating because it supplies a text for what I want to say, and if I put in some myself, why it is my privilege as the last one to tell the story.

It was ten or a dozen years ago, and it happened in the phenomenal city of Chicago. A man walked into the office of one of the big packing houses and asked for work. He was told, as had been scores of other men before him, that there was no work or no vacancy. Of course, if he had walked out after that answer, there would have been no story to tell.

But this man, in the face of this reply, put on an old coat that he had carried on his arm, and looked around for a hook on which to hang his better one. He said he was willing to do anything, as he had selected this particular business and he meant to learn it. He was sure that in that great building there must be something for him to do. He cared nothing about what the work was.

At this the President is said to have smiled. He remembered when he had come to Chicago only a "beggar-boy". He too had been told there was no room for him.

So he told this applicant that he might go into the slaughter house and try his muscle at handling meat.

The young man marched away, but, before he was out of hearing, the President called him back. He had decided that energy and ambition like this must not be allowed to evaporate in the slaughter house. He was given a place in the office, and, like the good little boy in the story books, he was promoted rapidly and soon held a fine-salaried and responsible position. And there he is, even unto this day.

\* \* \*

The inference I wish to draw is this: If a man, or a woman, happens to discover a compound for a health tonic, a new food, a new way of mixing silk, wool and cotton, or any two of them to make a new cloth for men, women or children, if there is born an idea for a new and convenient nursing bottle, or if a new strap or buckle or tooth can be put upon a

hay rake or harvester to make it more effective, if some ingredients can be so mixed as to produce a better soap than some other folks make, the way to do is to put on the old coat and go into the beginnings of the business.

Don't say, "I'll make it go if I can". The thing to say and think and feel, is, "I can make it go, and I will".

Then, if you advertise by distributing samples from house to house, let them be neatly put up, with full explanations for use. If you advertise by circular letters, use good paper and see that your printing is well done. Every letter and billhead that is used is an ad for the concern that sends it.

The person receiving a well-made circular letter feels that it comes from a respectable house. It adds to his self-respect to receive it, and the consequences need not be enlarged upon.

If you advertise it in the newspapers—select the best papers and use enough space to tell your story effectively.

Write your ads as if you meant them.

Hang up your coat and go to work.

\* \* \*

Long ago there were plenty of all sorts of articles for the convenience of all sorts of people. But, old things have passed away, and are still passing. There is always room for new things, and people are always ready to adopt them instead of the old, if it is shown to be to their advantage to do so.

The other day a woman said: "I think any work in the world is preferable to farming. Farmers nowadays know no more than did their grandfathers. There's no chance for them to learn anything, and no need of them knowing anything. They can dig and delve and plant and sow just as well if they don't know their alphabet as if they do."

The "other woman" said:

"There seem to be more people in the world than farmers who make no advance. What had the great grandfathers of present day farmers to do with sulky plows and steam threshers? In those back-breaking days, farmers used hand scythes and sickles instead of harvesters and reapers and horse rakes. The picture of the sower is replaced by the spick and span drill. The ancient farmer was inclined to cry down the new fangled machines, but the manufacturers went ahead, and the machinery came to

stay and be improved, and the present day farmer is on the alert for all that is new. He sits in the shade and reads politics and scientific farming, and learns how to get the most out of his acres because he has college bills to pay."

It was the inventor of machinery and his push, his "I can and I will" that has made farming more of a science to-day than a manual labor. The farmer's wife or daughter can plow his fields and let her thoughts go where they will. It is not as hard work to plow or to girdle a reaper as it is to do a washing in the usual way.

\* \* \*

It was the same story about the sewing machine. It was going to destroy an industry. But the inventors and the manufacturers kept right on, and are studying how to improve and are working out the ideas in better materials each year. It has always taken lots of talk and lots of finesse to introduce machinery that takes the place of hard labor, but machinery wins every time.

\* \* \*

There are traditions that it required much advertising to work off the first cooking stoves and ranges that were made. It was argued that nothing was healthful in a house but the big open fire places, and of course food cooked in ovens and over the enclosed fire could not be healthful. The most effective argument in favor of the stove was that cooking by open fires ruined the complexion.

### It's a Mistake.

To dabble in politics and society matters before you have obtained a business position which will enable you to take such risks.

To permit dust and disorder to aid in making you a business reputation.

To be neglectful of children who come to your store as customers, or to furnish them with anything they do not ask for.

To be so severe with your help that they may be induced to deceive, or to be so easy that they may abuse your leniency.

To buy out of proportion to your selling or your ability to pay.

To ignore the advice of those older and more experienced than yourself, and who tender you free knowledge they have had to pay for.

To spend money before you have made it, or to live upon that belonging to your creditors

**Perfect Screw Top Feeders**

Oval shape; easily cleaned; no corners;  
Flint Glass

**English Citrate Magnesia**

In original tins, very reliable.

**White Castile Soap**

Shall Brand, small and large tablets, large  
and small bars.

**Fly Felts**

Special offer.

**Carbolic Acid**

Fine white crystals.

**Insect Powder**

Fresh.

**Chloride Lime**

$\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 pound packages and in bulk.  
The packages we can confidently recom-  
mend as keeping well and always in good  
order.

**Fine Fresh Lime Juice****Sponges**

Fresh arrivals, good value

**Gibson's Boiled Sugars**

A full supply, including Linseed, Licorice,  
and Chlorodyne Lozenges.

**Syrup White Pine and Tar**

**Syrup Triple Phosphates**

**Syrup Hypophos Co.**

**Syrup Iodide Iron**

Special attention given to enclosures.

Quotations cheerfully supplied by return mail in  
every instance

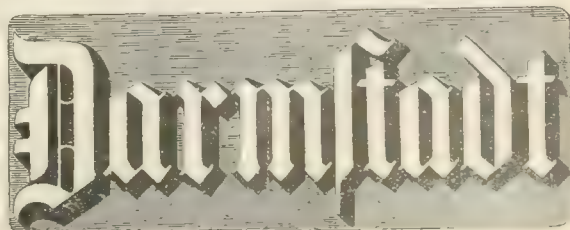
**J. WINER & CO.**

Hamilton, Ont.



**Merck's  
Alcoholic and  
Alcoholic Preparations**  
Ether, Bismuth subnitrate,  
Salol,  
Chrysophanic Acid,  
Potass. iodide.

To be obtained through the regular trade channels,  
or wholesale from  
**E. MERCK,  
Darmstadt**





**WILLIAM MATHER, Limited**

Manufacturers of all Surgical Plaisters

**MANCHESTER****Belladonna Porous Plaisters**

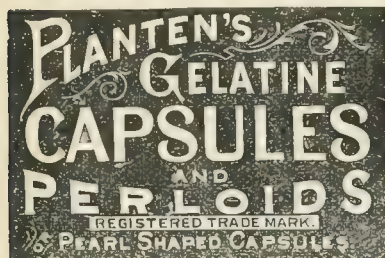
RUBBER COMBINATION

Guaranteed to contain 0.5 per cent.

ROOT EXTRACT BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS

N.B.—Belladonna Plaisters, made in strict compliance with the new 1898 Pharmacopœia are reddish-brown in color.

Samples and prices on application.

London Agents:—**MACE & HALDANE**, 94 Milton Street, E.C.Canadian Agent:—**J. JUDD MASON**, 226 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.MANUFACTURED  
BY**H. Planten & Son**

ESTABLISHED 1836

**NEW YORK**

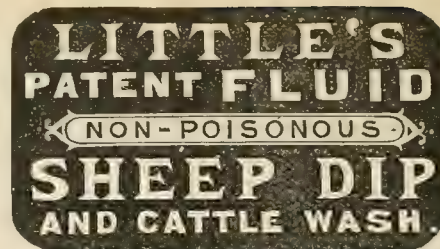
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Correspondence Solicited

**PLANTEN'S** Comp. O & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability  
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.  
Specify Planten's on all Orders.**H. Planten & Son** (Established 1836) **New York**  
"Pioneer American Capsule House"**Chewstick  
Dentifrice**

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. Is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentists' bills and the agonies of toothache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. Is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

For Sale by all Chemists.

**Saunders & Evans, Toronto**

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and  
all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,  
Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



**Pharmaceutical Association of the  
Province of Quebec vs. J. E.  
Livernois, Quebec**

Appeal to the Supreme Court, Ottawa, from the Court of Queen's Bench, Province of Quebec, appeal side, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court, district of Quebec, dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversing the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench and giving judgment in favor of the Pharmaceutical Association with costs against the respondent.

Pelletier, K.C., and Brosseau, K. C., for the Appellants.

Fitzpatrick, K. C., (Solicitor General) and Robitaille for Respondent.

Sedgewick, J.—This is a proceeding instituted by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against the defendant who styles himself a merchant-photographer and wholesale drug merchant, but who carries on the business of a druggist and chemist in the City of Quebec, and the charge alleged against him is a violation in several particulars of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

It would appear that the council of the association, in the interests of the profession and of the public, as well as in the pursuance of their statutory duties, resolved to prosecute offenders against the Act, and employed one Crankshaw to procure the necessary evidence. In the month of August, 1898, and on five different days of that month he visited the respondent's drug store and purchased, in two instances from himself and in the other instances from his employees, the following articles: a bottle of Gray's Syrup, a bottle of Wampole's Cod Liver Oil; an ounce of tincture of Gentian Compound; a bottle of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; a bottle of Cherry Pectoral; an ounce of bromide of potash; an ounce of tincture of Rhubarb; an ounce of Bismuth Lozenges, and a bottle of Hypo-Bromic compound (Wampole's). Those articles were for the most part submitted, for examination and analysis, to Dr. Fafard, an eminent analyst and professor of chemistry in the University of Laval, who found and testified that four of them, namely, Gray's Syrup, Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Wampole's Hypo-Bromic Compound, contained poisons, namely morphine and strychnine. The evidence of both Crankshaw and Dr. Fa-

fard was amply corroborated and all the courts below agreed upon the facts just stated.

The right of the plaintiff association to recover depends solely upon the provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, and for the purposes of his opinion, I set out the following articles.

Art. 4035. No person shall keep open a shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of drugs or of the poisons enumerated in schedule A, annexed to this section, or sell or attempt to sell any drug or poison mentioned in the said schedule, or any medicinal preparation containing any of the said poisons, or engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or use or assume the title of chemist and druggist or chemist or druggist, or apothecary or pharmacist, or dispensing or pharmaceutical chemist, or any other title bearing a similar interpretation, within this province, unless he be a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province or be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section as a licentiate of pharmacy.

Art. 4040. Prosecutions instituted for the recovery of any fine imposed under this section may be instituted by the association or by any other person, before the judge of the sessions, the police magistrate or recorder, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, or before a district magistrate or justice of the peace of the place where the offence was committed, in the other parts of the province, or may be instituted before any competent court of the place where the offence was committed by simple civil action in the ordinary manner.

Art. 4052. Nothing in this section shall interfere with the privileges conferred upon physicians and surgeons by the various Acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in this province, or with the business of wholesale dealers in drugs in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, or with chemical manufacturers, or with duly licensed veterinary surgeons in their practice or business as such.

It is admitted that the defendant is not a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons nor is he a licentiate of pharmacy, and the first question is as to whether he has violated any of the provisions of art. 4035.

That article prohibits (among other things) the retailing or selling by unauthorised persons of several classes of articles, namely (1) drugs; (2) poi-

sons enumerated in the schedule, and (3) any medicinal preparations containing such poisons. According to the interpretation clause, the word drugs means articles used medicinally whether compound or simple, and the word poisons means drugs or chemicals which are dangerous to human life. So that the statute is violated if drugs are retailed or sold, whether such drugs be poisons, or, partially composed of poisons, or absolutely free from poisons.

It was proved beyond controversy at the trial that the respondent sold the articles in question, and that they are drugs not only within the meaning of the Act, but according to the ordinary and popular meaning of that word, and the fundamental error, I respectfully venture to state, in the judgment appealed from, is the view that in order to constitute an offence under the Act, the articles sold must either be an enumerated poison or an article containing an enumerated poison.

While no doubt the main object of the legislature in enacting the statute was to protect the public from the possible incompetency of vendors, of drugs or chemicals dangerous to human life, it also was its object to take charge of the whole retail drug business and compel all persons engaged in it to pass a qualifying examination and obtain a license therefor. The contention very feebly put forward, that the respondent was not a retail druggist, but a wholesale dealer as well in drugs as in photographic supplies, is in my view out of the question. The purchases proved were made on five different days. The articles purchased were probably, in every case but one, the minimum amount which one could purchase at a drug store. The articles submitted for analysis could all be carried in a small bag, and to say that these transactions were wholesale and not retail transactions, is, in my view, nothing but farcical.

I am also of the opinion that the proceedings were rightly brought in the Superior Court by virtue of art. 4040 above set out. Whether the proceedings were criminal, or penal, or purely civil in their nature, makes no difference. The prosecution, by whatever name it may be called, was authorised to be instituted before any competent court by civil action in the ordinary manner. The Superior Court comes within that description. The proceedings were properly taken in the name of the asso-



ciation and any moneys recovered became the property of the association for the purposes mentioned in art. 4051.

The prosecutors set out in their declaration, in pursuance of the practice of the Superior Court, the circumstances upon which they relied in order to justify a condemnation. They allege several offences, but they describe all these offences committed after the first as second offences. In this they were wrong, as (it was admitted) a person can only be convicted of a second offence after a conviction for a first offence, so that none of these offences alleged in the declaration were second offences. They were each, however, first offences, and inasmuch as in a civil proceeding several causes of action may be joined, there is no reason why in one proceeding in a civil court several penalties may not be sued for and recovered for more than one offence.

There is not, however, any necessity to consider this point more fully, as counsel for the association consented at the argument that if the appeal should be allowed a judgment for one offence might be entered as the object of the association was not, in the present case punitive, but rather to obtain an authoritative declaration as to their rights, and as to the disabilities of persons carrying on the ordinary retail drug business in the province.

One point remains. After these proceedings were instituted and after the learned trial judge had taken the case en delibere, the Quebec Legislature amended the Pharmacy Act by adding to art. 4039 A another article which reads in part as follows:

Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines.

Now it is admitted that four and perhaps five of the articles purchased from the respondent by Crankshaw were patent or proprietary medicines, but it is equally clear that other articles purchased were not; they were drugs however, and therefore, not within the article, and a judgment for the association may be sustained in respect to those articles not within the purview of the amendment just referred to.

Nevertheless, we think that this Act has no retroactive effect. Whether the amending statute would have been so considered under the old common law may be doubted, but any such consequences have been removed in the Province of Quebec by Art. 7 of the

Act respecting the Revised Statutes of Quebec, and by art. 11 of the Preliminary Title. In view, however, of the fact that we propose to give judgment for the plaintiffs for \$25 only, this point need not be further discussed.

In my view the appeal should be allowed with costs, and judgment entered in the Superior Court for \$25 with costs upon the lower scale, together with the costs of the appeal.

King and Girouard, J.J., concurred in the judgment allowing the appeal for the reason stated by Sedgewick, J.

### The Agfa Reducer.

During the last few years several reducing substances and liquids have been put on the market and advocated, it being evident that the familiar formula known as Farmers' Reducer is not adapted to the requirements of present day photography. The solution can only be prepared as required, and the action has far too much influence on the halftones of an image.

A silver Bromide negative can really not be successfully treated with Farmers' Reducer, owing to the almost complete loss of detail.

Of the newer reducers Ammonium persulphate, introduced by Messrs. Lumiere Brothers is favorably distinguished in that its action is to reduce great contrasts and produce a more harmonious result for the reason that it acts chiefly on the denser parts of a negative.

In cases where it is necessary to reduce a plate which has been over-exposed or over-developed it is necessary to use a reducer having a more general action than that of Ammonium persulphate.

About the beginning of 1899 I recommended a reducer composed of Potassium and Sulphuric Acid, the action of which was about half way between that of Ammonium persulphate and of Farmers' Reducer. It does not spoil the half-tones as does the latter and it is especially suitable for the reduction of over-exposed and over-developed negatives.

I have found that this new Agfa-Intensifier of the Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation has the same advantage and characteristics as the Permanganate reducer.

The Agfa-Reducer is in the form of a brown powder easily soluble in water, and is composed of a Ferric Salt and an alkali thiosulphite. 5 grammes of this powder (the hollow stopper just holds this quantity) is

dissolved in 50 cub. cent. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.) of soft or distilled water. The plate to be reduced must be thoroughly washed before putting it into the solution.

Reduction takes place slowly and evenly and the negative is reduced without the detail being lost in the shadows and half-tones unless the process of reducing is extended for an excessive time.

Generally speaking sufficient reduction will be attained in 5 to 8 minutes.

I find that even with a prolonged action of the reducer the galatine is not affected as is the case with Ammon. persulphate.

While Ammonium persulphate and Potassium permanganate require a subsequent treatment of the negative, with Agfa-Reducer washing is all that is required.

It is very efficient, always ready for use and the action is complete in one manipulation.

For reducing Bromide Papers I advise the use of twice as much water, as reduction appears much quicker on paper.

Further I have found that a negative that has been over-intensified with mercury and ammonia may be successfully reduced with Agfa-Reducer.

The action is very rapid on Collodion Negatives and the employment of the preparation would be especially suitable for Photo-Mechanical Workers as a substitute for Farmers' Reducer. Milan, May 1901.

Prof. Rudolfo Namias.

VISCIN is a syrupy liquid, containing the purified birdlime obtained from the berries and bark of *Viscum album*, dissolved in "benzine." The solution has a green color, owing to the presence of chlorophyll, and is strongly adhesive. As a basis for plasters, 1,500.0 grams of viscin solution is mixed with 100.0 grams of powdered orris, 400.0 grams of starch, 280.0 grams of Venice turpentine, and 300.0 grams of dammar resin; this mixture is reduced to a paste by evaporation, and the product medicated as required, with iodoform, zinc, oxide, chrysarobin, pyrogallol, sulphur, etc.—*Merck's Annual Report 1900*.

The scenes of our life are like pictures in rough mosaic, which have no effect at close quarters, but must be looked at from a distance to discern their beauty.

# CALVERT'S

## CARBOLIC

### DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders), SOAPS

### ointment, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others!

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

And other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

**F. C. Calvert & Co.** Manchester, England

Did you ever use

# WOOD

## ALCOHOL

when you were over-heated?



*Just sponge yourself with it and see how cool you will feel this month.*

To be had from all Druggists.

**The Standard Chemical Company Limited**

GOODERHAM BUILDING  
TORONTO

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED  
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

# Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.

Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery.

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge Eng.  
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

# BROMO SODA

## Warner & Co.

Prescribed  
by the  
Profession  
of two  
Hemispheres.  
An Ethical  
Preparation  
Formula  
printed on  
the label.



Remedy  
for  
Headache,  
Nervousness,  
Over-Brain-  
Work,  
etc.

ISSUED TO THE TRADE IN

4 oz. size ..... Retailers \$1.00  
Smaller sample ..... Retailers 25c  
One pound bottles for dispensing from.

**Wm. R. Warner & Co.**

Philadelphia New York Chicago London, Eng.

Supplied by all jobbers in the Dominion  
Send for our new Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Products.



# TROPON

We have just received a  
Consignment of the new preparation

## ✱ Iron-Tropon

This preparation of **Tropon** contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

Samples furnished free to Physicians on application to

**Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co.**

3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL  
Sole Consignees in Canada.

**Johnson's**  
**Belladonna Plaster**  
Prepared by  
**Johnson & Johnson**  
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.

The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

**NOTE THESE IMPROVING PROPERTIES**

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have tried." —Dr. D. B. AGNEW, University of Penna.

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I find an increased action and more immediate effect." —JOSEPH V. SWEETMAN, M. D.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

MADE OF BELLADONNA U. S. P. STRENGTH Perforated Base

EXCELLENCE  
UNIFORMITY  
EFFICIENCY

Touches the Spot

**TABLETS**

Fac-Simile

**Antikamnia & Heroin**

(Antikamnia 5 Gr., Heroin Hydrochloride 1-12 Gr.)

Are You Prepared to Fill Prescriptions For this New Tablet?

**HAKE**

If not, Please Order a Supply  
**\$1.00 Per Ounce, From All Jobbers**

MADE ONLY BY  
**The Antikamnia Chemical Company**  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Fac-Simile

# British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Association convened at the Merchants' Exchange, at 8 o'clock, those present being President E. H. Hiscocks; Vice-President, R. G. Macpherson; Councillors, J. R. Seymour, J. Cochrane, T. E. Atkins, D. S. Curtis, and Messrs. H. McDowell, J. K. Patton, C. Nelson, R. G. Wood, C. M. Eddington, H. H. Watson, S. Cleave, J. N. Henderson, J. Reed, S. L. Howe and J. K. Sutherland.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Vancouver, B. C., June 13th, 1901.  
To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.  
Gentlemen,

Your Council met immediately after the last annual meeting in Victoria, on June 14th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. H. Hiscock, President; R. G. Macpherson, Vice-President; and J. K. Sutherland, Secy.-Treas.

The Treasurer was authorized to transfer the sum of Six Hundred dollars from current, to Savings Bank account, at the Bank of B. C.

The next meeting was held in Vancouver, on Dec. 13th, when the applications of G. A. Fraser, R. D. McPhail and J. Schaich for registration as Licentiates, were referred to the Board of Examiners.

Application having been received from G. T. Langley to be registered as the owner of the business of Geo. Morrison & Co., the Registrar was instructed to obtain further information.

The Treasurer's statement showing a balance in Bank and on hand of \$318.33 was adopted, as was that of the Board of Examiners reporting that A. Yates had passed the Major; R. Morrison and C. D. Gillanders the Minor; and H. P. Algar and E. A. Hiscocks the Latin Preliminary, and recommending that P. Murray and R. D. McPhail be granted Registration on their Ontario certificates.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis, J. Cochrane, and T. E. Atkins were appointed a committee to see what arrangements could be made for the giving of lectures to candidates for the Council examinations.

The next meeting was held this afternoon, the full Council being present. The Registrar was instructed to write Geo. Morrison & Co., insisting on a settlement of our claim and if same be not paid, that the matter be placed in the hands of our solicitors.

Committee appointed at last meeting to see what arrangements could be made for the giving of lectures to candidates for the Council Examinations reported and asked for further time.

The treasurer's statement showing balance on current account of \$838.86 and in the Savings Bank of \$2,132.20 was read and adopted.

The Examiners reported that at their April meeting H. Le Patourel passed the Major and E. A. McDonald and E. H. Hall the Minor, and that W. M. Harrison, J. M. Adams, J. K. Patton and J. B. Boyle had been granted registration.

The Council recommended to the Annual Meeting that the Annual Fees be reduced to six dollars for Lic. in Business; three dollars for Lic. Clerks, and Certif. Clerks; and one dollar for apprentices.

Yours truly,  
JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,  
Secretary.

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

From June 14th 1900, to June 13th 1901.

Dr.

June 11, 1900.—  
Bal. Bank of Commerce..... \$901.43  
Cash on hand ..... 20.50  
Annual Fees..... 791.00  
Examination Fees ..... 99.00  
Registration Fees..... 154.00  
Poison Books ..... 4.50

\$1970.43

Cr.

Savings Bank..... \$600.00  
Council Expenses ..... 114.40  
Examination Expenses 114.67  
Banquet..... 60.00  
Registrar..... 150.00  
Henderson Bros. .... 17.55  
Trythall & Son ..... 19.75  
Annual Reports..... 16.75  
Expense, Stamps, Sta. 19.45  
J. Schaich, Fee retur. 18.00  
Diplomas ..... 11.51

June 13, 1901.  
Balance Bank of Commerce... 838.86

\$1970.43

Balance Bank of Commerce Savings  
Department \$2,132.20.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND  
Treas.

Valued at 1000  
To the Members of the British Columbia  
Pharmaceutical Association.  
Gentlemen,

I beg to present a statement of my work as Registrar of this Association for the past year.

The number of Licentiates on the Register was 93, an increase of 5 over the previous year, of these 18 were Licentiate Clerks, there also being 6 Certified Clerks, and 30 Apprentices.

The regular sessions of Examinations were held in April and October, at which 2 passed the Major, 4 the Minor, and 2 the Preliminary Latin.

The Board of Examiners also granted Registration to 6 applicants, their qualifications being in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

I very much regret that during the past year the Association has sustained the loss of two of its original members, viz: Mr. W. E. McCartney and Mr. E. McG. Van Houten who was for two years a member of the Council.

Yours truly,  
JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,  
Registrar.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.  
Gentlemen,

Another year has been added to the life of our Association, and it now becomes my pleasant duty, as President to address you at this Eleventh Annual Meeting.

Since we last met in Annual session our beloved Queen has passed away. Her reign was a long and eventful one. As a Queen no words of mine can give adequate expression to her noble patriotic and Queen-like character, but it is more as a wife and a mother than as a Queen, that her memory will long live in the hearts of all subjects.

I trust you will pardon me if I make a slight digression, but I should like to point out that my term of office as President has been a unique one, in the fact that it occurred in the last year of the reign of Queen Victoria and the first year of the reign of King Edward VII, as well as in the latter part of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th Century. A like combination of events may not again occur in the history of the Association, certainly not in our time.

I regret to say that Mr. M. G. Blanchard, V. S. the first Secretary-Registrar of this Association met his



death in South Africa. He fell with his face to the foe fighting valiantly for his Queen and Country. At the request of the Council, I, along with Mr. Cochrane, forwarded a letter to Mr. Blanchard's father and mother, expressing the sympathy of the Association for the great loss they had sustained in the death of their son. Mr. Blanchard's reply will be read to you by the Secretary.

I also regret that two more of our brethren have recently passed away while in the bloom of middle age. I refer to Mr. E. McG. Van Houten of Nanaimo, who was a member of the Council in 1895-6 and Mr. W. E. McCartney who was one of the original members of the Association. Their loss will be deeply felt by us all and I consider that the Association as a duty should pass and convey to the widows in their bereavement a vote of sympathy and expression of our regret for the loss they have sustained.

To turn from the sad and to come to the more pleasant portion of my address permit me to say that it affords me much satisfaction to state that I have lately received an invitation from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, to be present at their Annual Banquet, to be held in the Hotel Windsor, Montreal, on the 11th. inst. I wrote the Secretary expressing my thanks and tendering my regret at being unable to be present owing to the Annual Meeting of our Association being held on the 13th. inst. It is very gratifying to see that the older Associations are recognizing their young offspring in the far distant west.

It is pleasant to note that our finances are in such a highly satisfactory condition as will be seen by the report of our worthy Treasurer.

The matter of doing something in the way of aiding our Clerks and Apprentices in preparing themselves for their examinations has for some time received a good deal of my attention. You are well aware Gentlemen that at the present time each Clerk and Apprentice has to "Paddle his own Canoe," in the best way he can in preparing himself for his examinations. Many of us have passed through a like experience, and can therefore sympathize with them. But is this all we can do. The appliances at his command are limited, and it is often difficult for him to get anyone who is both able and willing to help him. If something is done whereby he can obtain a better knowledge of his chosen

profession, we, who have stores and the general public will reap the benefit as well as himself. The manner in which he now acquires a sufficient education to pass his examinations, can hardly be a pleasure to him. To get through by "hook or by crook" is generally all he cares for. (This, gentlemen, should not be the case. To begin with I would suggest that a Committee be formed in each of our larger cities for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done in bringing the clerks and apprentices together and arranging some means whereby they can secure an opportunity of getting a proper training to prepare them for their examinations at the least cost, and to the best possible advantage. I sincerely trust that something in this connection may be done and express the hope that the matter will be taken up and satisfactorily carried through during the incumbency of my successor.

During my term of office I have endeavored to perform my duties to the best of my ability and I trust to your satisfaction.

As this is the last time, gentlemen, on which I shall address you as your president, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the kind and courteous treatment accorded me by every officer and member of the Association.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to add that it is my earnest hope that the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association may ere long reach that high standard of excellence which has been attained in some of the older and more thickly populated countries.

E. H. HISCOCKS,

President.

On the President resuming his seat, it was moved by J. Cochrane, seconded by R. G. Macpherson that a vote of thanks be tendered the President for his very able address and that a letter of condolence be forwarded to Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Van Houten expressing our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. Carried.

The President then appointed Messrs. H. McDowell and J. N. Henderson scrutineers, who after examination of the ballots reported that Messrs. J. Cochrane, J. R. Seymour, and D. S. Curtis were re-elected to the Council for the ensuing two years.

The President appointed Messrs. C. Nelson and H. McDowell, Auditors for the ensuing year.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by S. Cleave that the Treasurer transfer the sum of \$500 from current to

Savings Bank account. Carried.

Moved by D. S. Curtis, seconded by R. G. Macpherson that the Treasurer be instructed to see a Broker and make arrangements to loan out our surplus on first mortgage security. Carried.

The question of the reduction of the Annual Fees was then taken up when it was moved by H. McDowell, seconded by J. N. Henderson, that they remain as at present; when R. G. Macpherson seconded by S. Cleave moved in amendment that they be reduced to \$6 for Licentiates in business; \$3 for Licentiate Clerks and Certified Clerks, and \$1 for Apprentices, and the amendment being put was carried.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by R. G. Macpherson that a vote of thanks be tendered the Auditors and Registrar. Carried.

Moved by C. Nelson, seconded by R. G. Macpherson, that this meeting adjourn. Carried.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,  
Secretary.

#### Antikamnia and Heroin Tablets

Druggists will no doubt have a brisk demand for this, the Antikamnia Chemical Company's new preparation. These tablets are marketed in ounce packages only, uniform in style and price with their other preparations and each tablet bears a copyright monogram "HAK". Jobbers everywhere are stocked ready to supply any demand and we would advise wide-awake, up-to-date druggists to include an ounce in their next order so as to be in a position to fill the first calls for this remedy and please not only their customers but their doctor friends as well. See the Antikamnia Chemical Company's new advertisement in this issue.

A permanent pharmacopœial committee has, after many fruitless efforts, been organized in Switzerland, by the joint action of the pharmaceutical and medical associations of that country. The new body consists of five pharmacists, four physicians, one pharmacognosist, and one director of federal department of health. The committee already is actively engaged in laying out the groundwork for a new pharmacopœia.—*Ex.*

Mind your own business, and let other dealers do as they see fit without any comment. Follow these rules and you will have the trade of the town.

# ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

**VACCINE FARM,**  
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

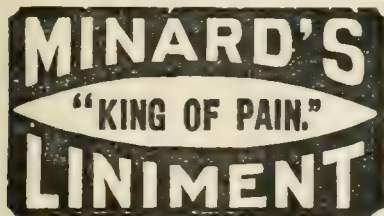
MANUFACTURER OF

## ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simpson Bros. & Co.  
Forryth, Sutcliffe & Co.  
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.  
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MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.  
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.  
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

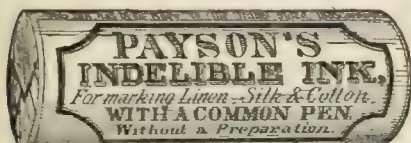
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
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HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.  
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THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of  
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the  
Dominion.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

to notify me if you have H & H in stock, so that I may  
send a good class of enquirers to you and thus help  
general trade

**H AND H**  
TRADE MARK

### THE NOW "FAMOUS" CLEANER

Recommended by the C. P. R., Pullman Car Co.,  
Kay's Carpet House, Toronto, Sloane's Great Oriental  
Rug House, New York

Sold by Wholesale Druggists, or

JAMES MCINTOSH

34 Yonge Street

TORONTO

## TOWLE'S

✱ **Pennyroyal**  
FOR FEMALES. AND

✱ **Steel Pills**  
Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all  
obstructions, and relieve the distressing  
symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS  
**E. T. TOWLE & CO.**  
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter con-  
taining three times the quantity of the former), by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the  
World.

Wholesale Agents, **EVANS & SONS,** MONTREAL.  
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO.

## British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communi-  
cation with British manufacturers or mer-  
chants; or who wish to buy British goods on the  
best possible terms; or who are willing to be-  
come agents for British manufacturers, are in-  
vited to send particulars of their requirements for  
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"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over  
the United Kingdom amongst the best firms.  
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to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a  
postcard.

## EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes  
I have had both the champagne and red and  
white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both  
French and English. All of these expressed sur-  
prise that an article of such excellence was pro-  
duced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit  
that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality.  
This opinion from critics who are by no means  
easy to please should be very satisfactory to you  
and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon  
it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,  
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

## ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

# TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guar-  
antee, and you need have no hesitation  
in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five  
gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all inform-  
ation, apply to

## Brayley, Sons & Co.

MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

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## Work No More




until you have read this. For ten  
cents we will send to any pharmacist  
not already a subscriber, the Spatula  
for three months and a handsome  
copper-plate engraving entitled "The  
Doctor," or "The Druggist's  
Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready  
for immediate use. For one dollar  
we will send to any one not already  
a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901,  
and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA.

10½ Oliver St., Boston



# Wampole's Granular Effervescent Salts

 On opposite page will be found a list of those EFFERVESCENT Salts (now in popular demand) which we manufacture and are prepared to furnish.

In the manufacture of preparations of this class we give special attention to the thorough admixture and trituration of the medicaments with the effervescing powders, the retention of the effervescing quality and whiteness of granules of the finished product.

Only the purest and most soluble salts and drugs are used, while scrupulous care is exercised in weighing and manipulation so as to insure each dose containing the full amount of medicinal ingredients called for.

As a result, these preparations are actively medicinal in their effects to full extent of doses as given on the label, the granules are large, uniform and porous and possess a sparkle and freshness which cannot be surpassed.

We are in a position to manufacture the favorite or special formulae of physicians or pharmacists in the form of granular effervescent salts, WHERE PRACTICABLE, when such orders are not for less than twenty-five (25) pounds.

Samples and literature descriptive of these, or any of our preparations, will be gladly and promptly furnished on request.

Special prices quoted in bulk, or for large quantities, and on contract orders

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

*Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Toronto, Can.*

# LIST

—OF—

## Wampole's Granular Effervescent :: Salts

### APERIENT

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains fifty (50) grains of Saline Aperient Salts.

### BROMIDES MODIFIED

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains:

Sodium Bromide, two (2) grains.  
Lithium Bromide, one (1) grain.  
Strontium Bromide, one (1) grain.  
Sodium Iodide, one (1) grain.

### CAFFEINE

#### HYDROBROMATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains two (2) grains of chemically pure Caffeine Hydrobromate (the true salt)

### KISSENGEN

Each heaping dessertspoonful is equivalent to a large tumblerful of the natural Kissengen Water.

### LITHIUM CITRATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains five (5) grains of chemically pure Lithium Citrate.

### MAGNESIAN APERIENT

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains forty five (45) grains of Magnesia Salts.

### MAGNESIUM CITRATE

A most effective and pleasant aperient, laxative, purgative or refrigerant, identical in strength with the official "Liquor Magnesii Citratis."

### POTASSIUM BICARBONATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains eight (8) grains of chemically pure Potassium Bicarbonate

### POTASSIUM CITRATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains ten (10) grains of chemically pure Potassium Citrate.

### SEIDLITZ MIXTURE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains fifty (50) grains of the official "Pulvis Effervescens Compositus"

### SODIUM BICARBONATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains eight (8) grains of chemically pure Sodium Bicarbonate.

### SODIUM PHOSPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains thirty (30) grains of chemically pure Sodium Phosphate.

### SODIUM SULPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains sixty (60) grains of chemically pure Sodium Sulphate.

### SODIUM

#### SULPHO-PHOSPHATE

Each heaping dessertspoonful contains thirty (30) grains of Sodium Phosphate with thirty (30) grains of Sodium Sulphate (the chemically true salt)

### VICHY

Each heaping dessertspoonful is equivalent to a large tumblerful of the natural Vichy Water

Manufactured by

## HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Toronto, Canada



# Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

## Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  GROSS AND  $\frac{1}{4}$  GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



## Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada held its fourth annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel in the city of Montreal on August 21st and 22nd. President J. A. McKee in the chair. The following firms were represented:

G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont.; J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell; Abbe's Effervescent Salt Company, Montreal; Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; British Chemists Company, Toronto; Anti-Kamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Alonzo O. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Thos. Beecham, St. Helens, Eng.; Angier Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.; California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Dodd's Medicine Company, Toronto; D. Densmore & Co., Montreal; Davis & Lawrence, Montreal; F. F. Dalley Company, Hamilton, Ont.; Centaur Company, New York city; W. H. Comstock & Co., Brockville, Ont.; Carter Medicine Co., New York city; Edmanson & Bates, Toronto; G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.; Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Gilmour Bros. & Co., Montreal; G. A. Gibbons, Toronto; Griffiths & McPherson, Toronto; Hance Brothers & White; Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago; Himrod Manufacturing Co.; Koenig Medicine Co., Toronto; Dr. A. H. Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; Johnson & Johnson, New York city; Kola Importing Co., Cincinnati, O.; John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.; Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal; T. Milburn & Co., Toronto; Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.; Lamman & Kemp, New York city; Lawrence, Williams Co., Cleveland, O.; Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto; The Orien's Mfg. Co., Toronto; Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.; Pond's Extract Co., New York city; H. Planten & Son, New York city; Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Peruna Drug Company; Phenylo-Caffein Company; C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; Radway & Co., Montreal; Sterling Remedy Company, Attica, Ind.; Scott & Bowne, Toronto; D. Ransom & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Sanderson, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Schiffman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Jas. S. Stedman, Hoxton, London, Eng.; Steedman & Co., Wall-

worth, Surrey, England; Slocum Chemical Company, Toronto; J. L. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y.; World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles A. Vogeler Company, Toronto; Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal; H. K. Wampole & Co., Toronto, Ont.; E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.; Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Viava Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. L. Wood, Toronto; Vapo-Cresolene Company, New York city; S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto; Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal; D. Watson & Co., Montreal; Young & Smilie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. G. Detchon, Toronto; Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Toronto.

Considerable business of importance was transacted, and in fact this has been the most important meeting held since the organization of this association in the Dominion of Canada.

Representatives from the drug section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada were present in the persons of Messrs. G. E. Gibbard and J. Hargreaves, of Toronto, and representatives of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Association in the persons of Mr. H. Chapman of Montreal, and Mr. Willis of Quebec. These gentlemen very eloquently placed before the association the advisability of having the association adopt the Garst or Worcester plan for the prevention of the cut-rate evil, and in so doing explained where in a number of instances in the United States and England, this plan had been successful and held good in the different courts.

The deputation was given very earnest hearing and Mr. Henry Miles, of Montreal being asked to respond on behalf of the association, promised to do everything that could be done for the mutual interest of the retail drug trade and the manufacturers of Proprietary articles. After the deputation retired a resolution was passed by the association to at once form plans, ways and means of getting the suggestion offered by the retail druggists in such shape as to place it before the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and endeavor, if possible, to test the feasibility of the Garst or Worcester plan.

It was also decided to get the opinion

of the wholesale druggists, as to the feasibility of this plan. Considerable other business of importance to manufacturers of proprietary articles was transacted.

The following officers were elected:  
Honorary President.—Hon. G. T. Fulford of the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

President.—Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., of Montreal.

Vice-President.—E. D. Howe, of Northrop, Lyman Co., Toronto.

Secretary-Treasurer.—L. S. Levee, of The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Toronto.

Board of Control.—Chairman, D. E. Watson, of David Watson Co., Montreal; W. J. Edmanson, of Dr. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto; E. H. Woolley, Chas. A. Vogler Co., Toronto; F. S. Warren, Davis & Lawrence Co., of Montreal.

Several other committees were appointed, consisting of Membership Committee and Infringement Committee.

The meeting adjourned in the afternoon of August 22nd. Next place of meeting to be the city of Toronto.

### THE BANQUET

The fourth annual banquet was held on the evening of the 21st, at the Windsor Hotel, and was very successful and enjoyable.

Mr. Henry Miles, president of the association, was in the chair, and among those seated at his right and left were Mr. J. A. McKinnon, of Messrs. Northrop, Lyman & Co., Toronto; Mr. Chas. Lyman, of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; Mr. Henry Lyman, and Mr. Justice Archibald.

### THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present were noted. Messrs. C. S. Underhill, W. H. Chapman, Retail Society of Druggists, Montreal; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; C. S. Underhill, Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal; F. Baylis, Pilkington Bros., Montreal; A. P. Reid, the Ozone Company, Toronto; H. Willis, Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec; Thomas L. Paton, president Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association; Arthur Lyman, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; James A. Wright, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; Alexander B. J. Moore, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal; J. J. Gibbons, Vapo-Cresolene Company, New York; S. G. Archibald, advocate, Montreal; J. N. Finlay, Bovril Co., Ltd., Montreal; Frank L. Benedict, Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, Montreal; W. J. Edmanson, Edman-



son, Bates & Co., Toronto; T. Reid, Coderre's Infant Syrup, Montreal; J. A. McKee, Dodds Medicine Company, Toronto; L. G. Levee, Slocum Chemical Company, Toronto.

The dinner itself was all that could be desired, being served up in the Windsor's best style. The tables were prettily decorated for the occasion. The menu, too, was a prettily gotten-up affair, and reflected considerable credit on its designers.

After the good things provided by the Windsor's chef had been disposed of, the health of the King and the President of the United States were drunk in turn to the familiar musical accompaniment of the National Anthem and the Star Spangled Banner.

#### THE TOAST OF CANADA.

Mr. Sam. J. Archibald then proposed the toast of Canada, his effort being an exceedingly able one. He dwelt upon the splendid heritage that God had given Canadians in the country's minerals, fisheries, wheat fields and climate, and predicted a bright and happy future for the Dominion. He alluded to the way the country was being developed. He referred to the growth of British investments in Canada, and said that British capitalists were beginning to find out that Canada was an admirable country in which to place their money. He also alluded to the strength and stamina of the average Canadian, to his intellectual attainments, and to his ability to satisfactorily fill any position of trust or of responsibility that might be offered him. In conclusion, he said that the last few world's expositions had proved that Canada was the equal of those of the world's nations who were struggling for the commercial supremacy of the world.

#### CANADIANS HOLD THEIR OWN

The toast was responded to by Mr. T. L. Paton, president of the Dominion Travellers' Association, who said he heartily concurred in all that Mr. Archibald had said. He instanced the success of those who had not hesitated to put their capital in mining and agricultural ventures in Canada, and said that their success should be an encouragement to others to follow their example. He was pleased to note the prosperity of Canada. Even the members of the Pharmaceutical Association had greatly increased their sales during the past few years, and what was true of that particular branch of

commerce, was true of all others. Canada was in the midst of an era of unexampled prosperity. Her granaries this year would be rather small for the immense crops with which God had blessed the country. In the world of sport, too, Canadians had held their own, as in the races for the Seawanhaka and Canadian Cup. Canadians had every reason to be proud of their heritage.

#### THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION

"The Proprietary Association of America" was proposed by Mr. L. S. Levee, of Toronto, who expressed regret that there were no representatives present. He dwelt upon the growth of the organization and upon its success in the past year.

Mr. J. A. McKee, of Toronto, proposed the toast of "The Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade," which was responded to by Messrs. H. H. Lyman and Charles Lyman on behalf of the wholesale druggists; and by Messrs. W. A. Chapman, Henry Willis and Mr. Gibbard, on behalf of the retailers. Figures were given showing the large increase in the volume of business done by both retail and wholesale druggists during the past few years, and the outlook for the future was declared to be bright and promising.

The toast of "The Press," and the drinking of the health of Mr. Henry Miles, brought the dinner to a close.

During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. Sydney Dugan, Mr. Baylis, and M. Daglis, and a humorous recitation was given by Mr. Charles C. Norris.

#### Coloring for Flavoring Syrups and Culinary Purposes \*

By E. F. WHITE.

A great many dispensers use coloring agents for the purpose of increasing the natural color of the fruit syrups and to give life to others. I am not personally given to the use of coloring except where it is impossible to avoid it, yet so accustomed are the people in many places to highly colored syrups, that if you were to offer them soda uncolored, they would at once think it an inferior article.

If we are going to use any coloring the question arises what coloring agents can we use without danger to our customer and ourselves. Some idea may be gained by consulting the French laws, that government being very stringent in the matter of its restrictions relating to the use of

\* Spatula.

colors in food, confectionery, liquors etc. The following are those colors other than coal-tar products the use of which is permitted:

Blues—Prussian and ultramarine blues.

Reds—Cochineal and carmine.

Yellows—Carmine lake, saffron, French berries (rhamnus catharticus), turmeric and fustic.

Green—Any mixture containing one of the blues combined with one of the yellows.

Aniline (coal-tar) Colors—Aniline colors are generally unfit for use and nearly all of the European governments have stringent regulations against their use in food products. Consulting the French laws we find they only permit the following and in very small quantities:

Blues—Lyons blue, light-blue, Couper's blue, and all triphenyl, rosaniline or diphenylamid derivatives.

Greens—All mixtures of the yellows and blues here given, and also malachite green.

Pinks—Eosin, erythrosin, Bengal rose, phloxin, Bordeaux red, ponceau, and fuchsin prepared without the use of arsenic.

Purples—Paris violet or methyl-aniline.

Yellows—Sulfo-conjugated derivatives of naphthol.

The Austria Sanitary Commission—According to the decision of the Superior Sanitary Commission of Austria, the following-named colors may be employed for coloring confectionery, liquors, essences, etc.

Blues—Alizarin-blue, aniline-blue and indulin.

Reds—Fuchsin, acid fuchsin, roccelin, Bordeaux red, ponceau, eosin, erythrosin and phloxin.

Yellows—Acid yellow R and tropaeolin 000 (orange I).

Violet—Methyl-violet.

Greens—Malachite green, also any green obtained by mixing the blues and yellows given.

Precautions—It is required that samples of these colors must be submitted yearly to the commission for examination and then labeled accordingly for the above purpose.

#### PURCHASING COLORING AGENTS.

There are many firms putting so-called vegetable coloring agents on the market, and it is necessary in buying such articles to find out what class of goods the house has the reputation of selling. In such a matter too much precaution cannot be taken. In this country many of our states are now passing some excellent food laws,

# Xmas Trade

# FANCY GOODS DOLLS—TOYS



The New Flying Machine Toy.  
Retails for 50 cents.

*China-ware, Glassware*

*Druggists' and Tobacconists' Sundries*

**W**E here illustrate one of the latest Mechanical Toys. It is a great novelty and a big toy for the money. We have 50 lines of Mechanical Toys,—every one good.

We also make a specialty of popular-priced Toys, Dolls and Christmas Novelties, to retail at from 5 to 25 cents.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## Nerlich & Co.

Montreal Sample Room :

301 ST. JAMES STREET  
(Corner Victoria Square)

146-148 Front St. West  
(Opposite Union Station)

..Toronto

## NEW FANCY STATIONERY

A Most Desirable Side Line  
for the Drug Trade.



**OUR** Fall and Holiday line of Fancy boxed Stationery is now complete. The series comprises the most dainty and attractive styles of fine papeteries ever offered to the Trade and includes all the latest sizes and tints of fine papers. Boxes to retail from fifteen cents to one dollar. A post card would bring you a sample set. A most desirable side line for the Drug Trade.

**WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER**

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We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

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Massachusetts taking the lead we believe, and goods permitted to be sold under these restrictions may be regarded as all right.

#### MANUFACTURING.

In manufacturing colors care must be taken to secure the best possible material with which to work, and too much stress cannot be given to this point.

To aid those who desire to make their own colors I am going to give some few formulas for colors that are obtained from animal and vegetable resources and which will be found to embrace the requisites needed, namely that they are both nontoxic and tasteless, at least in such quantities as are required in coloring confectionery, syrups, etc.

#### Blue.

No better blue can be found than a solution of indigo-carmine, using one-half ounce avoirdupois to one pint of water. The indigo-carmine can be purchased or it may be manufactured from the following formula:

#### INDIGO-CARMINE.

Take of the best indigo in lump thirty grains. Powder in a large capsule (it will swell enormously in the subsequent treatment) and then dry thoroughly by means of a water-bath. Take care to have the powder absolutely dry, else the result will not be as desired. Next add four times the weight of the indigo of fuming sulfuric acid, drop by drop, and then cover the swollen mass closely and set the capsule aside for the space of twenty-four hours. Now add three fluid ounces of distilled water, a little at a time, stirring constantly, and then transfer the whole to a tall narrow beaker or similar bottle, and let stand for four days stirring the liquid occasionally in the meantime. After carefully completing this process, neutralize with carbonate of sodium and take great care in so doing, as even the least excess of alkali may cause all of the indigo to separate in a little doughy mass. Filter the neutralized solution and evaporate to dryness at a low heat in a waterbath. The resultant powder is sulfindigotate of sodium and is commercially known as indigo-carmine.

#### Brown.

Caramel or burnt sugar is the cheapest, best and most economical and has the advantage of being, beyond question, pure.

#### A GOOD FORMULA.

Caramel may be prepared in numerous ways, but this is an easy and

satisfactory one: Place three pounds of crushed sugar into a copper kettle (a porcelain-lined one may be used, but copper is preferable) with one pint of water. (Note—Solidified grape sugar is used exclusively in the manufacture of caramel but requires rather more work and is not adapted to the use of those making only small quantities.) Heat the sugar and water; the sugar first dissolves and afterwards again solidifies to a firm mass, which must be broken up. When this has again liquefied, the mass becomes dark colored and begins to foam, which necessitates constant stirring. Continue the heating over a gentle fire until a black pitch-like mass is obtained. Remove the kettle from the fire and pour in three pints of boiling water cautiously and gradually, else the contents will run over. Replace the kettle and allow it to boil a few times, then put away to cool.

Caramel is soluble in solutions containing less than 50 per cent of alcohol, but I find the most convenient way to use it is to make an aqueous solution as the concentrated article, owing to its consistency, does not mix well with liquids generally. Caramel is often called sugar coloring, burnt sugar, sarsaparilla color, liquor color, etc. It is employed to color vanilla, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, ginger root beer, and to darken many other colors.

#### Green.

The best greens for fountain use are tincture of grass or a mixture made by combining blue and yellow.

#### TINCTURE OF GRASS.

Select two ounces of fresh cut lawn grass, and put it into a wide-mouth bottle, pouring one pint of alcohol over it. Let stand five days, agitating frequently, then pour off the liquid. This is a useful preparation for coloring syrups, essences, perfumes, etc., and can be used with either alcohol or water.

#### BLUE AND YELLOW.

Make an infusion of 180 grains of saffron in a half pint of distilled water and add solution of indigo-carmine until the desired color is obtained.

#### GREEN POWDER.

A very useful green powder may be prepared by triturating one part of indigo-carmine with one hundred parts each of turmeric and sugar of milk.

#### Orange.

Orange color is best produced by combining yellow and red until the desired color is obtained.

#### Purple.

This is produced by adding red to blue until the desired shade is produced.

#### TINCTURE OF LITMUS.

Tincture of solution of litmus may also be used as a purple. Pour one pint of boiling water over 2½ ounces of powdered litmus and allow to stand one hour; filter and add three ounces of alcohol. A good color for violet essence or syrup.

#### Red.

There are many reds, but the average soda dispenser will find that solution of carmine, tincture cochineal color and tincture of cudbear will answer for all purposes.

#### CARMINE SOLUTION

|                           |             |     |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Carmine, best.....        | ..... gr.   | 480 |
| Ammonia water.....        | .....fl.oz. | 6   |
| Glycerin.....             | .....fl.oz. | 6   |
| Water, enough to make.... | .....fl.oz. | 16  |

Triturate the carmine to a fine powder in a wedgewood mortar, gradually add the ammonia water, afterward the glycerin under constant trituration. Transfer the mixture to a porcelain capsule and heat on a water-bath, stirring constantly, until the liquid is entirely free from ammoniacal odor. Then cool and add enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.

Triturate the cochineal intimately with the potassium carbonate and eight fluid ounces of water. Then add the alum and then the cream of tartar; heat the mixture to boiling in a capacious vessel. Set aside to cool and add the alcohol, filter and pass enough water through to make 16 fluid ounces. This is a nice and harmless color.

Some do not like to use carmine in soda syrups. The quiet, natural colors are best. Have the soft, pleasing colors rather than the loud, gaudy ones. Much taste may be shown in the coloring of syrups as in any other artistic line. Make it your aim to please.

#### COCHINEAL COLOR.

|                           |             |     |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Cochineal powder.....     | .....gr.    | 480 |
| Pot. carbonate.....       | .....gr.    | 240 |
| Alum.....                 | .....gr.    | 240 |
| Cream tartar.....         | .....gr.    | 480 |
| Alcohol.....              | .....fl.oz. | 8   |
| Water, enough to make.... | .....fl.oz. | 16  |

#### TINCTURE COCHINEAL

May also be used and is prepared by macerating 2 ounces of cochineal (powder) in 20 ounces of dilute alcohol for several days; then filter.

#### TINCTURE OF CUDBEAR.

|                            |        |    |
|----------------------------|--------|----|
| Cudbear, fine powder... .. | av.oz. | 2½ |
| Dilute alcohol, enough.    |        |    |

Water, enough.



Pack the cudbear in a percolator and percolate with a mixture of 1 volume of alcohol and 2 of water until 16 fluid ounces of product are obtained. This color gives a bright-red tint and is especially adapted for acid preparations. When a darker color is desired use a small quantity of caramel in combination.

#### Yellow.

For yellow use tincture of curcuma, tincture of fustic and tincture of saffron.

#### TINCTURE OF CURCUMA.

This is the most useful yellow in making soda syrups, etc., and is used in coloring lemon, orange, and other essences, also for lemon syrup. Some use a little in pineapple.

#### TINCTURE OF LIQUID FUSTIC

Fustic, fine powder.....av.oz. 4  
Dilute alcohol, enough.

Moisten the drug and pack in a percolator, and percolate with the menstruum until one pint of the product is obtained.

#### TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

While both the Spanish and American saffron contain yellow coloring matter it is preferable to use the American because of its smaller cost.

The tincture is made by percolation, using 1 ounce of saffron to a pint of finished tincture. Use as a menstruum a mixture of 1 part alcohol and 3 parts of water. An infusion may be used in place of the tincture in cases where the color is to be used immediately, but it does not keep any length of time.

#### Notes on Solution.\*

There are cases in which heat to effect solution is not admissible. Acidum gallicum (gallic acid) is soluble in 100 parts of cold and in 3 parts of boiling water. There is, therefore, great temptation to heat a mixture or gargle in which it is contained. It is most undesirable so to do, owing to the tendency of the acid to crystallize out of solution. Sometimes the dispenser is left to his own discretion to send a strong astringent, when the following familiar formula may be adopted:—

R. Potass. citrat..... ʒj.  
Acid. gallic. .... gr. xv.  
Aq. destillat. ad..... ʒiss.  
Mix, without heat.  
R. Acid. gallic. .... ʒss.  
Inf. rose acid..... ʒj.

Make the rose-infusion strictly ac-

cording to the B.P. Break up the rose-petals by hand so as to divide them thoroughly, and add to the boiling water and acid previously mixed in the warmed infusion-jar.

Let the infusion be quite cold (this is the point) else it will instantly dissolve the gallic acid, which on cooling will crystallize out. Do not filter the mixture, but put on a "shake-the-bottle" label.

In the case of manna direct heat to effect solution should never be employed, certainly not if spirit be present in any quantity, for while manna is readily soluble in hot spirit it is almost insoluble in cold. Pure manna is said to be soluble in 3 parts of cold water, other authorities say 6, others give a different figure, but all agree that it separates in crystalline masses from a boiling saturated aqueous solution. On the Continent, where it is in constant use, the manna is largely in excess of its solubility and is not expected to be dissolved, but to be readily diffused in the mixture by a gentle shake.

A typical example by Dr. Soest, of Hanover, may serve as an illustration but is not meant for practice:—

R. Folior. senæ (sine stipitibus).... ʒss.  
Aq. bullientis..... ʒiv.

Sepone per semi-horam, cola, et colaturæ adde

Natro kali tartarici..... ʒss.  
Mannæ..... ʒvj.

Misce.

Tr. senæ..... ʒij.

As the handwriting was next door to illegible the present writer, when asked for a copy, amused himself by executing one in facsimile; the paper being slightly baked in the oven so closely resembled the original as to be twice mistaken for it. He has also received an order from a brother pharmacist for natro-kali tartaricum, which is Rochelle salt.

Here is a Covent Garden recipe, popular in its day:—

R. Mannæ..... ʒj.  
Tr. senæ..... ʒj.  
Aq. destillat. ad..... ʒiss.

M.

The original was a 3-oz. mixture, half for a dose. Place the manna in a mortar, cover with water, and let it remain until the manna is a soft pasty mass, which, on being stirred with the pestle, diffuses equally through the water. Strain and add the tincture last. Manna mixtures should be strained through coarse muslin; fine muslin is often inapplicable.

Pulvis rhei, another drug diffused but not dissolved, gives trouble when carelessly dispensed. The particles

have an inconvenient way of floating on the surface. To avoid this, first carefully smooth the powder into a thin paste in the mortar with the distilled water or other aqueous vehicle, after which it may be equally diffused throughout the menstruum. Fortunately it is often prescribed together with spt. ammon. aromat, or a tincture. Smooth it with the spirituous compound in the first instance, which, if rapidly done, makes loss by evaporation infinitesimal.

R. Pulv. rhei..... gr. x.  
Tr. aurant.....  
Tr. cardam. co..... aa ʒss.  
Syrup aurant..... ʒj.  
Aq. cinnam. ad..... ʒiss.

Add the tincture of orange to the powdered rhubarb in the mortar; add next the mixed tr. card. co. with the syrup; lastly, add gradually the aq. cinnamomi.

Pulvis rhei, however, is frequently prescribed with magnes. carb., in which case the two should be mixed together, made into a thin paste with water, the remaining water added gradually, the tincture and spirit (if any) added last. These two hospital formulæ will serve as illustrations:—

R. Pulv. rhei..... gr. viiss.  
Magnes. carb..... gr. xv.  
Sp. ammon. arom..... ʒxv.  
Tr. zingib..... ʒxv.  
Aq. menth. pip. ad..... ʒj.

M. ft. mistura rhei cum magnesia.

#### Mistura Carminativa.

R. Pulveris rhei..... gr. x.  
Magnesie carbonatis..... ʒj.  
Tr. camphore composi æ..... ʒss.  
Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici..... ʒss.  
Aq. anethi..... ʒxj.  
M.

A well-known instance of the occasional advantage of adding spirit first is seen in giving powdered charcoal as an antacid draught rather than as an electuary in drachm doses. It has a most perplexing habit of mounting to the surface; in fact, the utmost difficulty is experienced in compelling it to mix with water. Seldom ordered in prescriptions, the dispenser is left to his own judgment when preparing an extemporaneous dose. Place the charcoal in the mortar; add 1 dr. of tincture of orange, then a little water; afterwards the remainder as you please. A teaspoonful of whisky (a Scottish method) answers the same purpose of diffusion.

Alkaline mixtures may next engage attention. It is a good plan to turn to the B. P. and construct for yourself a saturation-table of constantly used alkalies in combination with tartaric or citric acid. By this means, Atfield explains, "excess is avoided of either acid matter on the one hand or alkaline on the other." Neutral-

\*From an article on "Elementary Dispensing Practice" by Joseph Ince in *Chemist and Druggist*.

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—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

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—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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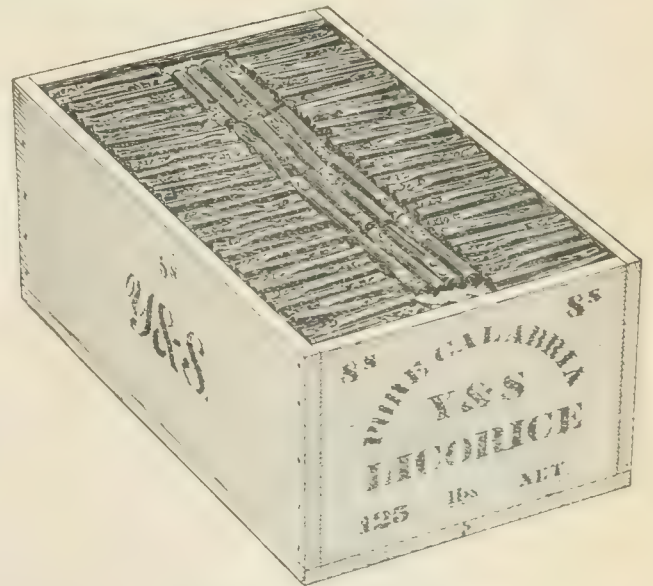
MADRID " for 1 dr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

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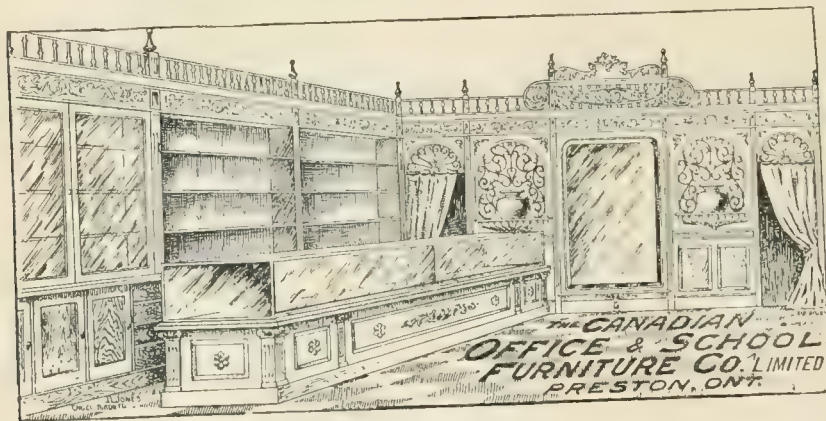


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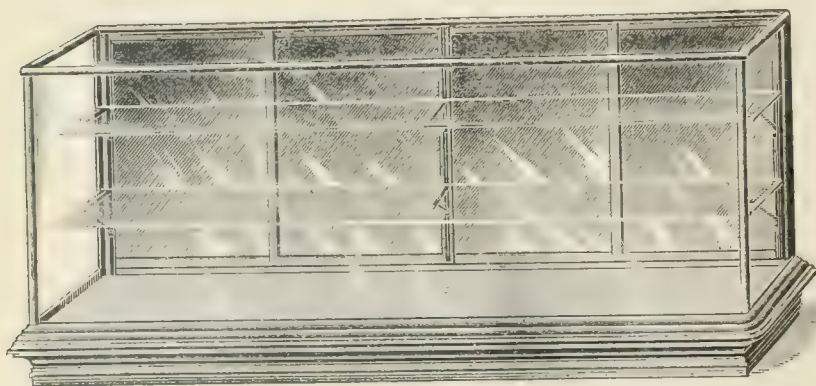
From the purchasing of the Malt and Hops through every stage of the Brewing and Bottling, the one aim has been to produce a beverage of absolute purity and superior flavour. A case in your home will convince you that this purpose has been fully accomplished.

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Pre-eminently Satisfactory.

Try it a week, if not suited,  
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cents is to pay for your trouble  
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isation means the same thing. The list should include the saturation powers of citric and tartaric acids, carbonate and bicarbonate of potassium, carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium.

Practice will soon fix these relative quantities on the memory without reference to the tabulation. A student must not be surprised to find that the acid is frequently in excess, and he must not rank that as an error which is intentional on the part of the prescriber.

When acid. tartaric. q.s. occurs in a recipe, or acid. citric. q.s., it is imperative to supply the exact neutralising or saturating quantity. Q.s. is the contraction for "quantum sufficit"—as much as may be sufficient.

R. Potass. bicarb. .... 3j.  
Acid. citric. .... q.s.  
Sp. ammon. aromat. .... ʒss.  
Aq. camphor. a. .... ʒij.  
M. Ft. mist.

Sumat partem tertiam pro dosi ter in die.

How much citric acid is required? The dispensing offers no difficulty. Dissolve the bicarbonate in, say an ounce of camphor-water, or more; add the citric acid and stir till effervescence ceases; then add remainder, and the spirit last.

Quinine-dispensing is a very wide and difficult subject, but it is such an invaluable remedy and so frequently prescribed that a few simple illustrations of its dispensing will not be out of place. A modern remedy for a bronchial cough will show the general method:—

R Quinina sulph. .... gr. vj.  
Syrup. aurant. .... ʒij.  
Acid. sulph. dil. .... ʒxv.  
Aq. destillat. ad. .... ʒiss.

M. One tablespoonful for a dose three times a day.

Put about 4 dr. of the water in the measure, with glass rod stir in the quinine, which dissolve by addition of the dilute acid; add next the syrup of orange to about 4 dr. more of distilled water, and mix. Rinse out the measure with the remaining water at disposal; mix all together and the task is done.

This seems complex in description, but it is the work of a few minutes, and is performed by a practised dispenser as if by instinct.

The next recipe requires no dispensing skill, but is a specimen of how to mask a most useful but unpalatable compound:—

R Tinct. quinine ammon. .... ʒj.  
Syrup. limonis. .... ʒj.  
Aq. destillat. ad. .... ʒss.

M. Ft. hau tus.

[Prepare your own ammoniated quinine, B.P. p. 360]

The next quinine-mixture, by its unexpected behaviour, will be of interest:—

R Quinina sulph. .... gr. ij.  
Spt. etheris nitros. .... ʒss.  
Spt. chloroform. .... ʒxv.  
Potass. nitrat. .... ʒj.  
Aq. destillat. ad. .... ʒj.

The object is to present a perfectly clear solution. Dissolve the quinine in the nitrous ether last. Hereafter you will find that quinine, in dispensing, gives infinite trouble; acquaintance with the laws of chemical action will bridge the difficulty.

Success in any branch of knowledge depends on the perpetual culture of the talent of observation; in this particular branch of medicine printed instructions, however wisely planned, are useless unless followed up by actual practice.

Let the beginner hasten slowly so as to gain the mastery over simple things. "Qui trop embrasse mal etreint" (grasp all, lose all). Let him translate the French proverb, into action and he will not go far wrong.

### Supplying Medicine Free.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital of the city of Montreal, an animated discussion took place on the question of the nominal charge on medicine supplied to the outdoor patients. Some of the physicians present opposed the scheme very strongly and attributed the falling off of the outdoor patients to a charge of from five to ten cents for a bottle of medicine.

On the other hand, several of the lay members of the Board appeared to be in favor of the retention of the small charge. Mr. Crathern, in the course of his remarks, said that the committee had followed the practice, which they found prevalent in the New York hospitals, and saw no reason why people should remain away, for those who were unable to pay the amount requested, would be treated free of charge.

Mr. Phillips also agreed, saying that at the dispensary they had reduced or abolished their fee and had been compelled to impose it anew, as they began to be overrun with patients, as soon as the General Hospital made the small charge alluded to.

Mr. Henry R. Gray, the well-known druggist of St. Lawrence street, spoke strongly against the charge. He claimed that it led people to believe that they were paying

full value for what they got, and people who would be ashamed to ask for free treatment and could well afford to pay a doctor outside, did not scruple to come to the outdoor department when they had to pay the small amount charged. The small amount of revenue derived from this charge was not of sufficient importance to justify them in letting the hospital lose its reputation as a charitable institution. The Western Hospital, which was comparatively a poor institution, had greatly increased the number of its outdoor patients since June, and was still treating them free and giving them free medicine. He believed that if the collections were more carefully looked after the hospital could afford to give free medicine and still make both ends meet.

The clinical thermometer has been found to be a carrier of infection.

The Russian railroads are to be equipped with special cars for the transportation of sick persons. They are to be made with three separate compartments, one for infectious diseases, one for ordinary diseases and one for insane patients

## Books for Druggists and Drug Clerks

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**Toronto**



# Formulary

## COFFEE ESSENCE

Take of

Ground Mocha coffee ... 4 lbs.  
Ground chicory ... .. 2 "

Boil with 2 gallons of water in a closed vessel, and when cold strain, press, and make up to 2 gallons.

Then add

Alcohol, 90 per cent ... .. 8 ozs.  
Glycerin ... .. 16 "  
Simple syrup ... .. up to 4 gals.  
Mix well.

B. & C. Druggist.

## DRY GLOVE CLEANER

30 lbs. powdered cream of tartar.  
10 lbs. powdered quillalal bark.  
6 lbs. powdered whiting.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. oz. Russian leather scent.

Method.—Mix all well. To use, apply with a damp flannel or sponge, wearing the dirty glove upon the hand, or put it upon a wooden glove hand, and leave to dry.

## FLOOR POLISH.

Shellac ... .. 1500 parts.  
Anime gum ... .. 525 parts.  
Rosin ... .. 750 parts.  
Alcohol, 95 per cent.. 6000 parts.  
Yellow ochre ... .. 1500 parts.  
Umber ... .. 100 parts.  
—Robert Scherer.

## PIANO POLISH

Balsam fir ... .. 1 oz.  
Linseed oil ... .. 12 ozs.  
Ether ... .. 2 ozs.  
Alcohol ... .. 16 ozs.

Dissolve the fir balsam in the ether, then add the oil and alcohol.

## TO CLEAN MARBLE.

The following comes highly recommended by a German technical journal:

Common soda ... .. 2 parts.  
Powdered pumice-stone . 1 part.  
Finely prepared chalk . 1 part.

Pass through a fine sieve, and mix with water. Rub it well all over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

## STARCH GLOSS.

Spermaceti, powdered ... 4 ozs.  
Borax, powdered . . . 6 ozs.  
Gum arabic, powdered . 4 ozs.

Mix. Directions:—A tablespoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch while the starch is being prepared.

## PENCILS TO WRITE ON GLASS

Black.

Purified tallow ..... 2 parts.  
White wax ... .. 3 parts.  
Lampblack ... .. 2 parts.

Blue.

White wax ... .. 1 part.  
Purified tallow ... .. 2 parts.  
Prussian blue ... .. 3 parts.

White.

Purified tallow ... .. 1 part.  
White wax ... .. 2 parts.  
Bremser's white ... .. 2 parts.  
Meyer's Druggist.

## MARKING INK FOR B XES

A comparatively cheap ink for marking wooden boxes may be made as follows:

Shellac ... .. 1 oz.  
Borax ... ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Gum arabic ... ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Water ... .. 10 ozs.  
Lampblack, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the shellac and borax with 8 ounces of the water until solution of the shellac is effected; strain and add the gum previously dissolved in the remainder of the water; lastly mix with the solution enough lampblack to give a satisfactory color.

The following is intended for marking bales but might answer for wood equally well:

Gum arabic ... .. 10 lbs.  
Logwood liquor, sp. gr. 1.09  
..... 3 gals  
Fustic acid ... .. 1 lb.  
Iron nitrate sol. sp. gr. 1.37  
..... 20 fl. ozs.  
Potassium bichromate ... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the gum arabic in 1 gallon of water, strain and add the logwood liquor, mix thoroughly and let it stand 24 hours. Then stir in rapidly the bichromate, dissolving in 3 quarts of boiling water. Then add the nitrate solution and fustic extract. If too thick for use add sufficient lukewarm water to reduce it to a proper consistency.

## HARNESS POLISH.

Mutton suet ... .. 2 ozs.  
Beeswax ... .. 6 ozs.  
Candied sugar ... .. 6 ozs.  
Soft soap ... .. 2 ozs.  
Lampblack ... .. 1 oz.  
Spirit turpentine ... .. 4 ozs.  
Water ... .. 4 ozs.

## HARNESS BLACKING.

Soft soap ... .. 3 ozs.  
Isinglass ... ..  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.  
Prussian blue ... ..  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.  
Transparent glue ... .. 2 ozs.

Logwood ... .. 2 ozs.  
Vinegar ... .. 24 ozs.

Lampblack, a sufficient quantity.

Simmer the ingredients together over a slow fire, and strain.

## SPANISH FLY RAT EXTERMINATOR

Ground malt ... .. 16 ozs.  
Cantharides, in powder .. 10 dr.  
Musk ... .. 1 gr.  
Oil rhodium ... .. 6 gtt.  
Oil carraway ... .. 6 gtt.  
Brown sugar ... .. 2 ozs.

Mix and divide into pellets of 5 to 10 grains each, scatter around where the rodents most do congregâte or in their runways. The rat invariably leaves the buildings to die.

A patent for making a gutta percha substitute has been obtained by Hugo Schneider, which contains the following form:

Asphaltum ... .. 45 per cent.  
Resin ... .. 40 "  
Spirit of turpentine 10 "  
Linseed oil ... .. 5 "

The resin is added when the asphaltal boils, and both being thoroughly mixed, the turpentine and then the linseed are added, and the mixture well boiled.—Magazine of Pharmacy.

## Deodorizing Kerosene and Benzene.

The following methods are recommended in the Pharmaceutische Post: (1). To 4 liters kerosene add 100 grams powdered zinc chlorid, shake, then treat in a closed vessel with quicklime. (2). Mix 100 kilos kerosene with 1.5 kilos lead oxid, 9 kilos potassium carbonate and 20 liters water, agitating thoroughly. Then wash with water and bleach completely with ozone. (3). To 9 liters benzene add the following mixture: 60 grams potassium permanganate, 3.5 liters water, and 0.5 liters sulfuric acid. Shake and allow to stand for twenty-four hours. Decant the benzene and wash well with a solution of 15 grams potassium permanganate and 30 grams sodium carbonate in 2 liters water.

LANOLIN MILK—The following process is recommended (*Pharm. Post*): Melt 100 parts anhydrous lanolin; add 100 parts glycerin and 750 parts water; add, with constant and vigorous stirring, 50 parts tincture of benzoin and 30 parts mucilage of acacia. Perfume to suit



## RED MARKS ON:

25 Imp. Gallons, Whole Barrels  
12½ " " Half Barrels

## FOR SALE BY:

Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton,  
Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax.



## The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

## WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

## Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 825 F St., Washington, D. C.

## BOOKS FOR THE TRADE

## Pharmaceutical Formulas.

By PETER MACLEWAN, Phar. Chem., F.C.S.

The pharmaceutical press of two hemispheres hailed it as a complete departure from old fashioned lines, as the author added to the formulas hints from practical experiences as to compounding, putting up and pushing specialties.

There are nearly 700 pages in the book, and the formulas cover all departments of compounded drugs which druggists handle.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" is not a haphazard collection of recipes. The compiler is a practical pharmacist, and every formula has been carefully tested prior to publication. Every formula is workable.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" will be sent postpaid for \$2.25.

## Veterinary Counter Practice.

tells all about horses, oxen, sheep, dogs and poultry; their diseases, and how to diagnose and treat them. The advice is sound, and the treatment safe. Country druggists who have stock breeders as customers should get a copy. The book shows druggists how they may cultivate the veterinary trade and make it profitable. There are numerous illustrations, which are of great value in diagnosis. New formulas and up-to-date treatment are included, together with a table of veterinary doses. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

## Diseases and Remedies.

A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written by a physician and edited by an experienced pharmacist expressly for chemists and druggists. Contains 236 pp.; price, postpaid, \$1.00.

## The Art of Dispensing.

A new edition of "The Art of Dispensing" is just out. It contains 500 pages, so that it is almost twice the size of previous editions. The new edition is encyclopedic in its comprehensiveness of difficulties which occur at the dispensing counter. It has been practically rewritten from cover to cover, and at least three-fourths of the matter is new. The editor has taken special pains to increase the educational value of the book so as to make it even more useful to students of pharmacy.

Special attention is given to the dispensing of the "newer remedies," and the preparation of pills, tablets and capsules. Every store should possess a copy as well as every student.

"The Art of Dispensing" will be sent postpaid for \$1.75.

## Practical Methods of Urine Analysis.

Most of the books on this subject are written by physicians for physicians; this one is written by a druggist for druggists. The author has a quarter of a century's experience in this work; he has been helping physicians all that time, therefore the information which he gives is exactly what druggists require who are not familiar with the subject, yet desire to assist local physicians by relieving them of this often troublesome work. The book is mailed free for 75c. per copy.

## A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.

Conforming to the B. P., 1898, by B. S. Proctor, containing simple instructions for the testing of the chemicals of the British Pharmacopoeia. A book which every practical druggist and every student in pharmacy should possess, and should make constant use of. Price \$1.00.

Published at the office of the "Chemist and Druggist," and sent postpaid on receipt of price by

The Canadian Druggist,  
Toronto, Ont.

## Gray's

## CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

## DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

## SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

## SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

## These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

## Areca Nut

## Tooth Soap

The finest preparation  
ever made for the TEETH.

WE have been selling this excellent soap to the wholesale trade of Toronto and Montreal for many years.

## It pays

to sell your customers a preparation for the tee h in which dentists claim nothing of an injurious nature can be put. It is put up in a neat metal case, one dozen in a box. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole &  
Wynne Co.

Manufacturing Chemists, Winnipeg



# American Newspaper Directory

Tells the circulations of all American newspapers. Revised, corrected and reissued every three months. Sixteen hundred pages. Price Five Dollars a volume or \$20 a year.

## BUFFALO.

We should hardly know how to get along without the American Newspaper Directory. We regard it by all odds the most complete and reliable guide that the advertiser can make use of; in fact, we use no other.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24, 1901.

R. V. Pierce, M.D.

President World's Dis. Med. Ass'n.  
VERMONT.

The American Newspaper Directory stands, as it has always stood, the first and best of newspaper directories—the only one which cannot be ignored, the only one which every advertiser must have. No other can take its place; no other is needed.—Joseph Auld, in the Burlington (Vt.) News of July 3, 1896.

## ADVISOR.

The Advisor accepts the American Newspaper Directory as the standard in newspaper ratings. The obstacles which obstruct its efforts to get true and reliable information are many.

The directory question is one which interests every publisher in the country—nay, the entire world. But in the U.S. directories are becoming altogether too numerous. In this, as with other books of reference, it is necessary to have one which may be relied on as being an authority on the matter of newspaper circulations. There can be no question about the fact that at this time, as for many years past, the American Newspaper Directory is that authority. The Advisor is not paid to make this announcement. It makes the statement in the interests of advertisers and publishers because it is true. One thing the advertiser is almost cock-sure of when he refers to the American Newspaper Directory is that the circulation figures he sees therein are not overstated to any great extent. In most other directories they are. Only the publisher himself is to be blamed for not securing a proper rating in that publication, and every advertiser of consequence knows it. Thus the publisher who refuses to furnish a statement places himself under a reasonable suspicion.—The Advisor for June.

New York, June, 1901.

## CHICAGO.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory has long since earned the reputation of being the best of its character. It contains the results of patient, expensive and systematic effort to secure all attainable information of interest concerning American newspapers. The work has been honestly done. This will not be questioned by any unprejudiced examiner. The most important question is circulation. In attempting to give this information the editor of the Directory encounters his most difficult work. It is the aim and necessity of the Directory to give the truth. The American Newspaper Directory is to-day the dependence and guide, in a greater or less degree, of every large advertiser in the country.—Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.

## BATES.

The American Newspaper Directory is the only reliable guide for the advertiser.

No man who advertises can afford to do without it.

What Bradstreet and Dun are to the mercantile world the American Newspaper Directory is to the world of periodical publications.

A new advertiser will get from the American Newspaper Directory a better idea of the greatness of his country, and the tremendous possibilities in newspaper advertising, than from any other source.

If an advertiser spends only \$100 a year he should have the American Newspaper Directory. For his business may grow and his right expenditure of his money become increasingly important. The time to learn how to spend \$10,000 a year is before it is spent, otherwise the spending may be disastrous.

Many times the best paper in town costs the advertiser no more than the poorest. The American Newspaper Directory tells which is which.

The paper that was the leader in its town five years ago may lag behind today. Even one year may witness astonishing changes. If you are spending money for publicity it is vastly important that you should know where to get the most of it for the price. The American Newspaper Directory gives not only the present circulation rating of every paper in America, but shows their history by quoting past ratings.

The book costs five dollars a copy, and a single reference to it may readily save or make many times its cost.

All newspaper directories but one are erroneously optimistic about circulations. The American Newspaper Directory may occasionally err on the other side, but that makes it all the safer for the advertiser.

My advertising experience began in 1885, and one of the first things I did was to buy a copy of the American Newspaper Directory.

For sixteen years Rowell's "The American Newspaper Directory" has had a place of honor and usefulness on my desk.

Many a publisher is ready to prove by other directories that "Rowell's is wrong," but few indeed can be induced to prove it by opening their circulation books to the advertiser.

Among the publishers who are not willing that their real circulations be known it is the best hated book in print. The moral is not far to find.

Charles Austin Bates.

New York, June 24, 1901.

## PABST.

If the improvement of the American Newspaper Directory continues in the future as it has during the past twenty years I do not think I shall live long enough to see any other directory take its place. There will, however, be the usual crop of directories, just as every other good thing is imitated. Your long years of experience in dealing with evasive circulation reports have most admirably fitted you for placing a proper valuation upon such statements. Advertisers have come to know that the Rowell estimates are nearer the proper figure than can otherwise be obtained. The American Newspaper Directory is therefore indispensable in every well regulated advertising department. Lines are being more tightly drawn every day; it is difficult to collect for twenty thousand when you print only eight. If the advertiser were buying barley he would not accept three pecks for a bushel, although the quality might at all times be open for discussion.

The American Newspaper Directory is the guide and companion of the advertising man, and it is to the interests of

all concerned to help perfect it, support it and hurrah for it.

Pabst Brewing Co.,

J. R. Kathens, Adv. Mgr.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 7, 1901.

## SAPOLIO.

A growing need created it—the advertising agency system. One of the earliest and most successful workers, Geo. P. Rowell, is still in the field. He originated methods. Others followed. A first early step in advance was his publication of a list of all the papers—the American Newspaper Directory. He has never ceased to love it, and labor for it. Soon, out of the gross stupidity of imitation, it became a rule that every agency down to those of Oshkosh or Oklahoma must issue its own directory. An awful waste, for not more than one out of ten was worth shelf room. If the National Association of Advertising Agents could agree long enough to buy Mr. Rowell's Directory, publish it officially and drop all the others, it would accomplish something.

Artemas Ward,

Advertising Manager for Sapolio.

—In Fame, March, 1901.

## WASHINGTON.

Every page of the American Newspaper Directory breathes the desire of its publishers that it shall be absolutely correct in every statement it makes.

Truly yours, Frank Roe Batcheld,  
Clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, U.S.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1899.

## SOUTHERN.

We subscribe to and pay cash for the American Newspaper Directory, and find it of great value in our advertising department. We have 6,892 miles of railway, extending from Washington, D.C., all over the South, and in advertising this system we use more than 1,000 publications, and in selecting this list we find that we get a correct idea of circulation from this Directory that can not be obtained from any other similar publication. We receive other newspaper directories gratis; but the fact that we pay cash for this one in addition shows that we can not place the same dependence upon the "free list."

We thoroughly appreciate the careful manner in which this Directory is compiled.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1900.

Jos. H. Hannen,

Adv. Dept. Southern Railway.

I am looking forward to receiving the new edition with a great deal of anticipation as, although the American Newspaper Directory seemed to have reached a high state of perfection several years ago, there is always something new and of value in each succeeding edition. It is regarded as the standard authority with the Southern Railway.

S. H. Hardwick,

General Passenger Agent.

Washington, D.C., May 21, 1901.

## BALTIMORE.

We have used the American Newspaper Directory for many years and find it more valuable to us than any other similar publication. Much of the information given we cannot obtain in any other way. The book is not only a great help but a necessity to our business, and we think its way of stating circulations is the ideal one.

A.C. Meyer & Co.,

Prop'rs of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, etc.,

Baltimore, July 31, 1901.

\$5 a Volume or \$20 per annum. Sent, carriage paid, on receipt of price. Address

**GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,**

Publishers American Newspaper Directory,  
10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.



# Photographic Notes

## Moonlight Effects.

These are not taken by the light of the moon, but when the sun is out in all his glory, and best when not over 45 degrees above the horizon. The day selected should be one on which the sun is obscured at intervals by masses of well-formed cumulus clouds. Choose your time when the sun is hidden behind a cloud, causing a thousand ripples to shimmer in the bay. Now make an instantaneous exposure, and develop for the high lights, leaving the shadows to take care of them-

## Warm Tones in Lantern Slides.

The usual theory is that the condition of bromide to the developing solution has the effect of giving warm tones on lantern slides. Mr. Bothamley, however, expressed his opinion at a meeting of the Camera Club a few weeks ago, that the colour of the slide, if it is affected by the presence of bromide, is affected indirectly; and he regards colour as dependent mainly upon the rate of development, and whether the time of development is prolonged by diluting the solution or

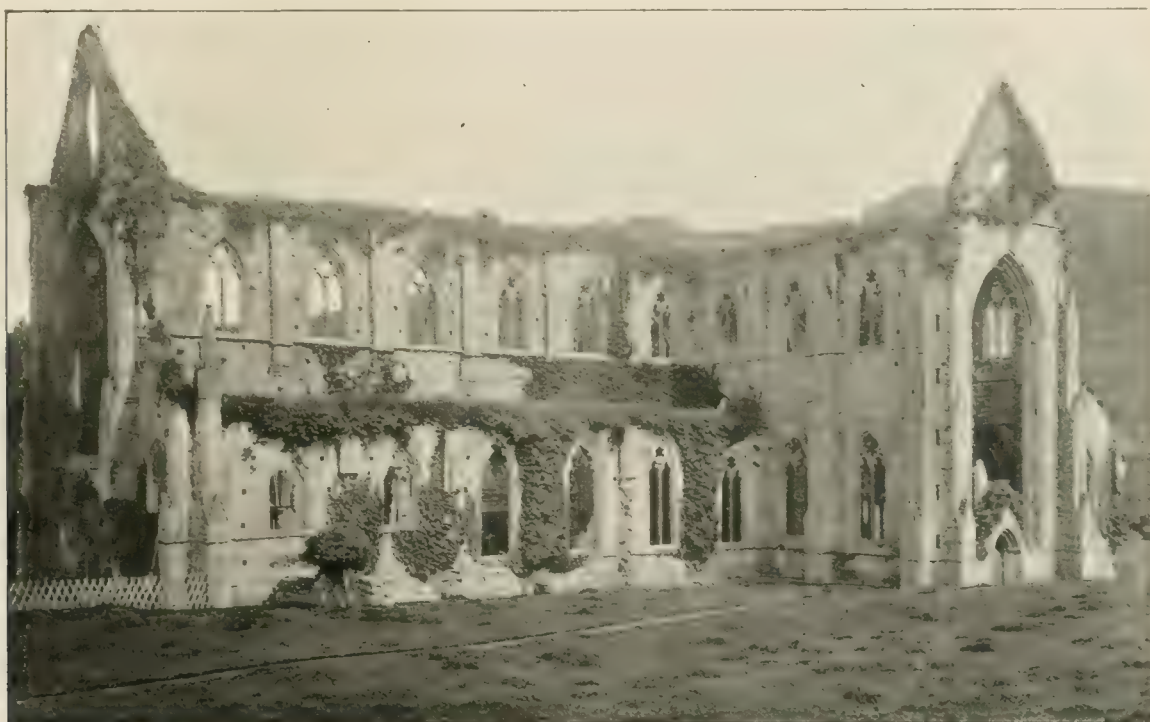
cured by immersing them in a three per cent. solution of common bleaching powder for, say, ten minutes, and then removing the print and adding ten drops of hydrochloric acid, and replacing it—the yellow stain will be removed. Repeat the latter part of the process if the stain is obstinate.

\* \* \* \*

Negatives insufficiently fixed go yellow in time. This nearly always occurs in patches. It can often be remedied by immersion in a five per cent. solution of potassium cyanide, taking care not to leave it in long enough to damage the finer details.

\* \* \* \*

A solution can be rapidly cooled in the hottest weather by wrapping the bottle containing it in a wet rag, hanging it by a long string, and keep-



Half Tone Engraving by Moore & Alexander, Toronto.

A RELIC OF BY-GONE DAYS.

selves, and the result will please you. Pictures of this description printed on blue carbon are exceedingly effective; but, of course, a landscape with many trees is more appropriately rendered in green or some other tint. The great secret in producing "moonlight" views is to avoid excessive development, thus getting too much detail, which will utterly destroy the result aimed at. Therefore the darker portions are represented by almost clear glass. The negative will be very thin, and will print in a few minutes. The printing should be carried on until the proof is very dark—to such a depth in fact, that would be ruin to the "ordinary" kind of photograph.

adding bromide, or by altering the temperature, the same effect is arrived at—the slower the development the warmer the colour, and vice versa.—From Practical Photographer.

## Photographic Paragraphs.

When trimming prints dry, unless they be on glossy P.O.P., it is often advisable to place a drop of clean water on the print to prevent the cutting shape from slipping; this does not harm the print, and I find one can trim them far more easily by adopting this precaution.

\* \* \* \*  
Yellow platinotype prints can be

ing it rapidly swinging to and fro. In a few minutes the contents of the bottle will be much cooler than the air.

Light struck plates need not be

\* \* \* \*

thrown away. By treating them with a solution of silver nitrate 10 grains, citric acid 5 grains, and water 2 ounces, with sufficient ammonia added to disperse any precipitate, they may be used for printing out transparencies. Slow plates answer best, and the results may, if desired, be subsequently toned.

\* \* \* \*

When polishing glass previous to squeegeeing prints on it, if tissue paper, or, better still, a Japanese



handkerchief, is used, a much brighter gloss is obtained, and the prints will never stick.

\* \* \* \*

Mounting brushes can be kept in prime condition ready for use at a moment's notice if stored as follows: Procure a test tube with a rubber cork to fit. After mounting the last print hold the neck of the tube downwards, and push the brush upwards into the tube, cork it, and stand the tube in some convenient corner. The mountant in the brush will not turn sour, by standing up the business end will not get bent out of shape, and there will be no need to first find and then soak and soften the needed brush.

#### TABLE OF SHUTTER SPEEDS

The following is an approximate table of speeds to which the shutter should be adjusted for different moving objects:

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Man walking . . . . .    | 1-150 seconds.    |
| Tennis player . . . . .  | 1-200             |
|                          | to 1-400 seconds. |
| Vaulter . . . . .        | 1-400 seconds.    |
| Jumper . . . . .         | 1-400 seconds.    |
| Horse walking . . . . .  | 1-200 seconds.    |
| Horse running (direct)   |                   |
|                          | 1-500 seconds.    |
| Horse running (right     |                   |
| angles) . . . . .        | 1-1000 seconds.   |
| Man running (direct)     | 1-400 seconds     |
| Man running (right       |                   |
| angles) . . . . .        | 1-100 seconds.    |
| Football players and     |                   |
| kindred sports . . . . . | 1-800 seconds.    |

#### TO MAKE DISHES, ETC., WATERPROOF

It sometimes happens that the amateur has some dishes, etc., made of wood, which he desires to make waterproof. To do this he must melt and mix up in an old tin pan the following:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Common brown resin . . . . . | .4 parts. |
| Beeswax . . . . .            | 1 part.   |

When this mixture is quite fluid it should be coated over the article to be made waterproof, which must be first well dried and warmed.—Photographic News.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF PLATINUM PRINTS

A correspondent writes: "I have come across a French formula for plantinotype developer, which, as I find it very good, and as to me it presents some features of novelty, perhaps might interest you:

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Water . . . . .         | 1000 parts. |
| Ox. potash . . . . .    | 300 parts.  |
| Alum . . . . .          | 25 parts.   |
| Tartaric acid . . . . . | 3 parts.    |

I use it half strength."—British Journal of Photography.

#### COLD WEATHER DEVELOPMENT

In cold weather the temperature of solutions and the water supply becomes very considerably reduced, and development, therefore, takes place much more slowly. To expedite matters it is a good plan to have a jug or a kettle of hot water at hand, and before developing fill the dish in use, allowing it to stand for a moment or two, and then pouring off. The warm dish will then raise the temperature of the developer and promote rapid development. This is especially desirable in the case of hydroquinone and metol; with pyro it is not so necessary.

#### TO REMOVE VARNISH FROM A NEGATIVE

Place the negative in a bath of methylated spirit, to which has been added a drop or two of ammonia. Let it soak for five or ten minutes, then replace the ammonia and spirit by ammonia and water, and finally wash in plain water. During this process the action is greatly helped by rubbing the film with a pad of cotton wool.

#### ORTO METOL.

So many of those to whom I have given the formula for the pyro-metol developer I employ, says Henry Wenzel in the International Annual, have objected to it because it stains the fingers so, that I have combined ortol and metol with a view to obtaining a stainless developer of good keeping qualities, giving pyro-metol effects. My formula for the same in two solutions is as follows:

##### A.

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Metol . . . . .          | 120 grains.   |
| Metabisulphite of potas- |               |
| sium . . . . .           | 60 grains.    |
| Ortol . . . . .          | 180 grains.   |
| Bromide of potassium     | 50-100 grains |
| Hypo . . . . .           | 10 grains.    |
| Water . . . . .          | 47 ounces.    |

##### B.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Sodium sulphite, cry- |            |
| stals . . . . .       | 4½ ounces. |
| Carbonate of potas-   |            |
| sium . . . . .        | 1½ ounces. |
| Water . . . . .       | 47 ounces. |

Or by hydrometer—

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Sodium sulphite solu-  |            |
| tion, test 40 degrees  | 27 ounces. |
| Sodium carbonate solu- |            |
| tion, test 30 degrees  | 20 ounces  |

For use take—

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A . . . . . | 7 ounces. |
| B. . . . .  | 8 ounces. |

To make up the above in one solution take—

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Metol . . . . .          | 12 grains.      |
| Metabisulphite of potas- |                 |
| sium . . . . .           | 6 grains.       |
| Ortol . . . . .          | 18 grains.      |
| Sulphite of Sodium       |                 |
| crystals . . . . .       | ½ ounce.        |
| Carbonate of potassium   | 80 grains       |
| Bromide of potassium     |                 |
|                          | 5 to 10 grains. |
| Hypo . . . . .           | 1 grain.        |
| Water . . . . .          | 10 ounces.      |

—Practical Photographer.

#### Improvement of Line Drawings

It is often of the greatest importance to be able to improve certain parts of pen drawings by bringing out the grain. This method is often employed for humorous pictures for comic papers, as the drawings are often done by inexperienced persons, and the preparation has almost always to be done quickly. An experienced retoucher can, however, produce the most beautiful effects in the following way, especially as one is by no means confined to one method, but can obtain good results by several means. The pen drawing must first be transferred, powdered with resin and melted, after which the copy is placed in the following graining bath:

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Water . . . . .       | 450 ccm. |
| Nitric acid . . . . . | 15 ccm.  |
| Saturated solution of |          |
| alum . . . . .        | 150 ccm. |

At the end of five minutes the plate is taken from the bath, well washed, dried and the tones brought up in the desired parts by means of hard auto-graph chalk. After this it is further dusted and etched. This process has the advantage that the chalk tones print very soft, as they lie somewhat deeper than the drawing; the graining itself exercises no disturbing influence on the transferred drawing.—Chronik.

When a man goes without his dinner to do you a favor, place his name at the top of your list of friends.

\* \* \*

"Many a man who has a small spark of genius imagines he possesses a large conflagration."



## FEATHERWEIGHT EYE SHADE

*The Shade that TAKES your Eye  
and KEEPS it in Good Health.*

Light weight only 1/4  
ounce. Adjustable  
to any size or posi-  
tion. No Metal  
band to press the  
head or tarnish. Lies  
Flat when not in use.  
Visor wider than  
others.



Hygienic, perspira-  
tion has no effect on  
it. Healthful color  
peculiarly restful to  
the Eye. Trans-  
parent for natural  
light. Opaque for  
artificial light and  
glasses.

THE FEATHERWEIGHT EYESHADE CO., BAYONNE, N.J.

## THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS



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# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

## Presbyopia.

By W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto, Canada.

A lecture delivered at the Canadian College of Optics.  
(Continued from page 214.)

The first symptoms of presbyopia are that one cannot see fine print so well as previously and avoids it as much as possible and overlooks the foot notes. Even when reading ordinary print the book or paper is pushed further away from them so as to relieve the accommodation somewhat. Reading at night by artificial light gives them special trouble because the pupils dilate in feeble illumination rendering larger diffusion circles on the retina which the presbyope unconsciously endeavors to overcome by holding the light by which he is reading between his eyes and the book to reduce the diameter of the pupil by having the light fall on them. There may not be actual pain in the eyes, but they soon tire, and one feels like closing the eyes for a time (which is really an unconscious rest to the over-taxed accommodation). Reading can then be resumed, but the weariness soon again is induced, which being repeated again and again takes away the former desire and pleasure of reading, and, indeed as age advances, fine print cannot be read at all. Reading in the better light of daytime may at first be continued for some time without much difficulty, and many persons put off much too long the obtaining of proper glasses because of a widespread idea that once a person commences to use glasses they will have to always continue to use them. As well might a person reason that they would not use artificial teeth because once commenced, always needed. Well, I suppose they could "gum" it all through life if they preferred to tolerate its inconveniences. But the people should be taught that glasses for reading is the proper thing to do and that they should obtain them as soon as any difficulty is experienced when using their eyes for reading or other near work, such as sewing, engraving, etc. Having given the proper convex glasses to a presbyope it should be explained to him that they will need to be changed for stronger ones from time to time, as he grows older; just as often, in fact, as he finds they are not as comfortable as formerly. The loss of the accommodation goes on as we grow older whether we wear read-

ing glasses or not, and a pair of glasses, aided by the accommodation, which are suitable at forty-eight years of age cannot have the same aid at fifty-eight years of age, because for the reduced amount of accommodation, and, therefore, must be changed for stronger ones to compensate for the reduced amount of accommodation. The fitting of a presbyope apparently is the easiest thing possible to the operator, but whoever has done much practical work will admit that it is one thing to please your patron at the time of the test and quite another thing to have him meet you in a week and say that the glasses are all that could be desired. Presbyopes, if they are consulted at all in the choice of what glasses suit them best, will almost invariably choose too strong a pair, and unless the operator is on his guard, will order these, only to find, a few days later, that his customer is back again with some complaint. As a practical rule the writer has found it better to under correct than over correct; i. e. to order glasses a little too weak than a little too strong. In the former case, at the worst, it will only result in changing the glasses more frequently, while perfect comfort will be enjoyed in their use in the meantime. But if they are ordered too strong they will have to worry along with more or less discomfort until the loss of accommodation compensates for the over-correction. It is better, therefore, to have some definite method of fitting presbyopes without paying too much attention to their likes or dislikes. The principle upon which the correction of presbyopia depends is that of restoring by means of convex glasses the punctum proximum (near point) to where it ought to be, viz., 22 c. m. This requires in any emmetropic eye at least 4.50 D. of accommodation, and any less amount than 4.50 D. of acc. requires help by means of convex glass to bring the near point back to 22 c. m. A simple rule, therefore, to ascertain what glasses a presbyope needs is to find the weakest convex glasses with which he can read the smallest print of the hand card, testing each eye separately. Having found the glass for each eye alone, to do this try the two eyes together, and if the near point is closer than 22 c. m. reduce each eye

equally by half a dioptré or more until the punctum proximum is just at 22 c. m. binocularly. It is important to lay stress upon "the weakest" convex glass, because what you are aiming at is to make your patron use all his accommodation during the test. A person with only 3.50 D. of acc. would require a +1.00 glass ( $4.50 - 3.50 = 1.00$ ) to have a near point of 22 c. m., but with a +2.00 glass he could also see at 22 c. m. simply by using 1.00 D. less of accommodation; hence for reasons to follow the weakest convex glass which gives a near point of 22 c. m. should be carefully selected. As long as a person can read at 22 c. m. the smallest print he will experience no difficulty when using his eyes at the usual reading distance, viz., 33 c. m., because he will have sufficient of his accommodation at rest at this latter distance, and at the same time if necessary can see as close as one ever needs to see (22 c. m.) for a short time. What we aim at in fitting a presbyope is to give him a near point of 22 c. m., so that he is ready for an emergency requiring close and clear vision, and at the same time that when he is reading ordinary print at the ordinary distance he will have at least one-third of his accommodation at rest, so that his eyes will not tire. An example, perhaps, may make this clearer: A presbyope, say of fifty years of age seeks reading glasses. At this age he will have +2.50 D. of acc. The weakest convex glass that will give him a near point of 22 c. m. is the one which represents the difference between where his near point is and where it ought to be—viz., +2.00 D. With these +2.00 D. before the eyes he has the 4.50 D. needed for a near point of 22 c. m.; 2.50 D. he obtains from his accommodation, the other 2.00 D. from the glasses. With these glasses before his eyes he has no difficulty in reading, writing, sewing, &c., at 33 c. m., the usual distance, because it requires only 3.00 D. of acc. to work at this distance, 2.00 D. of which he gets from the glasses and +1.00 D. from his accommodation, leaving him in this instance 1.50 D. of acc. at rest. Practically in fitting presbyopes I invariably use Dr. Prince's Refraction Rule, made by F. A. Hardy, of Chicago, and sold by the Dominion Optical Co., Toronto, a cut of which, with directions, I introduce here to show its simplicity and because fifteen minutes' study of its principles will show that it incorporates all the salient points necessary



to fit a presbyope correctly and quickly, whether he be emmetropic, hypermetropic or myopic. It tells you where an emmetrope's near point ought to be at any age, and also how much accommodation one possesses at any age, and during the test at once points out where his near point actually is and how many dioptries of accommodation he lacks to bring the near point back to 22 c. m., which lack of accommodation must be supplied by a convex glass, and thus reveals at once the strength of the glass needed to correct his presbyopia. Its use is not confined entirely to presbyopia, however, but often lends much aid in suspecting hypermetropia or myopia. If in its use a person cannot read as near to his eye as his age would indicate it is strong presumptive evidence that hypermetropia exists, and vice versa as regards myopia. This Refraction Rule is inexpensive, costing but \$1.50, which more than pays for itself every day in the hands of a busy operator by the saving of time alone, and I urge all refractionists to add this instrument to their optical outfit.

The simple rule, then, to give to presbyopes under sixty years of age the weakest convex glass which brings their near point back to 22 c. m., will prove satisfactory. Why limit the age to sixty years? Well, if we give a near point of 22 c. m. to presbyopes it is only because we know by means of using less accommodation they can put their reading, &c., further away to a comfortable working distance; but when the accommodation is practically gone, as it is after sixty years of age if we gave them a near point of 22 c. m., it would have to be done almost entirely by means of convex glasses alone, absolutely so, at an age when the acc. is all gone, and the near point could not be put off sufficiently far, so as not to overtax the convergence, for 22 c. m. is too close for the eyes to turn into only for a short time; therefore we must in old presbyopes (over 60) sacrifice their ability to see so close and give them simply the convex glasses which are most comfortable for the distance they wish to use their eyes at. The practical application of this rule often requires that an old presbyope should be provided with two or even three pairs of glasses of different strengths; i. e., if he has different kinds of near work to do at different distances. Take, for instance, an old presbyopic music teacher. The glasses given him to see the notes at 50 or 60 c. m.

away would not be suitable for reading at 30 to 40 c. m., and vice versa.

Very often astigmatism is found in presbyopes who seek for reading glasses only. When told that they have astigmatism they do not know what you mean, because the astigmatism, although present perhaps all their lives, has caused them no asthenopia whatever. While astigmatism is a very prolific cause of asthenopia, we must remember that astigmatism in very many people causes no eye trouble whatever, and if astigmatism is discovered for the first time in a presbyope and by questioning we ascertain that the astigmatism never caused any trouble, it then becomes a debatable point whether it is wise to correct the astigmatism or not. In these cases a simple spherical convex glass which restores to them a near point of 22 c. m. again places them in a similar condition to that which was comfortable all their life and will usually prove satisfactory. If, however, they have previously worn glasses to correct their astigmatism, or even if they did not have it corrected and the history of the patient shows much previous headache or other symptoms of asthenopia, then the case should be corrected by spherocylinders, the former for the presbyopia, the latter for the astigmatism. If the astigmatism is corrected in the compound reading glasses it should be kept corrected for distant vision by means of simple cylinders worn constantly. The retina in these astigmatic presbyopes has so long been used to distorted images that if you rectify the images by cylinders the only way the retina will accept the new order of things is by keeping them rectified all the time, and even then it may be a week or two before the retina accepts the change kindly; therefore, if you combine cylinders with their spherical glasses for reading you ought to insist upon them wearing the cylinders in the intervals. If they refuse to be bothered with two pairs of glasses I prefer to omit the cylindrical correction from their reading glasses. With a willing patient, however, anxious for the best possible results and promising to persist in the use of the compound glasses ordered for a few weeks, I correct all astigmatic presbyopes with cylinders for distance and spherocylinders for near work, with the full hope of complete satisfaction in the end.

It is sometimes easier to take things as they come than it is to induce them to come.

### Canadian Optical Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Optical Association was held August 30th, in St. George's Hall, Toronto.

At the meeting held in the afternoon, election of officers for the ensuing year and routine business occupied the whole of the sessions. Elections resulted as follows:

President.—W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines.

1st Vice-President.—S. H. Grant, Montreal.

2nd Vice-President.—J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

3rd Vice-President.—W. H. Kearney, Renfrew.

4th Vice-President.—W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Alex. Moffat, Brantford.

Executive Committee.—E. Culverhouse, Toronto; E. A. Lewis, Toronto; A. C. Stanners, Toronto; J. A. McFee, Belleville.

Membership Committee.—W. W. Woods, Brampton; R. A. Mason, Markham; H. H. House, Dundas.

The following papers were read at the evening session: "Muscular Insufficiency," by E. Culverhouse; "Higher Education," by L. G. Amsden; "Relation of Optician to Oculist, Physician, and General Public," by Dr. Isaacs; "The Objective Muscular Insufficiency," by L. T. Ferguson, of New York; and "Optical Advertising," by W. G. Maybee.

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There is a rapidly growing demand for spectacles that will effectually protect the eyes from dust and cinders, as well as from all other foreign substances and gases. T. A. Willson & Co., Reading, Pa., U.S.A., make a specialty of Eye Protector and Coquille spectacles, and they have recently put on the market their new No. 18½, which they term "an eye protector that protects." This new article should be in the stock of every druggist who desires to keep abreast of the times and who is informed as to the needs of his trade. No. 18½ is made with large, round lenses, of clear glass, slightly hollow on the side toward the eyes. In appearance and durability it is very much more desirable than the unsightly and clumsy goggles with which, in point of price, it comes into competition. The use of automatic machinery enables the firm to guarantee perfect uniformity in quality and finish. T. A. Willson & Co. have been established since 1870, and their factory has a daily production of 10,000 pairs of steel spectacles and eyeglasses. Druggists desiring samples and prices should apply to their jobbers, as no retail accounts are opened by the factory.

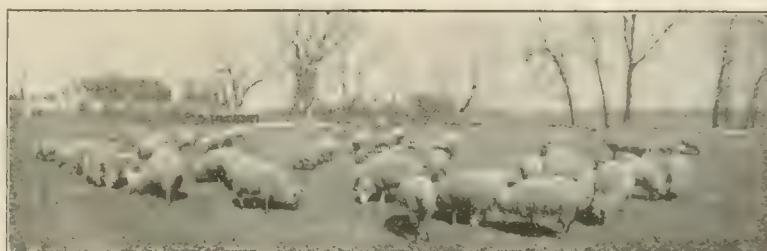


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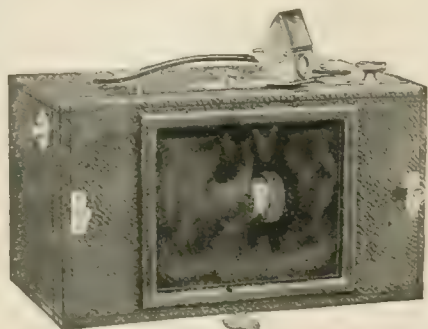
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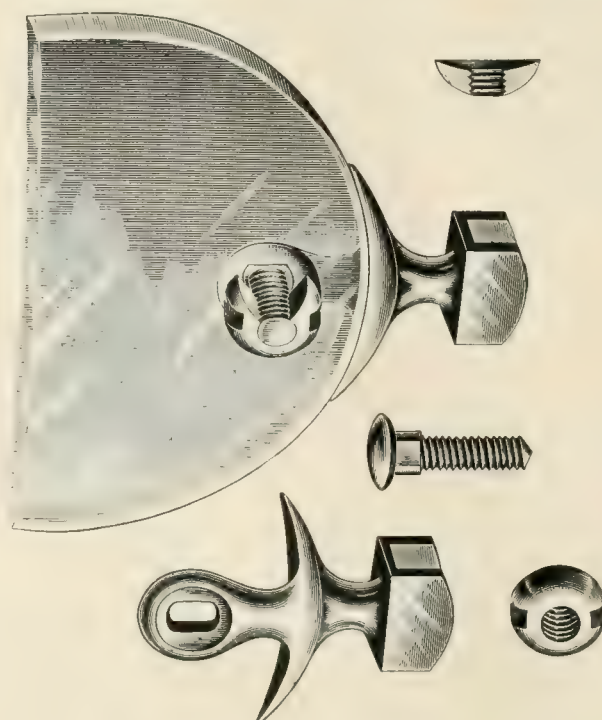
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**Muscular Insufficiency.\***

By E. CULVERHOUSE

In accepting the proposition to give a paper to-day on the subject of Muscular Insufficiencies, I realize that not much of a paper can be given in the time allotted of five minutes' duration, so that I shall ask your indulgence, and most likely overstep that time limit. I shall endeavor to be as practical as possible, applying myself to the subject in such a way as I hope to get the most good.

Muscular troubles, or as it is otherwise known as Heterophoria, is a subject that must be taken up by every refractionist who aims to excel. Speaking for myself, after an extended and plentiful experience, there have been many cases I could not have obtained success with, had I not taken up very earnestly, that branch of study. It is more often in existence than supposed. Only quite recently, a case came to me, after being under the care of an oculist and two refractionists. The error of refraction was small + 0.50s. O. U. This correction was given by two of the others, + 0.75s. O. U. by the third. Still there was trouble; still the same complaint of asthenopia. I went carefully over the regular methods of subjective and objective tests, and found the errors as others had done, + 0.50s. O. U. This left me nothing to do but to suspect muscular troubles. I examined the muscles by the use of the cone prism and found at once nearly 2 degrees of insufficiency of the internal Recti, Exophoria.

A test the following day revealed the same amount. I therefore ordered + 0.50s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  dg. prism bases in O. U. This has been worn with pleasure ever since. All asthenopia disappeared. Now, why, might be asked, was this ordered? Simply because, the convergence and accommodation were not working in harmony, owing to the exophoria. This is a condition I often find, sometimes without an error of refraction, and sometimes with an error. It is mostly in the opposite sex that I find such cases. In this case quoted the patient's general health was very much run down, with the result that the nerve force, the amount possessed by the patient, was not equal to the occasion. I believe this, that everyone has just so much nerve force, some very much, some not so much; but no matter

how much nerve force one has, if they expend more than they have, trouble must ensue. If the amount is of a low degree, I believe it can be very much assisted by the judicious use of either prisms or prismatic exercise. Take those cases of higher degrees of Insufficiencies, say 10, 15, 20 or 30 degrees, there is no doubt in my mind that it is simply a reflex of some serious organic disturbance that the female is so liable to in such cases. They should be so informed and sent to their medical adviser with a note of particulars, then working in conjunction with him, very much can be done, and the gratitude of the patient earned, if not won. You will notice that the case quoted was one of hyperopia associated with exophoria. The correction of the error of refraction, while it corrected the hyperopia, made the exophoria worse, that the prismatic correction only might have relieved the difficulty, but might not do so, so the combined correction being so definitely manifested, was the only thing to give. True, in the course of a few months, the prism might be discarded, owing, no doubt, to the fact, that the demand upon the nerve force has been relieved. Nature then, steps in and brings the muscular condition to a normal condition, thus obviating the necessity for the prism. Let us take the opposite error; that of insufficiency of the external Recti Exophoria. In such a case the more hyperopia you can correct the better, so that, as a rule, the sphere alone would be satisfactory. You will notice, therefore that with hyperopia with exophoria, the weakest plus correction is necessary, or the full plus correction, combined with prisms, must be given, vice versa, myopia combined with exophoria, the greatest minus power should be given. With myopia combined with exophoria the least correction will be found more satisfactory.

For testing the muscles, until lately, I have used the well-known mad-dox rod. This is unquestionably a good little instrument, but the new cone prism, I believe, is better. With it, properly adjusted, you cannot start wrong. This being the case, the results are more certain and more reliable. Either one or both should be in your test case. In testing, place the red disk in the back cell of the left side of trial frame, placing blank disk in front of the red, then

put on the trial frame of the patient's head, then direct their attention to the light twenty feet away on a level with patient's head. They see the light. Placing the cone prism in the cell of trial frame, right side, when properly adjusted, they will see four dots forming a square; if not square, it must be made square, either by twining the cone prism, raising or lowering frame by nose-piece, or by widening or narrowing the P. W. With the square perfectly formed, remove the blank disk and a fifth dot, red, will be seen. If this is directly in the centre, insufficiency exists if, on the other hand, it is not in the centre insufficiency exists. If to the temporal side it indicates esophoria; if to the nasal side exophoria. Care, however, is necessary to prove this. This is done by what is known as the adduction and abduction tests. See what amount of prisms either the internal or external rectis can overcome. The internals should overcome a greater amount than the externals, in a proportion, I think, of about three to one. I have found using the tests for muscular insufficiency, that apparently esophoria exists, but that applying the adduction tests that the internals could only overcome a lesser amount than the externals, showing that it was really a case of exophoria. This I call false esophoria, and should be treated as such. I find as a rule, that these are good cases for prismatic exercise, being exercised by a prism, the strongest, that will not cause diplopia, reducing gradually as the muscles improve. This takes time. Some cases respond quickly, others are slow if not in good health. Tonic, under the direction of their medical adviser should be given. Diet should be studied, exercise partaken of and good circulation encouraged. In conclusion, the question arises: What is our remuneration? Speaking for myself, I would say, that ten dollars should be the minimum amount charged, for, with the best of cases, much time and patience must be exercised. This should be understood before commencing, as this, I think, will be found better for all concerned.

Gentlemen, this is my paper; I trust it will be found useful to you in your professional duties of refractionists.

Watch your accounts as a hawk watches a chicken.

\* Read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Optical Association.



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quires 3 times, naphthalin 5 times and terpin hydrate 6 times its weight of oil, the gum and water being regulated in proportion.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, who conducts the Canadian College of Optics, has decided to hold only four classes each year. The next and last class for this year will commence on Monday, October 21st, at 2 p. m. Students who are seeking the best course of instruction in optics should investigate that offered by The Canadian

College of Optics before going elsewhere, as it is, without doubt, the best in Canada, and equal to any on the continent.



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363 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO.

## TENDERS FOR Drug Stock

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned addressed "John E. Bell, Charlottetown," and marked "Tenders for Stock," up to twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the Fourteenth day of September next, 1901, for the stock of Drugs, fancy goods, shop furniture and effects of Mr. Lawrence W. Watson (doing business in Charlottetown, under the name of W. R. Watson) and situated and being in the Drug Store and Premises lately occupied by Mr. Watson on the west side of Queen street, Charlottetown, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Geo. Carter & Co. The stock list of the property may be inspected at the office of Mr. A. A. McLean, Solicitor, Charlottetown, and intending purchasers will have the privilege of inspecting the property on application to either Mr. McLean or the undersigned.

The above sale is made in pursuance of the provisions for sale contained in a Chattel Mortgage made by the said Lawrence W. Watson to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of December, A.D., 1897.

The purchaser will have the option of taking the lease of the Drug Store without consideration.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JOHN E. BELL,  
Mortgagee

Aug. 31, 1901

# Seely's Perfumes

STAND AT THE HEAD  
By virtue of their  
ARTISTIC SUPERIORITY



For nearly half a century they have been the Standard Goods of America.  
Seely's Holiday Line is abreast of the times.  
A glance only is needed to convince you.  
One of the few lines which is sold exclusively to Druggists.



The variety is almost unlimited, and prices as low as Fine Perfumes can be sold for.

Our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue may be had for the asking.

**Mail Orders Solicited.**

## SEELY, The American Perfumer

### DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

Canadian Address: P.O. Box 550, WINDSOR, ONT.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                   |        |        |                                              |       |       |                                 |         |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....                 | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                            | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....             | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                       | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....                  | 21    | 22    | Myrrh, lb.....                  | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....                 | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                     | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                       | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                  | 4 50    | 4 75   |
| ALOID, oz.....                    | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....             | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 5 75    | 6 00   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....                | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 50   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....       | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                            | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....              | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....             | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....              | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                    | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 85      | 90     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                  | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                               | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 00     |
| Peru, lb.....                     | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                            | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....        | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                     | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barbary, lb.....            | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                           | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....                 | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                         | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35     |
| Buckthorn, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....                   | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                  | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                      | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....              | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz..... | 4 50  | 5 00  | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.....             | 10 80 | 11 00 | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....          | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                     | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....            | 60     | 65     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                            | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                      | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                      | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                     | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                            | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 30     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....            | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                    | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 20     |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.....               | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 35      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                              | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....         | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                     | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....       | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                           | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....      | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                     | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                              | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....                | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                               | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....          | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                            | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....              | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....                   | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....           | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                            | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....              | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                    | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....                   | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                  | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                      | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....   | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....                  | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb.....                 | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                       | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42     |
| Juniper, lb.....                  | 7      | 10     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                           | 28    | 23    | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13      | 14     |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 12     | 14     | GUARANA.....                                 | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                            | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....     | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                     | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 25      | 35     |
| Cassia, lb.....                   | 25     | 30     | Barbadoes, lb.....                           | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....            | 70     | 75     | Socotrine, lb.....                           | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                  | 80     | 90     | Asafetida, lb.....                           | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....     | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                         | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                            | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 20     |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                        | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 43     |
|                                   |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                               | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 70     |
|                                   |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                             | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 55     |
|                                   |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                      | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 60     |
|                                   |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....                   | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20     |
|                                   |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                              | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                 | 20      | 25     |
|                                   |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                            | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75     |



|                                         |       |       |                                     |       |       |                                             |       |         |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....              | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                    | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                      | 20    | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                    | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIKAMNIA.....                             | 1 35  | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                     | 20    | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....         | 45    | 55    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.....                          | 50    | 55      |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                       | 15    | 18    | Cut, lb.....                        | 50    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 80  | 1 90    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                     | 75    | 80    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25    | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                  | 48    | 50    | Squill, lb.....                     | 13    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10    | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                         | 35    | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                 | 22    | 27    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Grasso.....                             | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 25    | 40    | White, lb.....                              | 6     | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.       | 27    | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                    | 38    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. 8cc., | 6 00  | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box             | 75    | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....    | 20    | 45    | oz.....                                     | 40    | 45      |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box             | 1 50  | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....            | 40    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....           | 55    | 60      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins              | 2 00  | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                | 15    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 25    | 30      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....             | 2 00  | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                  | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 2 75  | 3 00    |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,              |       |       | Essence, lb.....                    | 3 00  | 3 50  | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 2 50  | 2 75    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                         | 2 00  | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.....                  | 60    | 65    | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 7     | 8       |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                        | 30    | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb... | 13    | 40    | BORAX, lb.....                              | 8     | 9       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                     | 95    | 1 00  | Star, lb.....                       | 35    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                           | 8     | 13      |
| MACE, lb.....                           | 1 20  | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.....                    | 30    | 30    | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 20    | 25      |
| MANNA, lb.....                          | 1 85  | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....        | 6     | 7     | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 45    | 50      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                  | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                    | 10    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Irish, lb.....                          | 12    | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                   | 1 15  | 1 25  | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 30    | 35      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                  | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery.....                         | 25    | 30    | Citrate, oz.....                            | 1 50  | 1 55    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                       | 35    | 40    | Colchicum.....                      | 90    | 1 00  | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb....               | 95    | 1 00    |
| Powdered, lb.....                       | 40    | 45    | Coriander, lb.....                  | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 35    | 38      |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                        | 1 00  | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                      | 15    | 20    | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 5     | 6       |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                     | 20    | 25    | Fennel, lb.....                     | 15    | 17    | Sulphide, oz.....                           | 10    | 12      |
| Powdered.....                           | 12    | 15    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....        | 7     | 9     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 15    | 10      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                          | 70    | 75    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....              | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 1 10  | 1 20    |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... | 45    | 50    | Ground, lb.....                     | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 75    | 80      |
| Citrine, lb.....                        | 20    | 22    | Hemp, lb.....                       | 6     | 7     | Croton, oz.....                             | 60    | 2 00    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                    | 15    | 18    | Mustard, white, lb.....             | 11    | 12    | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 30    | 35      |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                  | 18    | 20    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 15    | 20    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                       | 3     | 4     | Pumpkin.....                        | 25    | 30    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulp., oz.....                | 7 25  | 7 50    |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                   | 10    | 12    | Quince, lb.....                     | 65    | 70    | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                      | 75    | 80      |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                 | 75    | 3 25  | Rape, lb.....                       | 5     | 6     | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 65    | 70      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....       | 65    | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.....               | 50    | 55    | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 8     | 10      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                       | 13    | 13    | Worm, lb.....                       | 22    | 25    | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 65    | 70      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                     | 80    | 85    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....           | 25    | 30    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 1     | 3       |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..  | 10    | 12    | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1 60  | 1 65    |
| Lead, lb.....                           | 1 00  | 1 10  | White, Conti's, lb.....             | 15    | 16    | DIURETIN, oz.....                           | 75    | 80      |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....               | 2 1/2 | 3     | Powdered, lb.....                   | 25    | 40    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 40    | 50      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                  | 3 1/2 | 4     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....       | 25    | 40    | Sulphur, lb.....                            | 1 00  | 1 10    |
| White, lb.....                          | 25    | 30    | SPERMACEIL, lb.....                 | 60    | 65    | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 25    | 30      |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                | 25    | 28    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....          | 75    | 80    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 4 00  | 4 50    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                  | 22    | 25    | Venice, lb.....                     | 10    | 12    | IODINE, lb.....                             | 5 00  | 5 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                  | 30    | 35    | WAX, White, lb.....                 | 50    | 75    | IODOFORM, lb.....                           | 1 40  | 1 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                    | 25    | 30    | Yellow.....                         | 40    | 45    | IODOL, oz.....                              | 80    | 85      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                     | 18    | 25    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....           | 5     | 6     | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 15    | 16      |
| Blood, lb.....                          | 27    | 30    | Quassia chips, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 30    | 35      |
| Bitter, lb.....                         | 15    | 18    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....       | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb.....                             | 45    | 55      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                     | 18    | 20    | Santal, ground, lb.....             |       |       | Chloride, lb.....                           | 13    | 16      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....               | 20    | 25    |                                     |       |       | Sol., lb.....                               | 90    | 1 00    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....         | 30    | 35    |                                     |       |       | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 70    | 75      |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                   | 15    | 20    |                                     |       |       | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 1 65  | 3 50    |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....                  | 40    | 45    |                                     |       |       | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 25    | 35      |
| Colchicum, lb.....                      | 20    | 22    |                                     |       |       | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 13    | 15      |
| Columbo, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    |                                     |       |       | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 50    | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.....                       | 38    | 40    |                                     |       |       | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 55    | 60      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                      | 20    | 28    |                                     |       |       | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 25    | 35      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....               | 15    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 40    | 45      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....              | 20    | 22    |                                     |       |       | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40    | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                      | 15    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Syrup, lb.....                              | 5     | 6       |
| Elecampane, lb.....                     | 15    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Lactate, oz.....                            | 15    | 16      |
| Galangal, lb.....                       | 22    | 23    |                                     |       |       | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 1 25  | 1 30    |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                      | 12    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 7     | 10      |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....             | 13    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 8     | 10      |
| Ground, lb.....                         | 13    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 80    | 85      |
| Powdered, lb.....                       | 18    | 10    |                                     |       |       | And Potass. Tartrate, lb....                | 80    | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                | 20    | 22    |                                     |       |       | And Ammon Tartrate, lb....                  | 2 28  | 4 50    |
| Po., lb.....                            | 30    | 35    |                                     |       |       | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz....     | 13    | 15      |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....                | 35    | 38    |                                     |       |       | “ 50c. bottles, per doz....                 | 7     | 8       |
| Po., lb.....                            | 6 50  | 7 00  |                                     |       |       | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....               | 35    | 40      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                        | 1 00  | 1 20  |                                     |       |       | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 7     | 9       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                    | 90    | 1 15  |                                     |       |       | iodide, oz.....                             | 5     | 6       |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                    | 15    | 9 1/2 |                                     |       |       | Red, lb.....                                | 7     | 8       |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.....         | 85    | 90    |                                     |       |       | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....            | 30    | 35      |
| Indian Hemp.....                        | 5 00  | 5 20  |                                     |       |       | In packages, lb.....                        | 30    | 35      |
| Ipecac., lb.....                        | 5 25  | 5 55  |                                     |       |       | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 25    | 30      |
| Powdered.....                           | 40    | 50    |                                     |       |       | Carbonate, oz.....                          | 50    | 55      |
| Jalap, lb.....                          | 45    | 50    |                                     |       |       | Citrate, oz.....                            | 35    | 40      |
| Powdered.....                           | 40    | 90    |                                     |       |       | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55    | 60      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                      | 12    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 18    | 20      |
| Licorice, lb.....                       | 13    | 15    |                                     |       |       | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                   | 35    | 40      |
| Powdered.....                           | 13    | 15    |                                     |       |       | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 1 1/2 | 3       |
| Mandrake, lb.....                       | 16    | 18    |                                     |       |       | Citrate, gran., lb.....                     | 50    | 50      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                     | 30    | 40    |                                     |       |       | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                | 45    | 50      |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....              | 40    | 35    |                                     |       |       | MENTHOL, oz.....                            | 90    | 1 00    |
| Powdered, lb.....                       | 40    | 45    |                                     |       |       | MERCURY, lb.....                            | 1 30  | 1 35    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....            | 40    | 45    |                                     |       |       | Ammon (White Precip.).....                  | 1 05  | 1 15    |
| Pink, lb.....                           | 20    | 45    |                                     |       |       | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....                | 1 20  | 1 30    |
| Parsley, lb.....                        | 20    | 35    |                                     |       |       | Calomel, lb.....                            | 1 50  | 1 85    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                       | 15    | 25    |                                     |       |       | With Chalk lb.....                          |       |         |
| Poke, lb.....                           | 18    | 18    |                                     |       |       |                                             |       |         |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                |       |       |                                     |       |       |                                             |       |         |

## CHEMICALS.

|                                   |        |       |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| ACID, Acetic, lb.....             | 13     |       |  |
| Glacial, lb.....                  | 45     | 50    |  |
| Benzoic, English, oz.....         | 30     | 35    |  |
| German, oz.....                   | 11     | 13    |  |
| Boracic, lb.....                  | 12     | 13    |  |
| Carbolic Crystals, lb.....        | 40     | 45    |  |
| Calvert's No. 1, lb.....          | 2 15   | 2 20  |  |
| No. 2, lb.....                    | 1 40   | 1 45  |  |
| Citric,.....                      | 60     | 65    |  |
| Gallic.....                       | 12     | 13    |  |
| Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....     | 30     | 35    |  |
| Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | 1 50   | 1 60  |  |
| doz.....                          | 8      | 10    |  |
| Lactic, concentrated, oz.....     | 3      | 5     |  |
| Muriatic, lb.....                 | 18     | 20    |  |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 10 1/2 | 13    |  |
| Nitric, lb.....                   | 25     | 30    |  |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 75     | 80    |  |
| Oleic, purified, lb.....          | 12     | 13    |  |
| Oxalic, lb.....                   | 1 00   | 1 10  |  |
| Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....      | 13     | 17    |  |
| Dilute, lb.....                   | 30     | 35    |  |
| Pyrogallic, oz.....               | 70     | 75    |  |
| Salicylic, white, lb.....         | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2 |  |
| Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....        | 4      | 5     |  |
| Bottles, lb.....                  | 18     | 20    |  |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 85     | 90    |  |
| Tannic, lb.....                   | 38     | 40    |  |
| Tartaric, powdered, lb.....       | 50     | 55    |  |
| ACETANILID, lb.....               | 4      | 5     |  |
| ACONITINE, grain.....             | 1 1/2  | 3     |  |
| ALUM, cryst., lb.....             | 3      | 4     |  |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 10     | 12    |  |
| AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.....   | 90     | 1 00  |  |
| AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....        | 15     | 16    |  |
| Carbonate, lb.....                | 35     | 40    |  |
| Iodide, oz.....                   | 40     | 45    |  |
| Nitrate crystals, lb.....         | 12     | 16    |  |
| Muriate, lb.....                  | 55     | 60    |  |
| Valerianate oz.....               | 16     | 50    |  |
| AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....            |        |       |  |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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## Ale and Porter

J. Labatt

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Jones & Co.

## Beeswax

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## Books

Canadian Druggist

## Brushes

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## Calenders

Lawson & Jones

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H. Planten & Son

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The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
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Detroit College Medicine.  
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May Roberts & Co.  
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Laughlin.

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J. J. McLaughlin

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Sydenham Glass Co.

## Licorice

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Young & Smylie

## Lime Juice

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## Lye and Caustic Soda

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The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

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Canada Paper Co.

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## Perfumes and Toilet Goods

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The Elliot & Co.  
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## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Antikamnia Chemical Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited

## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Evans & Sons, Limited  
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Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
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Evans & Sons, Limited  
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Gilmour Bros. & Co.  
Johnson & Johnson  
W. Mather

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W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
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## Shoe Polish

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London Showcase Co.

## Sponges and Chamois

Saunders & Evans

## Stationery

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W. J. Gage & Co., Limited  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Surgical Instruments

Powell & Barstow

## Toilet Articles

Saunders & Evans, Limited.

## Toys and Fancy Goods

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Warwick Bros. & Rutter

## Vaccine

Ontario Vaccine Farm  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.

## Wall Papers

Stauntons, Limited

## Wines and Liquors

J. S. Hamilton & Co.  
John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.



|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Iodide, oz.....                    | \$ 35 | \$ 40 |
| Bin., oz.....                      | 25    | 30    |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....                | 1 30  | 1 35  |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....          | 70    | 75    |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....      | 30    | 35    |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....         | 1 90  | 2 00  |
| Muriate, oz.....                   | 1 90  | 2 00  |
| Sulphate, oz.....                  | 2 00  | 2 05  |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.... | 3 00  | 3 00  |
| In ½ lb. bottles, per lb. ....     | 3 10  | 3 10  |
| " " " " " " .....                  | 3 20  | 3 20  |
| " " " " " " .....                  | 3 60  | 3 60  |
| (Glyce ole of) per oz. ....        | 1 60  | 1 60  |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....       | 35    | 40    |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....               | 38    | 40    |
| PIPOCARBINE, Muriate, grain....    | 12    | 13    |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....                | 90    | 1 10  |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....   | 60    | 65    |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....        | 35    | 40    |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....               | 15    | 17    |
| Bichromate, lb.....                | 12    | 13    |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....      | 25    | 28    |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 12    | 13    |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....            | 18    | 20    |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 20    | 22    |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    |
| Cyanide, lb.....                   | 40    | 50    |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 12    | 15    |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 25  | 3 50  |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....             | 8     | 10    |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 40    | 45    |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50    | 55    |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32    | 35    |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 25    | 30    |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35    | 40    |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....          | 38    | 43    |
| Ozs., oz.....                      | 45    | 50    |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...   | 16    | 20    |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 8 00  | 8 50  |
| SALOL.....                         | 1 30  | 1 40  |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 50    | 55    |
| SACCHARINE.....                    | 4 00  | 4 50  |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....    | 75    | 80    |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30    | 35    |

|                           |        |        |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.    | \$2 50 | \$2 75 |
| Bromide, lb.              | 85     | 90     |
| Carbonate, lb.            | 3      | 6      |
| Hypophosphite, oz.        | 12     | 15     |
| Hyposulphite, lb.         | 3      | 6      |
| Iodide, oz.               | 40     | 40     |
| Salicylate, lb.           | 85     | 90     |
| Sulphate, lb.             | 2      | 5      |
| Sulphite, lb.             | 8      | 10     |
| SOMNAL, oz.               | 85     | 00     |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.         | 38     | 68     |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.   | 18     | 8      |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz. | 80     | 85     |
| SULFONAL, oz.             | 55     | 60     |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.  | 2½     | 4      |
| Pure precipitated, lb.    | 13     | 20     |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.        | 45     | 50     |
| THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz. | 65     | 70     |
| VERATRINE, oz.            | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| ZINC, Acetate, lb.        | 70     | 75     |
| Carbonate lb.             | 25     | 30     |
| Chloride, granular, oz.   | 13     | 15     |
| Iodide, oz.               | 60     | 65     |
| Oxide, lb.                | 13     | 60     |
| Sulphate, lb.             | 9      | 11     |
| ESSENTIAL OILS.           |        |        |
| OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.  | 75     | 80     |
| Sweet, lb.                | 40     | 50     |
| Amber, crude, lb.         | 40     | 45     |
| Rect'd, lb.               | 60     | 65     |
| Anise, lb.                | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Bay, oz.                  | 50     | 60     |
| Bergamot, lb.             | 3 50   | 3 75   |
| Cade, lb.                 | 90     | 1 00   |
| Cajuput, lb.              | 1 60   | 1 70   |
| Caraway, lb.              | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Cassia, lb.               | 2 00   | 2 25   |
| Cedar.                    | 55     | 85     |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.     | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Citronella, lb.           | 80     | 85     |
| Clove, lb.                | 1 20   | 1 30   |
| Copaiba, lb.              | 1 75   | 2 00   |
| Croton, lb.               | 1 75   | 2 00   |
| Cubeb, lb.                | 2 00   | 2 75   |
| Cumin, lb.                | 5 50   | 6 00   |
| Erigeron, oz.             | 20     | 25     |

|                                  |        |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Eucalyptus, lb.....              | \$1 50 | \$1 75 |
| Geranium, oz.....                | 1 75   | 1 58   |
| Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20   | 3 50   |
| Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |
| Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 75     |
| Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....   | 3 00   | 3 50   |
| Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |
| Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 85   |
| Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |
| Neroli, oz.....                  | 3 25   | 4 00   |
| Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |
| Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Origanum, lb.....                | 65     | 50     |
| Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |
| Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Peppermint, lb.....              | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |
| Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50   | 11 30  |
| Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |
| Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |
| Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |
| Sassafras, lb.....               | 80     | 85     |
| Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 50   |
| Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |
| Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |
| Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |
| Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |
| Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 75   |
| Wormwood, lb.....                | 8 75   | 9 00   |
| FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |
| CASTOR, lb.....                  | 12     | 17     |
| COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 20   | 1 20   |
| Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 50   | 1 60   |
| COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 00   | 1 00   |
| LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 90   |
| LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 1 00   | 1 05   |
| Raw, gal.....                    | 95     | 1 00   |
| NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |
| OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 75   |
| Salad, gal.....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PALM, lb.....                    | 10     | 12     |
| SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 65   |
| TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 65     | 70     |

## Drug Reports.

Business is keeping up very well during the holiday season.

Quinine is about 4 cents lower in price and the future is quite uncertain.

Vanillin is easier in price.

Gum shellac has advanced 5 cents a pound and may go higher.

Opium is a little easier.

Menthol advancing and very firm.

Cocoa butter is advancing.

Santonine maintains its high price.

Caffeine is a little lower.

Salicylic acid and Salicylate soda have been reduced somewhat.

Ergot.—Present indications are that price may be lower.

Carbon Bisulph has advanced.

Bismuth salts are easier.

Oil peppermint is much lighter.

Insect powder will likely be much higher. A large part of the plantations have been destroyed by severe frosts during the last winter, and it takes the new plants at least two years before giving again the average yield. Prices will likely be 50 per cent. higher.

There is no indication in the market at present that would point to any general lowering of prices this fall and winter.

## An Error Corrected

In our last issue an error was made in the advertisement of the Ajax Optical Co. Where it read, "the pressing-in strap," etc., it should have read, "the recessing-in strap and washer." This is a very important feature in Ajax goods, and one which amongst others makes it so desirable.

We are pleased to learn that the demand for these goods in Canada has been very large, and the company must feel gratified at the rapid development of their trade in this country.

The articles in this issue on "Agfa Reducer" and Agfa Intensifier" are written by the celebrated Italian photo-chemist, M. Nemias, and are well worth the attention of readers interested in photography and chemistry.

For burns by carbolic acid, wash with 94 per cent. alcohol, and then with water.

**COMMERCIAL**

## PRINTING

## A SPECIALTY

# The Bryant Press

**44 Richmond Street W.,**

**TORONTO.**

**Telephone Main 2377**

# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

Telephone, Main 3203.

**TORONTO, ONT.**

**Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

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### Accurate Dispensing.

The drug world has for its ideal, accuracy in dispensing, and to further the cause has adopted a dead language in which to have all prescriptions written so that the ideal can be attained. The ideal is right. The adoption of a universal language is right; and, if the pharmacopoeia could remain universally dead for a few centuries some hope might be entertained that uniformity would result. The British authorities change their pharmacopoeia at one period; the German and French at other periods and the American at still another, so that one country has scarcely had time to compare its latest edition with the others before the time arrives for some of them to again demonstrate the rapidity with which they have made pharmaceutical progress by cancelling the old and issuing a new authority. We presume that as the world is constantly changing its inhabitants and that as but few of them live long enough to endure much of the experimentation that it doesn't matter very much; but, if only the poor druggist who is constantly at a loss to know what is definitely meant was to be considered we think the various countries might call a congress and agree upon what they could unite upon for a given period at least.

Every lover of true pharmacy would like to have a reasonable approach made to uniformity in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, but until the medical authorities of the various countries who are responsible for the frequency of pharmacopoeial changes shall agree to issue an international pharmacopoeia there cannot be much hope that either accuracy or uniformity will be attained. The specialty introduced to the medical faculty is to some extent responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the dispenser's work, as its unofficial character secures it neither prestige nor preference over similar products manufactured by

other houses. Even if well known in one locality it may be quite unknown in another in the same country; and if a product such as essence of peppermint or aromatic cascara it may be dispensed from any one of fifty different makes, all of which may vary somewhat in color, consistence or taste. Truly, the day of uniformity in pharmacy seems to be vanishing rather than approaching, and possibly few countries regret it more than our own where British conservatism has as deep and true a hold as in any part of the world. While admitting the introduction of the troubles we have mentioned, we are convinced that nowhere in the world is there made a more honest and deliberate attempt to secure and maintain uniformity and accuracy in dispensing than is to-day made in the Dominion of Canada.

### Seidlitz Measures.

A reference to the above topic originates from an experience the writer had the other day in using one of the turned wood measures which are ordinarily taken for granted to conform to the size required for making Seidlitz Powders.

A quantity of bulk powder was obtained in order to make up an order a given number of powders, but when the powder was exhausted the number prepared was far short of the required quantity. Investigation showed the small end of the measure held 55 grains in place of 35 and the large one 180 grains instead of 160.

The resulting seidlitz was in consequence excessively acid and the cost of production much beyond what was necessary.

We draw attention to our own experience, as we do not wish the trade to suffer in a similar way. If the measure is too large it can easily be rubbed down on coarse sand paper or on a rough sandstone until the weight will be accurate and the powder all that can be desired as a perfectly working seidlitz.



### Practical Pharmacy.

We are frequently applied to by druggists in need of help for the names of those whom we know to be in want of situations, and while we would be glad to accommodate both, we find it hard to do so for lack of names of those out of employment. In acknowledgment of our effort to assist one of our prominent druggists to secure an assistant recently, he remarked amongst other things as follows: "Surely there are young men in the South and West who would be glad to better themselves. To the credit of the O. C. P., I must say that I find all graduates good dispensers, and sorry to say, very poor counter hands. Of course, we cannot blame the College for this, for I think it is due to so many of our men coming from small towns where they do not need to be so particular at the counter, nevertheless, this is an evil that must be overcome by some means."

The remark of the druggist is undeniably true, yet to overcome the evil, as he frankly terms it, is hard to point out. Practical instruction can alone make anyone practically proficient, and that so many of our young men can come to College from places where they have but limited opportunity for dispensing and graduate as good dispensers, is both creditable to them, and to the Dean as well, who takes such pains to make them proficient in the practical work. No College that we know of has yet given instruction in counter work, nor do we believe such to be practicable, although we do not doubt for a moment that a limited amount of practical wrapping of packages of ordinary drug stock would be highly beneficial. We also believe that, if it could be given, a few lectures on the keeping and displaying of stock, the handling of customers and the care to be exercised in the buying of goods and giving on credit would be of immense utility, but while the students at our College are expected to imbibe the lectures now given during a two-session course, such additional instruction is out of the question.

The average drug journal makes an honest attempt to impart hints on all of these points, but as articles for such purposes are general rather than specific they fail more or less in accomplishing all the good that might be desired.

We never like to hear our graduate criticized and if some method could be devised to remedy this fault which we know does exist, we do not think that our boys could be outclassed anywhere else in existence.

### College Opening

There is not the least doubt but that every druggist in Ontario is proud of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the standing it has attained as a teaching institution, yet the failure of the Council to make provision for special opening exercises would almost warrant sister colleges in believing that the O. C. P. was a private institution in which past graduates had no concern.

The attendance has now grown so large that it can ably rank with other colleges in which the opening exercises are special features, at which addresses of encouragement are given to those who for that year at least are expected to do their share in upholding the honor of their college.

We believe there are druggists both in and out of the Council who could creditably address the students and draw attention to pharmacy as one of the professions which is worthy of public distinction. We know the students would appreciate it and we are confident the faculty would value the attention paid to their work in this way.

A start in this direction is all that is needed, as we believe the inauguration of opening exercises would at once demonstrate the desirability of having them become an annual feature, and possibly lead to the attendance of representative members at the conferring of degrees and the giving of medals, which lose half their honor by the manner in which they are given to the winners.

We are not aware if the Pharmacy Act warrants an expenditure for such a purpose, but if it does not do so, the by-laws could speedily be framed so as to make provision for the payment of the expenses of those necessarily in attendance. In the meantime the President and Chairman of the Education Committee could, and would, we hope, take upon themselves the duty of upholding the honor of pharmacy in this way, and we doubt not they could get able assistance from past and present members

of Council resident in the city of Toronto.

We do not believe there is a graduate of the college who would not like to see special attention paid to the college opening, and we are sure the labor involved would be well paid for in evidence of college pride sure to be manifested.

### Veterinary Knowledge.

Of what benefit is veterinary knowledge to the average druggist?

The answering of the above question should be of interest to five out of every six druggists, as, at least this percentage draws a large share of their trade from the farming community which is necessarily interested in veterinary practice. The druggist in any country place will put up five dollars worth of remedies for veterinary treatment for every one he will dispense for medical treatment and in this proportion must he judge the value of his respective knowledge for both purposes. It will not be necessary for him to become a quack veterinarian, but he can turn his knowledge of veterinary remedies, their use, and doses, to good account in preparing such in popular package form or in advising his former customers how to use those their recipe book furnish, and which they so frequently consult him about. The city druggist who would not apply his knowledge and skill as a dispenser in the cultivation of a lucrative trade, would be very short-sighted, and the country druggist who would not use his every effort to capture the trade within his reach would be equally culpable from a business standpoint. We believe we are saying what is strictly true when we state that every country drug store will have ten books on pharmacy to one on veterinary work.

We do not object to the books on pharmacy in the least because we are aware that none of us are more competent in this respect than we ought to be, but we do state, unhesitatingly, that the purchase of good works on veterinary remedies and a faithful study of them will do as much for a country druggist as anything he can take an interest in. By all means, avoid being quacks, but do not avoid making pecuniary use of the knowledge it is your privilege to possess, and your right to profit by.

## Every Live Druggist Knows—

That the style of the wrappers, cartons and labels he has on his own preparations make half the sales.

That the neatness of his labels, boxes and envelopes give his public the impression of the quality of his goods.

### Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS AND BOX-MAKERS  
TO THE DRUG TRADE.

LONDON, CANADA.

### The J. Stevens & Son Company, Limited

IMPROVED  
SOLID STEM

### Screw Cap Atomizers



FOR WATER OR OIL.

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| No. 1—One Tip.....    | Doz. \$5.00 |
| No. 2—Two Tips.....   | Doz. \$6.00 |
| No. 3—Three Tips..... | Doz. \$7.00 |

These Atomizers are supplied with the best rubber bellows with hard rubber mounts. Fully Guaranteed.

—Sundries Department—

**The J. Stevens & Son Co.**  
LIMITED

LONDON E.C. TORONTO, CANADA.

N.B. Watch for our New Wholesale Catalogue.

# Fine Italian Liquorice

**4 oz. Sticks**

**1 oz. Sticks**

A large consignment of our new special "Elliot" brand is just arriving. This is a line of goods of exceptionally fine flavor, comparable with the best, yet we offer it at very low prices. Name your quantity—5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.—and we will quote. Advance sales have been very large.

### Our Fall Stock of well-selected

## Sundries

has arrived. We are therefore prepared to make delivery of advance orders at any time desired, and invite assorting orders. Range and quality are excellent.

We solicit your correspondence.

**The Elliot & Co.**  
LIMITED  
Toronto



# STAUNTON WALL PAPERS : 1902

First cost is not the chief consideration in buying wall papers. How much profit will certain patterns bring ought to be of most importance to you—don't you think? Better pay 5 cents for a paper that will sell for 10 cents, than 4½ cents for one that will sell for 7 cents. Figure it out for yourself. Our designs are so practical, colorings so saleable, qualities so dependable, that you're always certain of good profits in handling **STAUNTON** goods.

Write for samples—a post card will do it.

**STAUNTONS, LIMITED**

FORMERLY M. STAUNTON & CO.

**TORONTO**

## Writing Tablets

Our Factory is the largest in the Dominion. We make the greatest variety and give the best values.

### W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

54, 56 and 58 Front Street West,  
1, 3 and 5 Piper Street,

TORONTO

## Marketing a Cough Cure.

By FRANK B. STILES, Hempstead, N. Y., U. S. A.

This is the time of the year to prepare a cough mixture for the market. There are always innumerable unavoidable delays encountered in starting any new enterprise. So, if you would be on time you must be sure to start early to get your materials together. If you will put your stock on exhibition as finished product in October and find that it is necessary to gather your drugs in sufficient bulk as well as have lettered bottles blown and cartons printed, it is not too early to begin now. Have you ever considered the profit there may be for you, even in a local trade, in a cough cure bearing your name?

You can easily make a hundred per cent. clear profit. Correspondence takes time and perhaps the best thing to do first is to enquire about your bottles. A panel bottle having three recessed panels and holding not more than three ounces is a very convenient size to sell for twenty-five cents. Have only one side of bottle lettered, and that should bear your name and address. It will be necessary to get a sample bottle to send to a lithographer to get quotations on labels and cartons. Let the label bear the name of the cough cure together with the directions for use and your address. It is not necessary to have any references on it as the reputation which you bear in the locality will be sufficient guarantee of its merits for the customer to give it a trial and assist you in establishing a good trade for it. While you are waiting to hear from your correspondence it would be well to make a stock of cough cure. The following is a formula of a cough cure which is being sold in large quantities at the present time with an increasing trade and was a choice one of an old physician with whom I was acquainted:

R. Syr. ipecac,  
Syr. squills comp.,  
Tl. ext. licorice, aa ʒss,  
Tr. opii camph.,  
Syr. bals. tolu, aa ʒi.

M. Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

This formula can be reduced in strength by the addition of syrup, and this, of course, will reduce its cost. Another good one which I have sold and which has been in use in our family and among my friends for over twenty-five years, is as follows:

R. Tr. opii camph.,  
Vin. antim.,  
Syr. tolu,  
Syr. squills, aa ʒi.

M. One-half teaspoonful every three or four hours. Shake well before using.

It will do no harm to make five gallons to begin with. A free sample bottle containing a half ounce will be profitable advertising. It is best to put up a goodly stock of samples.

You can have a small folder printed telling about your cough cure, of the pure drugs from which it is made, the cleanliness of your laboratory where it is made and the care that is exercised to make each new quantity the same as the preceding ones. After you get every detail finished, a window display that will draw a crowd will be a paying "ad." After you have your tinctures and syrups made and before they are combined, place a labeled bottle full of each preparation in the window together with a portion of the bottles, corks, labels, cartons and folders, according to the size of your window. Have a sign suspended at the back of window platform saying these articles all enter into the preparing of "Blank's Cough Cure." The next day start the compounding of the cough cure in the window. You can add another sign which can be placed near the window glass with this upon it: "Preparing Blank's Cough Cure." Have this work done in the window for a week; during which time you can put up a large quantity, and your product is ready to sell. Have a couple of signs neatly made and placed in the window announcing that this is a new venture which is the outgrowth of a demand for a cough cure of your own preparing, and which is now offered to the public as being a strictly first-class and reliable article. After the week's display in your window, you can have the samples which have been wrapped in the folders distributed from house to house. This will increase your trade which has already started. Do not fail to have at least one bottle of it on the show case, where everyone who comes in can see it. A card attached to a bottle of it bearing the legend, "My own make, twenty-five cents per bottle," will sell many bottles for you. If you are located in a small city, or where you have a daily paper it will pay you to use a liberal space in it for advertising. Run a short "ad." for a month, and by that time you could collect several testimonials for publication. After the first month have your

"ad." changed weekly, and accompany each "ad." with a new testimonial. It is very essential to keep one point before the public, viz: Your preparation is the best. Aim to make the best and tell the people so. If you make the best cough cure it will serve as a leader to other trade. I have found this particular point to be of great value. When a customer asks for a preparation for example, a "bottle of cough cure," always, unhesitatingly, hand out your own. The confidence which you show by your action overcomes the customer's possible questions and without further parleying the bottle is sold. If questioned always politely assure the customer that this is your own make and that there is nothing equal to it on the market. Be careful about arguing with a customer about your goods. In as few well-chosen words as possible make a clean statement of the qualities of your cough cure, and then let it rest. If something else is asked for, cheerfully furnish it and in many cases the next time that customer wants a cough cure he will try yours.

## U. S. Law Against Substitution.

At the last session of the legislature of Tennessee, the following law was passed, intended to prevent substitution in prescriptions:

An act to prevent the substitution of any drug in filling physicians' prescriptions by druggists in the state.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm, or person, or any combination or association of corporations, firms or persons engaged in the business of buying, compounding and selling drugs and medicines to substitute any drug or medicine in lieu or stead of that given to the patient by the physician on the face of his prescription.

Section 2. Be it further enacted that it shall be unlawful for any agent or employee of such person, firm or corporation or association or combination of persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of buying and selling drugs in this state to substitute any medicine for the specific medicine mentioned in the physician's prescription.

Section 3. Be it further enacted that any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act, or aiding or abetting the violating of



the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every offense.

Section 4. Be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes

The number of students in attendance at the present session of the O. C. P. is one hundred and eighteen, including two of the gentler sex.

The class has been referred to as still being possessed of "burrs," for indulging in a little harmless merriment—on the occasion of the annual street parade on the opening day of the College. We wish it understood by those who would like to interfere, that burrs are protected with "prickers;" therefore, take warning!

The officers of the junior class are: Hon. President—Dean Heebner.

Hon. Vice-Presidents — Kate L. MacCrimmon, Alice S. Curry.

President—Silas A. Urquhart.

Vice-President—Barton Rea.

Secretary-Treasurer — J. Milton Tambllyn.

Executive Committee—C. Netherby, Flem. R. B. Newton, T. W. McFadyen, W. L. Phelps, W. H. Hewson.

The foot ball players of the class of 1902 are practising their prettiest, in order to "make good" for the Intermediate League Team. The selection of the members for the team has not yet been made. It is expected that the championship will remain with the Pharmacy boys, as last year. The officers of the O. C. P. Association Football are as follows:

Hon. President—Prof. Chas. F. Heebner.

President—C. H. Moore.

Committee—W. R. Brown, R. H. Chisholm, H. W. Greenway.

The O. C. P. boys took a hand in welcoming the Royal visitors, a position having been reserved for them by the civic authorities, on the line of the ducal procession, on Bloor, near St. George street. The Duchess was specially taken with our colors, if one may be permitted to judge by smiles and nods she gave us.

### O. C. P. VS LYMAN BROS.

A very exciting and interesting game of baseball was played on Saturday, October the 5th, at Sunlight Park.

About fifty (50) of the students accompanied the players, and greatly aided them by their cheers and college calls.

Until the ninth innings the game was still in doubt, but with one man out, and three men on basis, a cracking three-base hit followed which brought in three runs, and the game was won for Pharmacy.

The teams lined up as follows:

|               |          |             |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| O. C. P.      | Position | Lyman Bros. |
| G. Hamilton   | p.       | Tobin.      |
| W. Becker     | r. f.    | A. McKenzie |
| R. Chown      | i. b.    | Barnes      |
| W. Stephens   | s. s.    | Clarke      |
| Prof. Heebner | 2 b.     | W. McKenzie |
| A. Kay        | c.       | Foley       |
| A. Parsons    | c. f.    | Martin      |
| W. McIntosh   | 3 b.     | Vanwinkle   |
| W. Cantelon   | l. f.    | Hunt        |

Mr. Barnes was a very impartial referee.

Lightning double plays were made by Prof. Heebner and Chown; and by Stevens and Chown.

The feature of the game was a hot liner caught by Stevens and resulting in a double play.

Hamilton did superior work in the box, and struck out 16 men, while Tobin struck out 6.

Score by innings:

|             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
|             | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
| Lyman Bros. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10    |
| O. C. P.    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 12    |

Great credit is due the O. C. P. team as Lyman Bros. are the intermediate baseball champions of Toronto and had not been defeated before this season.

The boys looked disheartened early in the game but the Dean went around and cheered them up and on to victory by his witty speeches and pleasant smiles.

### Branch Stores Must Have Qualified Managers.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, N. S. W., has issued the following circular to all persons in business in that State:

"The attention of the Board has been drawn to numerous instances where unregistered persons are placed in charge of branch businesses, which I am directed to point out is an infringement, both of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3, and the Poisons Act, 1890.

"In addition to a breach of these Acts an injustice is also done to those persons who qualified themselves, and are duly registered and are entitled to the protection of the Board from the competition of unregistered men, and I am instructed to notify those concerned that unless the provisions of the law are complied with the Board will reluctantly have to take proceedings in all future cases reported."

### Methods of Compounding Cod Liver Oil.

(1) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 100.  
Saccharin ... ..Gm. 0.4  
Acetic Ether ... ..Gm. 2.0  
Peppermint Oil ... ..M. 5.

(2) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 240.  
Distilled Water ... ..Gm. 135.  
Sodium Carbonate ... ..Gm. 0.6  
Eucalyptus Oil ... ..Gm. 0.75  
Syrup to produce ... ..Gm. 450.  
To make an emulsion.

(3) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 240.  
Peptone ... ..Gm. 160.  
Sugar ... ..Gm. 60.  
Wintergreen Oil ... ..M. 25.  
Water to produce ... ..Gm. 450.  
To make an emulsion.

(4) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 150.  
Calcium Hypophos. ... ..Gm. 3.  
Sodium " ... ..Gm. 1.5  
Glycerin ... ..Gm. 25.  
Distilled Water ... ..Gm. 25.  
Mucilage of acacia ... ..Gm. 145.5  
To make an emulsion.

(5) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 200.  
Glycerin ... ..Gm. 30.  
Tincture of quillaia ... ..Gm. 6.  
Cherry laurel water ... ..Gm. 4.  
To make an emulsion.

(6) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 60.  
Glycerin ... ..Gm. 30.  
Glycyrrhizin ... ..Gm. 3.5  
Distilled Water

... .. to produce Gm. 120

(7) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 20.  
Distilled Water ... ..Gm. 60.  
Glycerin ... ..Gm. 10.  
Gum acacia ... ..Gm. 20.  
Dextrin ... ..Gm. 10.  
Calcium hypophos. ... ..Gm. 1.  
Sodium " ... ..Gm. 0.5  
Oil bitter almond ... .. ¼ drop.  
Oil of lemon ... .. 1 drop.  
To make an emulsion.

(8) Cod Liver Oil ... ..Gm. 100.  
Bitter almond water Gm. 15.  
Shake thoroughly together, allow to separate, and decant the oil.—Bull. gen. de Therap. (Phar. JI.)

The September, 1901, issue of The Criterion contains the sketch entitled "The Mother of Sam. Hill's Wife's Sister" by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, which was read by the author at the 1899 annual meeting of the O. Ph. A. It is very humorous and will repay reading.

SYRUP OF

Linseed \*\*\*\*  
Licorice and  
Chlorodyne \*

(Registered)



High-class Goods  
• Sample Carton on •  
application  
Name on Quantity Free

SYRUP OF

# Linseed, Licorice AND Chlorodyne

Our New Cough Remedy has been a great seller

The trade evidently appreciates really high-class goods.  
Let us send you a Sample Carton—it will cost only a postcard.  
Name on quantity free of charge.

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**  
LIMITED

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

## THERE ARE PIRATES IN TRADE

People who never seem to feel happy unless they can imitate somebody else's goods, and reap the benefit of their merit and reputation.

### HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES

are sold all over this Continent if not beyond the seas, and are only IMITATED on account of their superior quality.

**Beware of and Don't Countenance** imitations no matter of what big but unscrupulous manufacturers. Each diagonal Tablet has a double **H** stamped on it.



See to it that you get **HEIDE'S**

### WE HAVE ALSO IN STOCK

HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Jujubes.  
DRUGGISTS' Pepsin Wafers, 40—5 cent packages.  
Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges, do.  
Cubeb Wafer Lozenges, do.  
DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges, 10 and 15 cents retail.  
"RENTZ" Brand Salted Peanuts, 40—5 cent packages.  
CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.  
FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Celery Caffeine Bromide.  
FRENCH CAVE & CO.'S Crushed Violet for Soda.  
RESTUCCIA'S Pure Olive Oil, etc.

**CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.**

58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids

**A PERFECTLY PURE  
WHEAT FLOUR FOOD**

Physicians will be perfectly safe in recommending this at any time, as it will agree with the most delicate stomach.

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST"

Price, 25c. per Pound Tin

## KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors

LONDON AND MONTREAL



# LYMAN'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS

**We have lately put up in 8 oz BLUE SCREW CAP BOTTLES, making a NEAT and CONVENIENT package, the following EFFERVESCENT SALTS of our well-known quality.**

|                               |            |   |                         |   |   |   |             |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| Lyman's Granular Effervescent | Anti-Stout | : | :                       | : | : | : | \$2.00 doz. |
| "                             | "          | " | Bromide of Potash       | : | : |   | 3.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Caffein Citras          | : | : | : | 2 00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | California Fruit Saline | : |   |   | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Citrate of Lithia       | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Citrate Magnesia        | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Kissingen Salts         | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Lithia Compound         | : | : | : | 3.50 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Magnesium Sulphate      | : |   |   | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Sodium Salicylate       | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Sodium Phosphate        | : |   |   | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Sodium Sulphate         | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |
| "                             | "          | " | Vichy Salts             | : | : | : | 2.00 doz.   |

**SEE SAMPLES with our Travelling Salesmen.**

**The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO**

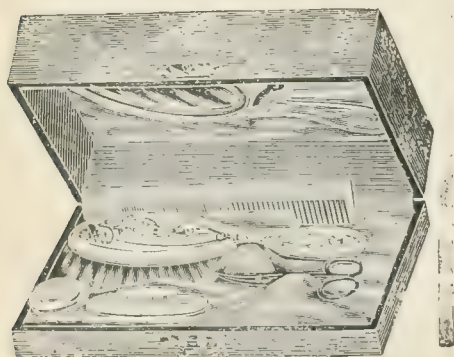
# S. LANGSDORF & CO.

### Manufacturers of

## Celluloid Cases and Albums

**568-578 ...NEW YORK**  
**BROADWAY**

**Write for our \$50.00 and \$100.00 Assortments. Special Values.**



## Chewstick Dentifrice

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. Is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentists' bills and the agonies of toothache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. Is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

**For Sale by all Chemists.**

Saunders & Evans, Toronto

WILLIAM MATHER, Limited

Manufacturers of all Surgical Plaisters  
MANCHESTER

# Belladonna Porous Plaisters

## RUBBER COMBINATION

Guaranteed to contain 0.5 per cent

0 per cent.

**ROOT EXTRACT BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS**

N B.—Belladonna Plaisters, made in strict compliance with the new 1898 Pharmacopœia, are reddish-brown in color.

Samples and prices on application.

**London Agents:—MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.**

Canadian Agent:—J. JUDD MASON, 226 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

## Trade Notes.

W. Denson has opened a new drug store at Lindsay, Ont.

The drug stock of C. E. Casgrain, Montreal, Q., has been sold.

D. Akins drug store, Pugwash, N. S., was injured by fire last month.

L. E. Shier has purchased the drug business of M. F. Eby, Port Elgin, Ont.

The drug stock of the estate of J. J. Veldon, Quebec, Q., was sold Sept. 30th.

Linham & Agnew, druggists, Swan River, Man., have dissolved partnership.

Linham & Agnew, druggists, Swan River, Man., have dissolved partnership.

G. B. Berry & Son have purchased the drug business of Days & Berry, Lucknow, Ont.

The stock of the estate of J. J. Veldon, druggist, Quebec, Q., was sold September 30th.

The drug stock of E. W. Case, Picton, Ont., was slightly damaged by smoke and water last month.

Wm. Erskine, formerly of Grand Valley, has purchased the drug business of John McKee, Acton, Ont.

W. Garland has purchased the Hintonburg Branch drug store from J. L. Roberts & Co., Ottawa, Ont.

J. A. J. Robinson has purchased the drug business of Messrs. Stewart & Co., 268 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.

The drug stock of R. Robinson, 216 Queen street east, Toronto, has been taken possession of by the mortgagee.

F. A. Jacobs, formerly with Hugh Miller & Co., has opened a new drug store on King street east, Toronto.

The business formerly carried on by R. Robinson, at the corner of Queen and Sherbourne streets, Toronto, will in future be known as Robinson & Co.

The firm of Saunders & Evans, 30 Wellington street east, Toronto, has been made a joint stock company, under the name of Saunders & Evans, Limited.

J. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of W. G. Robinson, 832 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Thompson will also continue his old business at the corner of Queen and Bathurst streets.

The drug store of Mr. H. R. Gray, corner of St. Lawrence and Lagau-chitiere streets, Montreal, was burglarized recently, and a few dollars in change taken from the cash register, no goods being taken.

Mr. J. J. Veldon, one of the oldest established druggists of St. Joseph street, Quebec, passed away last month. His stock in trade and the good will of the business has been offered for sale by tender.

A very pretty wedding ceremony took place on September 30th in the chapel of Notre Dame du Chemin, Ste. Foye Road, Quebec, when Miss Marie Blanche Burroughs, daughter of M. E. L. Burroughs, became the wife of Mr. Maurice Dion, the enterprising druggist of Levis.

The Canadian Grip-Quinine Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a share capital of \$500,000, head office Brockville, Ont. The provisional directors are: Hon. Chas. W. Merriman, U. S. Consul; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson, Thomas Tompkins, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cole, and W. F. Jackson, all of Brockville.

### Montreal Notes.

Dr. J. Comptois has opened a drug store at 3178 Notre Dame street, St. Cunegonde, the stand formerly occupied by Chas. Marin, patent medicine dealer.

Mr. E. Richard sold his fixtures and stock last month at 743 St. Catherine street, to Mr. Edouard Morin, who formerly used to be in business on St. Antoine street.

Another new drug store will shortly be opened at the corner of Papineau Avenue and St. Catherine street.

Burglars evidently think that Montreal druggists are making money, as no less than three stores were entered last month, the cash registers being damaged in two places.

It is rumored round town that Mr. Paquet has rented a store in Messrs. Haycock & Dudgeon's new block, corner of St. Catherine and Drum-

mond streets, opposite Dr. Laviolette and Mr. J. H. Harte's pharmacies.

Mr. C. D. Daniel, Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, recently paid a visit to Montreal and Quebec, accompanied by Mrs. Daniel.

The Westmount Council and the pharmacists of that important suburb of Montreal have come to an agreement. The sale of articles other than drugs and sick-room requisites has been strictly forbidden; at the same time drug stores may remain open on Sunday from 10 to 12 in the morning; 3 to 4 in the afternoon; and 7 to 9 in the evening. Of course, any pharmacist with more common sense than his neighbor may cut the hours shorter, and take a stroll on the mountain which is close at hand.

Mr. Wallace Dawson has removed his pharmacy which he recently opened on Sherbrooke street, to the neighboring store, which he finds is more convenient.

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec is doing most excellent work among the proprietors of specialties. There are, of course, some manufacturers who are so blind to their own interests as to connive at their products falling into the hands of departmental cutters. They do not benefit by such tactics. For instance, an article which no one ever grumbled at paying 25 cents for, was recently advertised by a departmental store here at 15 cents. Naturally, the verdict of the public is, cheap and nasty. The article is injured in reputation the moment its advertised selling price is cut. Moreover the dealer, be he druggist or grocer, loses all interest in it. Even the departmental store proprietor does not want to sell it. He wants to put it in his advertisement of cheap patents and that is the only use he has for it. Some manufacturers see these facts clearly and profit by them, as witness, the common-sense letter of Himrod's Asthma Cure proprietor, to the late meeting of proprietors of patent medicines.

### Prince Edward Island

The business founded in 1843 by the late W. R. Watson, and conducted since his death in 1882, by Lawrence W. Watson, M. A., has been transferred to H. A. Ellis, lately of Montague, and formerly a clerk under



Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson assumed this business under a heavy indebtedness, which was afterwards increased by depreciation of property and losses and only after nineteen years of earnest endeavor to discharge the obligations of the business abandoned it under bills of sale to his endorser. His many friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. Watson has been appointed to a position in the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Charlottetown.

Mr. George Hughes will shortly remove to the Apothecaries' Hall in the handsome new Des Brisay block, which is rapidly nearing completion, and which will be one of the handsomest business buildings in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Dan. MacKinnon, of Messrs. MacDonald & MacKinnon, and Mr. Colwill, of the Medical Hall staff, have both recovered from their late illnesses and are at the usual posts in their respective stores.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examination in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 3rd, when ten candidates presented themselves. Of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: Joseph E. Lencotte, D. B. Hopkins, A. Merrill, A. Meloche. Alex Braun and Emile Miller passed on all subjects but Arithmetic, for which they will be required to present themselves again on January 2nd, 1902. The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will take place on the 3rd of January, 1902.

#### Personals.

On Sept. 18th, Mr. William J. Millsap of the office staff of the Lyman Bros., Co., Limited, Toronto, was married to Miss Florence Purkis at the residence of the bride's mother, 419 Sackville street.

Amongst the numerous presents received was a handsome set of silver cutlery, from the employees of Lyman Bros. Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Bond street Congregational Church.

Mr. Thomas Stoddard, President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, has been nominated as a councillor for the city of Buffalo on the Republican ticket. The Buffalo News says of him:

"When we get such men as Thomas Stoddard to accept a nomination for Councilman there is hope for the city. Twice he might have been nominated for Mayor of Buffalo, but he would not accept. His election now is a foregone conclusion."

From a recent issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat—we learn that Mr. Frank A. Ruf, President of the Antikamnia Chemical Co., was elected 1st Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Ruf has been a director of the bank for some time and his business ability and knowledge of mercantile affairs generally make his selection an excellent one for the bank. As head and virtual owner of the Antikamnia Chemical Co., he has established a business of world-wide reputation.

#### Company Formed.

The business carried on by Messrs. Saunders and Evans, at 30 Wellington St. east, Toronto, as druggists, sundriesmen and dealers in sponges, chamois leathers, etc., has been formed into a joint stock company under the name of Saunders & Evans, Limited. The officers of the Company are:

S. P. Saunders, President.

W. B. Evans, Sec-Treasurer.

Directors.—S. P. Saunders, W. B. Evans and D. K. Ridout.

Capital stock, \$25,000 paid up.

#### Lautier Fils.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a very interesting illustrated article by Lautier Fils, the well known manufacturers of flower essences and oils, whose laboratory is situated at Grasse, France, and their farms for the cultivation of the flowers are on the Alps. The illustrations give some slight idea of the cultivation of the flowers and their preparation. The business of Lautier Fils was established in 1795 and besides the head office at Grasse, has agencies in Paris, London and New York.

#### Drug Cabinets.

The large and steadily increasing demand for Bennett's Drug Cabinets

has necessitated the enlargement of the factory.

Mr. Bennett has purchased the factory together with the machinery and power formerly used by F. W. Storey, and these premises added to his former buildings will enable orders to be filled more promptly, and also the extension of the business.

The manufacture of cabinets for spices and grocers' sundries has been added as also letter filing cabinets of a decidedly superior kind. Price list will be forwarded on application or special estimates given. See advertisement of Lautier Fils.

#### The Late Mr. Thomas Milburn

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we this month chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas Milburn, of the T. Milburn Co., Toronto, which took place September 20th.

Deceased had not been in robust health for some time, yet his sudden demise was quite unexpected. Mr. Milburn was born in Toronto in 1837, and was, therefore, 64 years old.

He commenced business as a patent medicine manufacturer in 1865 in Acton, and eight years later moved to Toronto. He was a very successful business man, and the very soul of uprightness in his dealings.

As a member of his church, amongst his business acquaintances and with his personal friends he was universally esteemed.

He was the first president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, and was an active supporter of its objects.

The funeral took place on Monday, 23rd September, and was very largely attended.

Deceased leaves a widow and four sons, the eldest, Mr. T. E. Milburn, being a member of the firm; the second is a practising physician in Sioux City, Iowa; the third is also in the firm and the youngest is attending school. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Canadian College of Optics has just closed a class in optics at which the following attended: Wm. Crossland, Barrie; Miss Ada Manning, Coldsprings; Arthur H. Fogler, Toronto; L. E. Lawrence, Toronto; C. W. Beaker, Toronto. The next class and last one for the year, begins November 18th.

# **Tooth Powder**

**An Antiseptic Dental Powder**

For a thorough cleansing of the teeth there is nothing so effective as a good scrubbing with ZYMOLÉ TOOTH POWDER.

It removes all the tartar and encrustations which are continually forming on the enamel.

ZYMOLÉ TOOTH POWDER is a considerable advance on the old style Tooth Powders, and the most effective preparation offered.

It is a thoroughbred looking package, and the most attractive style on the market.

The stopper is unique, and the Diamond Bottle attracts buyers very readily.

Put a package on your Show Case, and notice how soon it is sold.

Retails for Twenty-five Cents.








## **FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.**



**DRAFT PROSPECTUS FOR UNDERWRITING PURPOSES**

(2)

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
**"CONQUERS PAIN"**

*This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, in accordance with  
"The Companies Act, 1900."*

And a copy may be had by applying to MR. E. H. WOOLLEY, CANADIAN MANAGER ST. JACOBS OIL, LIMITED,  
**44-46 Lombard Street, TORONTO.** The Subscription List will be opened on **14th October**,  
and closed on or before **18th October, 1901.**

**ST. JACOBS OIL, LIMITED**

*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 1900.*

**SHARE CAPITAL - - - - £100,000 (\$480,000)**

**Divided into 95,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 (\$4.80) each, and 5,000 Deferred Shares  
of £1 each (\$4.80)**

**75,000 Ordinary Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable 63c. per Share on  
application, 7/6 (\$1 80) per Share on allotment, and 10/- (\$2.40) per Share  
one month after allotment**

**DIRECTORS:** WILLIAM E. GEDDES (Managing Director), Cambridge House, Coventry Park, Streatham, S.W., Merchant  
F. D. LESLIE (Robinson and Leslie), 74 Coleman Street, E.C., Accountant.  
E. C. KIRKNESS, 32 Great St. Helen's, E.C. (Chairman of Boardman & Co., Limited), Merchant.

**BANKERS:** LONDON, CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. (Head Office, Threadneedle  
Street, E.C., and Branches).  
THE COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

**SOLICITORS:** JOHN VERNON, SON & STEPHEN, 10 Coleman Street, E.C.  
WILLIS, HOMER, FRANCE & SMITH, Maryland Telephone Buildings, Baltimore, U.S.A.

**AUDITORS:** PERCY MASON & CO., Chartered Accountants, 64 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

**SECRETARY:** W. H. KNIGHT.

**REGISTERED OFFICES:** 45 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C

**PROSPECTUS**

**THIS** Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and further developing the well-known business of **The Charles A. Vogeler Company**, owners and manufacturers of various old established proprietary articles, principal among which are **St. Jacobs Oil** and **Vogeler's Curative Compound**; and generally to deal in drugs, medicines, chemicals, druggists' sundries and various articles and specifics.

The chief remedy associated with the name of **THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY**, bearing its **familiar Trade Marks**, the **Upright and Sitting Monk** (shown on the front of this Prospectus), with the well known words, "**Conquers Pain**" and "**Acts Like Magic**," is **St. Jacobs Oil**, which is known throughout the world as an external application of proved efficacy for rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness, stiffness, aches and pains. **It has a world-wide reputation and sale.**

Almost equally well-known to the public is **Vogeler's Curative Compound**, made from the private formula of an eminent West End physician.

There are other preparations which this Company will acquire, the most valuable being certain very old-established "**German Remedies**," which have a very large sale amongst the German people throughout the world.

The headquarters of the business are at **45 Farringdon Road, E.C.**, with branch houses in **Baltimore, Paris, Toronto and San Francisco**, and established agencies in **Brussels, Bombay and Sydney**.

## A New Economic Order in Pharmacy.\*

By H. H. B. M. S.

Astronomers prophesy the existence of stars long before they can see them. Chemists predict the presence of elements far in advance of their discovery. And what is thus possible in the realms of astronomy and chemistry is likewise possible, though in smaller degree and with somewhat less certainty, in the realms of society and industry. For, thanks to Herbert Spencer, society has been shown to be governed by laws quite as definite in their action, and quite as capable of determination, as those which govern the organic and inorganic worlds generally. Comparing the new science of sociology with the older one to which it is nearest related, biology, it may be said that just as bodily development, structure and function furnish subject-matter for a science, so exactly does social growth, and the rise of structures and functions by which it is accompanied and followed. There is a social as well as an animal organism, and as in the one case, so in the other, new and more perfect organs follow and respond to the growth of need and desire which make them necessary. As society develops it becomes more and more complex; greater perfection of nature is reached; higher characteristics are born, and the growth of new needs and desires to which these changes give rise must be met by a corresponding growth in the social institutions by which they may be satisfied and expressed—just as in the evolutionary history of an animal species the need for sight is slowly followed by the organ of sight, and the need for hearing by the organ which makes hearing possible. Knowing, therefore, what new needs and desires are being developed by social growth, we may with considerable accuracy foresee the development of institutions which shall be in harmony with them. And so it is that, after carefully studying the changes now going on in the world of industry at large, and pondering over the gradual evolution taking place in our own calling, I think I foresee the development in pharmacy of an economic system which will sooner or later supplant in large measure that under which we are yet operating.

\*Read at the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A. last month.

### 1. THE HISTORIC EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY.

In the early history of any race each man himself produces the things necessary to supply his wants—grows his own corn, raises his own cattle, makes his own garments. As the population increases, and new wants develop, there comes a period when men produce only the things which they can produce best, securing the other things which they need by exchanging their surplus with men who follow the same course. This exchange proceeds gradually until the specialization of employment is quite complete, and then, but perhaps not until long afterwards, the next step is reached: those who are of one occupation, finding themselves growing in numbers and becoming a separate class in the community with special interests somewhat at variance with those of other classes, form themselves into societies in order that they may the better protect and advance their welfare. The co-operative man begins slowly to emerge. Combined effort grows more and more to replace individual effort. Then the machine and the factory succeed the hand instrument and the small producer; men are brought together by the hundred under one roof; manufacturing is straightway done on a much greater scale; large economies are made, the power of production is greatly increased, and manufactured goods fall in cost to the consumer, even while the wages of the worker rise. But these factories are many, are large and well armed, and they fight with one another until the possibility of mutual extermination makes necessary another step in the evolution. The "trust" is born. Numerous large institutions are merged into one vastly larger; and, as has always been the case in the progressive changes of the past, still greater economies are brought about, and still superior advantages secured.

### 2. THE FINAL GOAL.

Thus the final goal towards which industry has been moving throughout all the centuries is an era of co-operation and combination of effort. The movement has been slow, but constant and irresistible; and the very fact that it has been in response to natural law indicates, even if there were not abundant proof on every hand, that the end is one which will

better conserve the interests of man and be in harmony with his higher and even higher development. So far as moral considerations are involved, it cannot be gainsaid that in a co-operative system men work together in friendship instead of being arrayed against each other in a fierce competitive struggle, and that thus the day is brought nearer when the brotherhood of man shall finally be realized; while, so far as economic results are concerned, the facts clearly show that the expenses of production are lessened, the demand for goods, therefore, enhanced, and the income of the individual man increased on the one hand, while the cost of the goods which he consumes is decreased on the other. So strongly are most of us wedded to the customs and institutions of the present, however, that very decided changes in government or industry are always met at the outset with opposition; and the fierce outcry which was raised at the appearance of the machine a century ago in England is now, though in lesser degree, being repeated in this country with the trust. There are admittedly certain great evils connected with the trust as we know it in its early history, but these evils are certainly not inherent, and I do not doubt for an instant that they will disappear when the trust has been made to yield to proper governmental regulation, as it will when society has finally adjusted itself to the new order.

But I do not desire to discuss what seems to me the almost unnecessary question of the benefits which shall arise from the era of co-operation and combination of efforts towards which industry is moving; my purpose is instead merely to state the fact that all industry is really moving resistlessly in that direction. This fact, viewed in the light of history, is scarcely open to doubt. In the field of production we already have in the trust a long stride towards the final goal, while in the field of distribution the rapid growth and success of the department store proves the inevitable tendency. The goal will be reached in the field of production before it will be possible in that of distribution, for the obvious reasons that there are fewer persons involved, fewer interests to harmonize, usually no obstacle of geographical position to overcome, and in general many less difficulties of all kinds to



surmount. The professions will respond to the movement last of all, for in them, added to these difficulties of number and geographical position, is a still greater obstacle—the fact that personal reputation, counting for so much, and often constituting almost one's entire capital, will not readily yield to an order which in some measure means its sacrifice. Individualism is much more important in the professions than elsewhere, and will therefore last much longer than in other departments of activity. It may, indeed, never be wholly supplanted by co-operation, certainly not for a long while; but, nevertheless, I believe that the professions will in time succumb to the new order as well as the trades, though perhaps not with the same degree of completeness.

### 3 THE NEW ORDER IN THE PROFESSIONS.

Indeed, I am of the opinion that the co-operative movement has already reached the professions. In the profession which is generally given first rank, that of the ministry, sectarian barriers are now being broken down daily; there is a worldwide movement towards unity of action if not of belief; federative associations are the order of the hour; and the co-operative spirit is making rapid headway. In the profession which possibly ranks next to the ministry, that of the law, the tendency is still more pronounced. A recent writer has declared that "it is no uncommon thing in New York city to-day to find law firms employing twenty to twenty-five clerks, and having in their offices, either under salary or sharing the profits, from five to fifteen members of the bar;"\* and—more significant still—it is in such combinations that "the strongest and best lawyers" are to be found. In medicine, the profession which contests the second place with law, and the one with which we as pharmacists are most closely connected, we find that the complete system of local, State, and national associations which has for many years been utilized mainly for social and educational purposes is now being followed—though not superseded—by the next step in organization. Associations are now being formed in several cities for purely business purposes in order that physicians may not take advantage of one another in the cutting of

prices and the like, and may protect themselves against such common enemies as the "dead beat" and the legislative halls. That this step is but preliminary to voluntary combination, the history of the trust shows. Competition became so fierce between individual concerns that agreements were first made to uphold an adopted schedule of prices; then exclusive sections of territory were parceled out to each concern; next the concerns were all placed in the hands of trustees to manage in the mutual interests of everybody concerned; but finally after these various arrangements had been found, because of the weakness and selfishness of human nature, to be futile and ineffective, the only logical step was taken—that of combining these warring concerns into one organic, huge, unified, homogeneous whole.

But the co-operative movement in medicine has gone even beyond this formation of protective organizations. Combination itself has already been reached in small measure. "Medical Supply and Attendance Companies" have been formed in several cities for the purpose of contracting with subscribers to furnish them with physicians' services at a stated sum each month. And within a year Boston has witnessed the organization by a number of physicians of the "Union Medical Service Company," which was formed for the same purpose, and which, it was reported in the Boston and Massachusetts papers, would "ultimately open branch offices in every city of the United States and Canada." Though some of these companies have apparently been formed by physicians themselves, they have been frowned upon severely by the "ethical" members of the calling, just as the dental companies now to be found in all the large cities receive the censure of "ethical" dentists. But this attitude of medical men towards the medical companies in no wise affects the fact that the first step in the direction of the final goal of combination has been taken in medicine. Indeed, a prominent physician only recently declared it not at all unlikely that "medical men ere long will organize on a co-operative plan, with the various specialties grouped about an able general consultant."\*

Thus the co-operative movement has already made considerable head-

way in the three leading professions, despite the fact that greater obstacles are presented here than in what are known as the trades and businesses.

### 4 THE NEW ORDER IN PHARMACY

It is natural to expect that our own calling, occupying a position midway between trade and profession, would be reached by the tide sooner than any of those mentioned in the preceding survey; and upon investigation this is found to be the fact. In the so-called "company pharmacy" of England and Scotland we find the principle of combination already firmly established. Beginning more or less precariously twenty years or more ago, the company-pharmacy movement has developed and spread in Great Britain until now company after company owns twenty, forty, eighty and a hundred "shops." And last spring the next step was taken when one large company bought out another, thus gaining control of 248 stores, and having a capitalization of 300,000 pounds, or a million and a half dollars! The factory, the trust, the department store, the medical and dental companies—all these forms of combination have been met on their appearance with fierce hostility; and company-pharmacy in England has shared the same fate. But, like them, it has withstood all opposition. The creature of natural law, it has proved irresistible. Effort after effort has been made by the pharmacists of England to exterminate it by legislative enactment and otherwise, just as in this country, and more particularly in Germany, the extermination of the department store has been resolutely and perseveringly sought; but artificial law can never stop the operation of natural law, and our English cousins, discovering finally the absolute futility of their efforts, and observing the unabated growth of the movement, are now wisely attempting to regulate instead of destroy. Meanwhile the sentiment against the companies is gradually subsiding, and pharmacists, at last learning the lesson imparted so clearly, are beginning in a small way to combine and form companies themselves.

(To be continued)

The doctor sees mankind in all its weakness; the lawyer in all its wickedness; the theologian in all its stupidity.

\*William O. Inglis, on page 428 of *Munsey's Magazine* for June, 1901.

\*Augustus Caille, M.D., on page 458 of the *Review of Reviews* for April, 1901.



# C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

WALDHOF, NEAR MANNHEIM

MANUFACTURERS OF

B & S. BRAND

## Cocaine

B. & S. BRAND

**Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations.**

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,  
Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Heliotropin, Phenacetin, Pyrogallie Acid, Salicylic Acid  
and Salicylates, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

**Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal**

# WATERSTON'S

## Druggist's

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for  
I did but seal once to a thing."  
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be  
You bees that make these locks of counsel."  
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

## Wax



11 PRIZE  
MEDALS

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh  
Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

# CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

MADRID " for 1 dr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —; "FARO," for 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz.,  $\frac{1}{9}$ ; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL,"  $\frac{1}{6}$  per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  gross) of corks, post-free for  $\frac{3}{6}$ . Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for  $\frac{10}{6}$ .

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

**AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St, Liverpool, England**

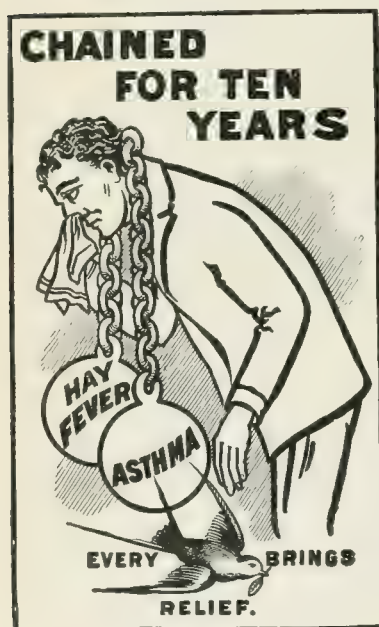


# Asthma Cure Free

**ASTHMALENE BRINGS INSTANT RELIEF  
AND PERMANENT CURE IN ALL CASES**

**SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL**

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



THERE IS NOTHING LIKE

## ASTHMALENE

IT BRINGS INSTANT RELIEF, EVEN IN THE WORST CASES.  
IT CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

The REV. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had over-spoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen:—I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th St., New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen:—I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington Street.

S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129th St., New York City.

**TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL**

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., New York City. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS**

### Fifty Years in Business.

In 1840 the late Mr. Wm. Warwick entered the employ of the late F. B. Beddome, of Woodstock, Ont., as a clerk in the book store of the latter. Mr. Warwick was then but 19 years of age. In 1851 he purchased Mr. Beddome's interests, and then carried on the business under his own name. Mr. Warwick's natural ability and special aptitude for business life made a success of the business from the time he took hold of it, and the business grew to such an extent that he finally decided to remove to Toronto and confine himself entirely to the wholesale trade.

In 1869, Mr. Warwick opened his wholesale warehouse at the corner of Wellington street and Leader Lane, Toronto, and the venture proved a paying one from the commencement. Being a shrewd and careful buyer, and having the entire confidence of the trade, the business developed rapidly. The book-binding department, as well as the general book department, having developed very largely, it was found necessary to procure more convenient premises, and the large five-storey warehouse at 8 and 10 Wellington street east was purchased where the business was carried on until 1888, when the warehouse and factory now occupied by the firm was erected.

In 1880, Mr. Warwick died and the business came under the management of Mr. Guy F. Warwick, the eldest son. The second son, Mr. George R. Warwick was admitted into partnership in 1885, and the firm name was changed to Warwick & Sons. In 1886, Mr. Arthur F. Rutter, who had been connected with the firm for a number of years and ably assisted in its management, after the death of Mr. Warwick, Sr., was admitted into partnership, and in 1888 Mr. Chas E. Warwick, the youngest son, was brought into the firm. In 1893, the firm name was changed to Warwick Bros. & Rutter, under which name, as our readers are well aware, the business is now carried on, the firm consisting of Mr. George R. Warwick, Mr. Arthur F. Rutter and Mr. Chas. E. Warwick.

The entire energies of the firm are devoted to the development of the manufacturing, importing and wholesale stationery business, including printing and book-binding, so that every branch of the work is done on the premises.

The business is one of the largest and most complete of its kind in Canada, and we are informed gives regular employment to upwards of 250 persons.

The splendid success of the firm is due to the fact that the members are all thoroughly practical business men, who fully understand each department connected with the business and are ever on the lookout for new ideas, together with the high standing the house has always held and continues to hold in the estimation of the trade throughout the Dominion.

### An Important Announcement.

We notice that the Rio Chemical Co., whose head office was formerly in St. Louis, has moved to 56 Thomas street., New York city, which will in future be their only office in the United States. It is a matter of congratulation to the company that their business has extended so rapidly as to necessitate their removal to the metropolis.

The business of this firm has grown to such an extent that there is scarcely a country in the world where the leading physicians are not using some of their valuable preparations, a fact which testifies to the merit and reliability of the goods. All the specialties manufactured by this firm, namely "Celerina," "Alettris Cordial" (Rio), and "S. H. Kennedy's Extract Pinus Canadensis" (white and dark) are in constant use by physicians, and first-class pharmacies everywhere cannot afford to be without a good supply of all of them.

The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association at its last meeting held in Dayton, organized an "Auxiliary Section," whose object it is to protect its members "who may be unjustly prosecuted or persecuted" under the laws of that State, and to look after and defend all cases brought against them in the courts, without any individual expense to the druggist. Some such "Section" would not be out of place in our Provincial Association.

Sucramine, or "Lyon's Sugar," is a new sweetening agent introduced into French commerce. It is said to be the ammonium salt of saccharin, and to possess a sweetening power 700 times greater than cane sugar.

## Correspondence.

### The Cut Rate Evil.

Toronto, October 11th, 1901.

The Canadian Druggist,

Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sirs.—Having attended the recent convention of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, I was greatly interested in the discussion of a remedy for the suppression of the "Cut Rate Evil" and was pleased to note the evident progress made by the retail druggists in organizing for their general interests. The P. A. T. A. was undoubtedly favorably impressed by the representations as ably made by Messrs. Chapman, Willis, Gubard and Hargreaves, as they afterwards displayed a most unanimous desire to thoroughly investigate the proposed plan. Recognizing that the greatest difficulty would be in controlling the retail prices of their preparations when sold to a third party through the jobber, they instructed Mr. Secretary Levee to communicate with the various jobbers throughout Canada, and secure their opinions on the subject, for much as the P. A. T. A. desire to adopt some feasible plan, it will be almost impractical unless the hearty co-operation of the jobber is secured. The P. A. T. A. is unanimously disposed to co-operate with the retailer, but the retailer must first secure the co-operation of the jobber.

The Vapo-Cresolene Company, whom I have the honor to represent, are sincere believers, in the maintaining of full prices, as they recognize that price cutting is the root from which has grown the "Tree of Substitution," as until after the introduction of cutting, substitution was an unknown quantity. I firmly believe that one of the most powerful factors in the success of proprietary preparations is in securing the good will of the retail trade, as a kind word from "The man behind the counter" is a wonderfully powerful auxiliary to the regular advertising. It is hardly reasonable to expect to receive the kind words and co-operation of the retail trade, when conditions are such that they only receive a profit of about ten per cent. Statistics indicate that it costs the average retailer about 25 per cent. to conduct his business.

I recently completed a trip through



the greater portion of this country, and I must state that the retail druggist in Canada, with very rare exceptions, is a most courteous gentleman, and usually a good business man. I found him a man with whom it was a pleasure to do business.

An illustration of what the good will of the retailer means to the proprietor can perhaps best be shown by citing a personal experience in an Ontario town. The summer of 1900, I commenced my trip through Ontario, with the object of arranging advertising contracts for the Fall Campaign. When you bear in mind that the summer is an off season for Vapo-Cresolene and that no advertising had as yet appeared, you will understand my agreeable surprise, when entering the first drug store in a certain town, to see on the counter a display of Vapo-Cresolene, and upon inquiry was informed that it had a good sale; the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth druggist also reported good sales (the seventh had never heard of Vapo-Cresolene), and upon interviewing the physicians found most of them prescribing it, and it was also being used in the local hospital. Naturally I left that town in a pleasant frame of mind. While interviewing a druggist in the next town, I mentioned my experience, and then learned the reason, which was as follows: An American tourist called at one of the stores and insisted that they procure her a Vapo-Cresolene outfit and commended it so highly that the druggist ordered a  $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen, and recommended them to a couple of customers, who reported so favorably as to warrant the druggist ordering a further supply. Shortly after an epidemic of whooping-cough broke out and the druggist made a window display of Vapo-Cresolene and advertised it at his own expense in the local papers, he also recommended it to his brother, a practising physician, who in turn commended it to his fellow practitioners and thus the sale was developed. So enthusiastic did the druggist become, that in conversation with my informant, he commended Vapo-Cresolene, related his experience, and advised my informant to do likewise in his town.

Thus did we reap the benefit to be derived by securing the good will of the druggist, who, recognizing the merits of Vapo-Cresolene, was satisfied to push the sale, the same as he would have sold any other article having merit, and allowing him a full

margin of profit. Had the price of Vapo-Cresolene been demoralized, as are many proprietary articles, the druggist could not have afforded to do such good work in our interest. This case is an excellent vindication of the wisdom displayed by the Vapo-Cresolene Company in using every effort to maintain full prices.

At the last meeting of the Proprietary Association of America (May 2nd, 1901), Mr. W. C. Bolton, representing the Drug Merchants' Association of the city of New York, maintained that the "Cutters" in New York were not substituting, stating, that owing to the volume of business, that they had no time for such work. I hold a different opinion, and can perhaps illustrate it by citing an incident which came under my personal notice in May, 1901. While in the store of the Bolton Drug Company, in Brooklyn, N. Y., a girl came in and asked for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which the clerk immediately procured and commenced wrapping, but paused to inquire why she did not buy the best Sarsaparilla, to which the girl replied that Hood's was the best. "Oh, no!" said Mr. Salesman, "we have a much better preparation," and immediately brought out a bottle; "this is much better," and "does not cost as much." He then proceeded to enlarge upon the subject, with the result that Hood's Sarsaparilla was returned to the shelf, and the girl went out with the "better article."

Since the introduction of the cutter the profit on proprietaries has been cut to about ten per cent. The druggist cannot do business on ten per cent., and he must act as any other man of business would; remedy the evil or abolish the department. He cannot well abolish the department, and he usually stocks a line of so-called non-secret preparations on which his margin of profit is larger. The first-class druggist readily appreciates the evils attached to his personal recommendation of so-called non-secret preparations, and I believe if a remedy was found which would abolish the "Cut Rate Evil," that many of the retailers would throw out the so-called non-secret preparations, and be delighted to do so.

I desire to assure the trade upon behalf of the Vapo-Cresolene Company, of their sincere sympathy with the efforts to abolish the "Cut Rate Evil," and possibly the two illustra-

tions which I have cited may prove of some interest.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Gibbons.

### Counter Prescribing.

Toronto, October 4th, 1901.

Dear Editor.—Kindly allow me space in your journal to make a correction before my fellow druggists.

Sometime ago I had published a letter in which I said that I was not particular how well the public were made aware of the fact that I was fined for practising medicine by counter prescribing, and also stating in letter that I did not consider that in counter prescribing I had committed any moral wrong.

Now the correction I would like to make is that when I broke the laws of my country I was committing a moral wrong. And I sincerely hope that I have not caused anyone to stumble by such a letter and hope this may prove an effectual correction of the same.

Yours, etc.

Andrew P. Sterrett.

P. S.—I am not yet convinced that the counter prescribing by druggists (properly qualified) would not be a good thing for the community. However, we have the Act and let us try and obey the "Ruler of our people" while such Act remains.

A. P. S.

Dr. M. Coremans (II. Profumiere Italiano) finds no difference between the microbe killing powers of the ordinary and the antiseptic soaps. In order to take away any doubt that by the dilution of the soap its disinfectant action might be diminished, he made other experiments infecting the bare skin of rabbits with microbes, then soaping such parts with different soaps. The results obtained confirmed the first experiments.

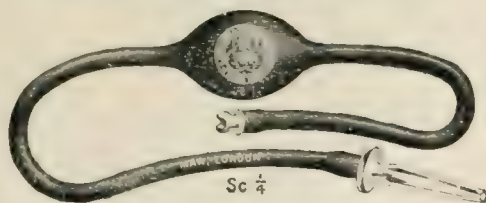
The deduction that one arrives at hence, is, that when a serious disinfection is necessary one cannot trust to the action of antiseptic soaps, while with a good hard white soap in a concentrated solution there is a better guarantee.—O. C. & D.

This Journal is only worth the subscription price if you shelve it in your desk, but its contents are worth one hundred times as much if you shelve it in your brain.

The men who take drug journals every year without paying for them are like the small boy who creeps under the tent to see the circus.



## Maw's ENEMAS



ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Guaranteed for three years in any Climate.

BEST QUALITY, PER DOZ.: 44/-

OTHER QUALITIES, 36/- 23/- and 20/-

**THE ARABESQUE**

PER DOZ., 43 -

## Maw's TRUSSES



Fig. 277



Fig. 263



Fig. 284

### INGUINAL, Circular, Fig. 263.

Basil and Moleskin, 12 to 40 in. per D. z.

Single. Double.

Elastic Gum, "Washable," 30 to 40 in.

22/- 36/-

EACH

India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 277.

8/- 12 6

12 to 20 in.....

PER DOZ.

67/- 87/-

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India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 284.

EACH

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# DR. BARK'S Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR BARK of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

**H**IGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the patient and to the household.

**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

**These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.**

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

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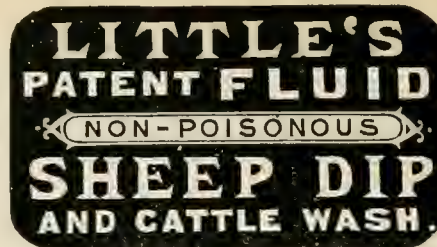




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**Alcoholic and  
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 Ether, Bismuth subnitrate,  
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*To be obtained through the regular trade channels,  
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**E. MERCK,  
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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and  
 all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,  
 Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
 making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
 Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial  
 Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and  
 is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

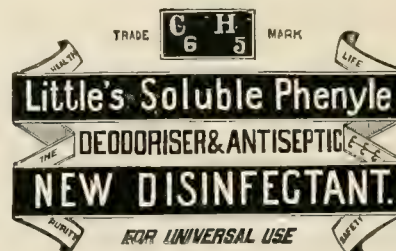
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
 "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder  
 in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
 Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Gov-  
 ernment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-  
 fectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked  
 second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent.,  
 proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
 and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
 smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
 Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
 parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
 by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
 and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

# Pharmacy in England

**The Chemists' Exhibition—A Badge for the President—Criticism on the B. P.—Supplying the Army With Drugs—A Hygienic Tooth Brush—Eucalyptus Oil.**

By Our Own Correspondent.

The Chemists' Exhibition held last month in London, was fairly successful, and the majority of the exhibitors admitted their satisfaction with the business that resulted. In many respects it was remarkable. First of all it was a fact, requiring a good deal of explanation, that the wholesale druggists and the leading sundry houses were very badly represented. Then, their place was largely occupied by firms who push what we regard as "outside lines" of which the soda water fountain trade was easily first. A good deal of attention was drawn to the number of American firms represented in the soda fountain trade, and the presence of Parke, Davis & Co., the Merrill Company, etc., suggested to journalists desirous of publishing sensational paragraphs, that the chemists' businesses must be made up largely of American products, which is strictly untrue. In spite of the serious attempt made by several trans-Atlantic firms to induce chemists to add a fountain to their business, the number who have done so is relatively small. Even the drug stores who have a trade quite distinct from the average pharmacy, have failed to appreciate to any extent the advantages that lie in this uncultivated field in England. This is all the more surprising, as, properly managed, I am quite sure it would prove a very remunerative investment. The journal, which is responsible for the Chemists' Exhibition, has just been passing through troublous times, although I understand that under new management, it will now forge ahead once more.

The private scheme of Mr. Michael Carteighe, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, to provide an ornamental badge which the President of the Society can wear on official occasions has not been allowed to mature without criticism. With his usual tact and discernment Mr. Carteighe intimated that it was to be obtained by private subscriptions

limited to \$2.50. But the editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal rather injudiciously spoiled this by an appeal in the journal, and then one of the old and much-esteemed members of the Society sent a letter in which the badge was practically described as a "bauble" and in Cromwellian spirit, suggested that the Society could do more for its members instead of decorating its chief. The appeal, however, is intended to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society, and as no better scheme is proposed, most of the loyal members will probably pay up and try to look cheerful. But the latter process is distinctly trying just now with the ever-encroaching cutter and the rapidly extending stores eating away the best paying part of what was formerly the chemists' own preserve. Nor is the prospective hanging-up of the pharmacy bill altogether exhilarating, although how anyone ever expected that bill to be carried, is simply extraordinary. More than once in its history the Council of the Society, goaded by the gibes and sneers of those who do not support it, has produced a piece of legislative unwisdom which has died a natural death. It looks very much as if the same fate is in store for the latest attempt to solve the burning question: How to keep pharmacy for the pharmacist? The new Presidential badge is, I understand, a handsome collar and jewelled pendant, bearing the arms and motto of the Society.

Some criticisms of the B. P. 1898, lately have been sufficient to make Dr. Atfield and the Committee feel rather small. The text of the criticism was based upon the good old rule of solids by weight and liquids by measure. Bearing this in mind, it is amusing, as W. Lyon pointed out, to compare the absolute want of consistency and common sense in the construction of formula for galenicals. But was it not F. W. Fletcher who said: Does anyone expect common sense in a pharmacopoeia? For in-

stance, in nitrate of mercury ointment the oil has to be weighed and the nitric acid measured! Again, in one full mass, ten grains of glycerin and twenty grains of distilled water have to be weighed, whilst in another two drachms of oil of cloves measured. In oxymel, the clarified honey is weighed, but in oxymel of squills it is measured. An improvement might very well be made in preparing flexible collodium. The collodium should be weighed, as evaporation takes place, and the measured quantity never reaches the bottle into which it is mixed. Lyon found that when twelve fluid ounces of collodium are measured and transferred to another vessel, there is a loss of a quarter of an ounce, or two per cent. He also pointed out that in making chrysarobin ointment, the Committee evidently expected the chrysarobin to dissolve in the lard, which it never does. In the 1885 pharmacopoeia the directions correctly inferred that only part was dissolved. But from experiments made some years ago on chrysarobin, freshly extracted by chloroform from goa powder, I found the whole of the drug dissolved in lard, but after keeping for some months it was less soluble. Most of the chrysarobin of commerce is not extracted by chloroform, but by a cheaper solvent, and the product is less soluble in lard although otherwise answers the tests of the B. P.

Every three years the announcement of the successful contractors for the supply of drugs to the hospitals, etc., under the care of the Army Medical Department of the War Office causes some interest. This year, Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., have secured the contract, which amounts in peace to about \$60,000 per annum, but which last year, owing to the war, rose to the enormous sum of \$280,000. Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., whose contract has just expired had the compliment paid them of having the contract renewed last year for a further twelve months, as the war was in full swing. For many years the supply was divided between Savory and Moore and the Apothecaries' Hall, but attention having been drawn to the retail character of these firms by a member of Parliament, tenders were invited from the wholesale trade. The contract for the supply of the navy was for some years in the hands of Messrs. Richardson & Co., of Leicester. It is an en-



couraging sign that local chemists are usually given preference in contracts for the supply of drugs to infirmaries, unions, etc., in their own towns and districts, although a pernicious system has sprung up of asking the chemists to supply a wholesale list of one of the well known firms and state what discount he is prepared to offer off it. Local contracts have tended to the growth of provincial firms to a remarkable degree, some of whom although retaining their retail pharmacy issue price-lists which the wholesale might envy and keep travellers and generally cut-up the trade very considerably, from the wholesale travellers' point of view. Towns where these older travellers used to spend a week are hardly visited at all, as the advantages of obtaining on the spot and of returning empties by the same van that brings the goods to the door, have assisted the provincial houses to capture business.

The new hygienic tooth brush introduced by Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, has certain advantages which deserve to be known. Everyone knows how badly tooth brushes keep if they do not dry thoroughly after use, and for this reason the old china tooth brush dishes have largely disappeared, and the racks taken their place. As a current of air passes right through the brush, the back of the brush being perforated for the purpose, it is obvious that drying is much more rapid than with the ordinary brush. It is just a question if the bristles can be secured as well as in the older pattern, but reports so far are very satisfactory, and the latest improvement seems to have come to stay. By the way, Mr. Thompson, who is the son of the late partner in the firm when it was Maw, Son & Thompson, is starting in the same line as druggist sundryman, and as he has travelled in America, Australia and South Africa, may be relied upon to show a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade.

Eucalyptus Oil is decidedly on the down grade and contracts are being made at prices that were formerly unheard of. It is obvious that production of the various oils of Eucalyptus is being over-done in Australia, and if carried much farther will not pay although the supply of material is practically inexhaustible. Just

now the glut is all the more acute because South Africa usually takes a considerable quantity, but owing to the war none is being sent out. It is used very largely as a domestic remedy out there much in the way that spirit of camphor is used in England. A few drops of sugar are taken internally for colds, cramps and diarrhoea. Externally it is applied to stiff and swollen joints, sprains etc. In some parts it is actually regarded as a specific for malaria, but how it is used and the dose has not transpired.

#### Refilling Cod Liver Oil Barrels

It is again reported that a number of old empty Norwegian cod liver oil barrels are being offered for sale around the trade. These barrels are said to be fully marked as they were when received from the other side. It has occurred in the past that unscrupulous parties have obtained similar barrels and filled them with Newfoundland oil, which has been sold to the unsuspecting trade as pure Norwegian oil. It is unnecessary to say that such business methods are unclean and are not indulged in by firms or individuals of good character. It is to be hoped that the barrels now reported to be for sale will be put to an entirely different use from that above described, which seems doubtful, unless they are destroyed.—From Oil & Drug Reporter, N. Y.

#### Dimmed Eyeglasses.

Every wearer of eyeglasses has noticed how they become dim with moisture when subjected to a sudden change of temperature—as, for instance, when the wearer goes from the cold outer air into a warm room. The reason is, of course, that the cold glass causes a condensation of the vapor with which the warm air is laden, and thus becomes coated with little globules of water. A German scientific paper says that this may be prevented by rubbing the glasses with soft potash soap every morning. They may be polished bright after the soap is applied, but an invisible film is left on them that will prevent the deposit of moisture.

#### Tinted Cover Glasses for Lantern Slides.

The following method of tinting lantern cover glasses is due to a contributor to the Autumn Photographer

who points out that underexposed plates after being fixed and washed may have the clear gelatine color stained by longer or shorter immersion in some one of the following dye baths: Red.—Congo red or fuchsin, eosin or red coralline. Orange.—Aurantia, chrysoidine. Yellow.—Uranine, Manchester yellow, tropaeolin. Green.—Malachite green, acid green. Blue.—Gentian blue, Hoffman's blue, indigo carmine. Violet.—Methyl violet. Brown.—Bismarck brown. The strength will vary according to requirements, but as a rough guide, 1 part dye to 100 or 200 parts water will be about right. Of the methyl violet, which is a powerful color, 1 part dye to 400 or 500 water will probably be strong enough. If the dye does not dissolve sufficiently freely in water you may try the addition of a few drops of acetic acid; or the dye may be dissolved in alcohol and then diluted with water.

#### Benefits of Prompt Payments.

There are few things more valuable as an asset in business than the reputation of being "prompt pay." Every retailer should make it a rule to discount bills. Not only will he thus gain the benefit of the discount itself—a return for his money much larger than he can obtain in any way outside his business—but he will place himself on terms with the wholesale trade from which he can frequently derive considerable pecuniary advantage. If there is a job lot to be offered—something specially desirable—the wholesaler invariably gives the preference to the firm which is known to be prompt in its payments.

#### Late Literary News.

Little is thought and less is known by the average man concerning the lives and aims of the 400,000 men and boys who delve under the surface of the earth in places of darkness and danger, where hardly a day goes by without recording the death by falls of rock, coal or slate of more than one unfortunate miner. An article on this subject at once impartial and vitally interesting is contributed to The Cosmopolitan for October by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, whom every one recalls as the man who organized the miners and carried through to a successful termination the great anthracite strike of 1900.

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## CARBOLIC

DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders), SOAPS  
OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for  
Superior Excellence in competition with others!

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EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and  
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HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS,  
WATSON CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

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And other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade  
lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

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Did you ever use

# WOOD—•

## ALCOHOL

when you were over-heated?



*Just sponge yourself  
with it and see how  
cool you will feel  
this month.*

To be had from all Druggists

**The Standard Chemical Company Limited**  
GOODERHAM BUILDING  
TORONTO

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED  
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

# Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS,  
INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and  
Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the great-  
est utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements  
of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.

Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health  
for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.  
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

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## Warner & Co.

Prescribed  
by the  
Profession  
of two  
Hemispheres.  
An Ethical  
Preparation  
Formula  
printed on  
the label.



Remedy  
for  
Headache,  
Nervousness,  
Over-Brain-  
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etc.

ISSUED TO THE TRADE IN

4 oz. size. .... Retails \$1.00  
Smaller sample ..... Retails 25c  
One pound bottles for dispensing from

**Wm. R. Warner & Co.**

Philadelphia New York Chicago London, Eng.


Supplied by all Jobbers in the Dominion.

Send for our new Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Products.



# TROPON

We have just received a  
Consignment of the new preparation

 **Iron-Tropon**

This preparation of **Tropon** contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

Samples furnished free to Physicians on application to

**Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co.**

3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL  
Sole Consignees in Canada,

»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»» A NEW PREPARATION ««««««««««««««««

## Antikamnia & Heroin Tablets

( 5 GR. ANTIKAMNIA, 1/12 GR. HEROIN HYDROCHLOR )

A RESPIRATORY STIMULANT, SEDATIVE, EXPECTORANT AND ANALGESIC  
IN THE TREATMENT OF  
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, PNEUMONIA, DYSPNOEA, PHTHISIS, CORYZA,  
WHOOPIING COUGH, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, COLDS, ETC.

»»» DOSE: ONE TABLET EVERY TWO, THREE OR FOUR HOURS AS INDICATED «««

FROM ALL JOBBERS—\$1.00 PER OUNCE

**THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY—ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.**



## Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

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Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

## Some Notes on Practical Dispensing.\*

By CURT KRIEGER, Louisville.

Perhaps there is no branch of the retail drug business that is more neglected than the important department of dispensing, the prescription room of the average drug store being made to serve as a store-room, laboratory and lounging place for those worthies who have more idle moments than common sense.

When you do have a well-equipped and modern prescription-room, do not "hide your light under a bushel," but let your physician friends know of it and they will show their appreciation by directing their patients to you.

One very necessary adjunct to the prescription department is a clean, well-kept working counter, and I will describe how mine was put in good working order. First, I had it well sand-papered until all scratches and abrasions were removed; then I rubbed in a coat of linseed oil; when this had dried thoroughly, I mixed melted paraffin with an equal volume of wood-spirit and rubbed this in well, repeating the operation twice; then I polished it with a woollen cloth, removing all the surplus wax. When completed, I had a most excellent counter, one that is acid-proof, quite hard, and presents an ideal surface for folding powders. It is only necessary to wipe it off with a damp cloth if soiled. Repeat the polishing process about once in two months.

If your business justifies, have a man for filling prescriptions exclusively, but let him be competent—and then, do not let your soda-fountain boy work in his department.

If your aromatic waters begin to have a musty odor, remove the corks and leave them exposed to the air for a few days, when they will be restored.

Keep your calomel, benzoic acid, resorcin, eserine, and other preparations which are effected by light, in amber bottles or dark closets.

If you keep sodium sulfate, the phosphate, and other effervescent salts in drawers, it is well to cover them over with heavy waxed paper, thereby preventing loss in weight and change of relative strength.

Keep your essential oils in a dark, cool place, adding a minute quantity of absolute alcohol, which will prevent their acquiring that objection-

able terebinthinate odor and taste.

Be sure to keep your syrup of ferrous iodid exposed to the light, with a little iron wire in the bottle, and you will do much toward preventing decomposition or decoloration.

Have a small box filled with sawdust under the sink in which to clean your ointment slabs, spatulas, and greasy graduates.

If you receive a prescription in which glycerin or some other viscid substance is prescribed, pour into the graduate the lighter liquids first, then the glycerin on top, thus preventing loss by it adhering to the graduate.

Sometimes when having to pull a cork, one cannot find the cork-screw. If you take the small blade of your knife and insert it between the cork and the sides of the neck of the bottle and score completely around the cork (thus loosening it), then turning the edge in and pulling out, the cork will follow; but do not try to pry out the cork.

Save the screw-cap bottles and perforate the tops, when you will have a decided improvement over the old quill bottle for dusting lycopodium and starch.

Quinine and its salts are difficult to form into a mass. If glycerin is used as an expedient, this is obviated. Keep an ounce vial filled with glycerin for this purpose, having a medicine dropper serve as a stopper and you can measure off as small a quantity as is needed.

Have on hand a bottle containing 5 parts of liquid carbolic acid (90 per cent.) and 4 parts of glycerin; then, when you have a call for one grain of carbolic acid, use 2 drops of the mixture.

If your dried drugs are infested with vermin, leave them out in the sun for several hours and then sprinkle with a small quantity of chloroform; this will cause them to vacate.

Should you have to administer a dose of epsom salts, use ice-cold water, and the taste will be disguised, the cold benumbing the tongue.

Castor oil can be made palatable by using a few drops of oil of peppermint and a small quantity of glycerin. It will then be pleasant to the most fastidious person.

Keep on hand a nearly saturated solution of boric acid (20 grains to the ounce) and when you receive a prescription calling, for instance, for boric acid, cocaine and water, use an

equivalent amount of the boric-acid solution. This saves filtering and trouble.

If you have no dispensing tablets, keep triturations of the principal alkaloids and like potent principles of 1 grain of the drug to 9 of milk sugar, thus securing accuracy when dispensing minute quantities.

Be sure to have the solution of ammonium acetate in Basham's mixture of an acid reaction, and the latter will keep well.

If you have a prescription like this:

Boric acid ... ..dr. 1  
Camphor water ... ..oz. 1

M. et ft. sol. Sig: Eye drops.

do not attempt to dissolve the 60 grains of boric acid in the one ounce of water, but use only 20 grains (25 grains?—Ed. W. D.) as that is all that will dissolve in that quantity of water. Above all, do not mix the two, put in a bottle and stick on a "shake" label, as I recently saw a pharmacist (?) do.

In eye ointments containing salts do not splash the vehicle and salt together in a haphazard fashion, but always first rub the salt with a small quantity of castor oil and then mix with the vehicle, and the ointment will not be gritty and irritating.

Lastly, buy as few U. S. P. and N. F. preparations as possible. Make them yourself, and you will save money, besides having superior preparations.

## The Valuation of Drugs.

By JOHN URE LLOYD.

Just now much thoughtful attention is being directed toward the valuation of drugs. We of the eclectic school are disposed to be liberal, patient, considerate in all things toward the betterment of conditions and the elevation of humanity. Ostacism because of our believing in things we think proper, oppression because of our unbelief in things we think improper, tends to liberalize us toward both parties in a controversy in which both parties are honorably earnest in a cause when, seemingly, but one party can be right. But to this controversy.

Some years ago pharmacists, dominated by chemistry, became involved in the idea that standardization of drugs could be done by means of test-tube experiments in the laboratory. The idea ran wild with a few of our friends, who, in my opinion at the time—and I yet hold the same opin-

\*This paper was awarded the second prize in the series of Western Druggist prize papers for September.



ion—were partly right and partly wrong.

I maintained the intermediate view. I believed that to a certain degree assay testing of drugs for certain dominating constituents could be made of use in establishing the quality of those drugs as to their carrying powers regarding those constituents, but I maintained that a drug, as such, is as much outside and beyond a simple proximate principle as that of a group of alkaloids. I also believed then, and do still, that while a test-tube reaction could show volume as compared with volume, could show weight as compared with weight, it did not necessarily follow that drug energy followed in accordance with chemical valuations, and in these directions I cited aconite, ergot, and the great mass of valuable remedies for which no chemical reaction is known, in which no definite chemical constituents are established as in any way connecting drug action with chemical touch.

For maintaining these conservative views I was sometimes berated as one lost to scientific advancement; criticized for being irregular in my thought; and, again, sympathized with as not being awake to opportunities. But my experience in eclecticism had taught me to accept both scoldings and criticisms kindly, and to feel that in the end I would be no less thought of for resisting what I felt to be an ultra-enthusiastic stand by men who did not see things as I saw them. I did not believe, outside of a few remedies, that chemical experimentation in dead test-tubes could determine the physiological action of a drug, much less its therapeutical value; and I hold yet the same opinion, stronger, if anything.

Then came the recent idea of establishing the drug valuation of remedies by physiological experimentation on creatures such as frogs, dogs, rabbits, etc.

That I was not ignorant of the scheme, that I gave the matter fair thought from my side, is evidenced from the fact that twenty years ago Professor Roberts Bartholow and myself were concerned in this very subject, as is evidenced in part by the reports made years ago in our "Drugs and Medicines of North America." But in this direction, too, I became confronted with what seemed to me to be facts that led me to avoid ultra-enthusiasm in valuations based on such physiological methods,

and for reasons that need not be stated I relinquished prosecution of the scheme.

As with chemical determinations, so with this—persons involved in the work are apt to become over-enthusiastic—more than optimists. But, nevertheless, in such directions we find advancement, and uplifting of thought. Progress must follow when finally the enthusiasm of the investigation is rewarded by establishing just how much and how little is of value.

Then it is that if my words can be taken kindly I would say to both parties to this controversy: "You are both right; you are both wrong; but out of the combined right and the combined wrong will come much that will profit science and the professions."—*Eclectic Medical Gleaner*.

#### Liquor Ferri Albuminati.

"A practical pharmacist" in the *Chemist & Druggist* recommends the following method for the preparation of *Liquor Ferri Albuminati* (Dieterich):

R

Dialysed iron ... .. 12 oz.  
Distilled water, 50 dg. C. 400 oz.  
Mix.

Then make a solution of—

Dried egg albumen ... .. 3 oz.  
Distilled water ... .. 400 oz.

Warm to 50 degrees C., and pour into the iron solution, constantly stirring. Neutralize the mixture with solution of soda, collect the precipitate on cotton twill, and wash until free from chloride (as judged by the wash-water giving no precipitate with silver-nitrate solution). Drain the precipitate, transfer it to a tared gallon bottle, and add—

Solution of soda, sp. gr. 1.17½ oz.

Shake or stir well until solution is complete, then add—

Rectified spirit ... .. 15 oz.  
Cinnamon-water ... .. 10 oz.  
Aromatic tincture ... .. 2 dr.

—previously mixed. Finally add distilled water to bring up the weight to 100 oz.

It will be seen at once that to make even this quantity, a capacious jar will be needed. Having dissolved and mixed the solution of albumen with the iron, it is necessary to so exactly neutralize the mixed liquors with solution of soda (diluted as directed) that no iron shall remain in the supernatant liquor. It will be found on

testing the mixed liquor with litmus that it is to all appearances neutral, but this is not so, because litmus paper appears to be useless as an indicator in this preparation. The best indication of neutrality is the formation of a voluminous precipitate, and to obtain the maximum amount of precipitate requires a little care and systematic treatment. The soda solution should not be added to the bulk of the liquor, for there is a danger of adding slightly too much alkali, which will lead to more fiddling with acid and alkali than is desirable, and will waste much time, for the precipitate does not come down well when this occurs, rendering the subsequent washing and straining very tedious.

The best method to adopt is as follows: Having thoroughly mixed the albumen solution with the iron, draw off exactly 1 pint of the liquor; fill a graduated syringe holding about 30 minims (such as is commonly used for measuring hydrocyanic acid) with the alkaline solution, and add the latter drop by drop to the reserved pint, stirring continuously until a bulky precipitate, resembling ferric hydrate in appearance, is formed. Allow this precipitate to settle, when, if the operation has been correctly performed, the supernatant liquor will be quite clear and free from color. If the supernatant liquor be not colorless, add one more drop of alkali, stir well, and allow it to settle again; any undue haste in performing this will cause trouble later on. The albuminate of iron being all precipitated from one pint, a very simple calculation will enable one to discover the amount of alkali required to neutralize the bulk. Measure this quantity exactly and add it to the bulk, stirring rapidly and continuously; allow the precipitate to settle, and syphon off the supernatant liquor. Wash with three more lots of distilled water at 50 degrees, when the wash-liquor will be found free from chlorides; collect the precipitate either on linen or in a flannel bag—the latter for preference, as the liquor drains away more freely—transfer the precipitate to a tared bottle, and dissolve as directed. Before adding the solution of soda to dissolve the precipitate have the correct weight of the mixture of cinnamon-water at hand, and directly the precipitate is dissolved add the spirituous liquor and shake well. If this precaution be not taken, it will be found that the alkali changes the precipitate into an apparently



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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

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Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

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Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Elmslie Bros. & Co.  
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THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of  
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Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the  
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## IT WILL PAY YOU

to notify me if you have H. & H. in stock, so that I may  
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THE NOW "FAMOUS" CLEANER

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\* FOR FEMALE. AND  
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\* Steel Pills

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all  
obstructions, and relieve the distressing  
symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

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And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter con-  
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Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes  
I have had both the champagne and red and  
white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both  
French and English. All of these expressed sur-  
prise that an article of such excellence was pro-  
duced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit  
that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality.  
This opinion from critics who are by no means  
easy to please should be very satisfactory to you  
and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon  
it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,  
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

## WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on  
the Canadian Mar-  
ket in the Fall of  
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have been most grati-  
fying. It is a large-  
sized package, neat  
and attractive in ap-  
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cents we will send to any pharmacist  
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for three months and a handsome  
copper-plate engraving entitled "The  
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THE SPATULA,

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## W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

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**Johnson's**  
*Belladonna Plaster*

Prepared by  
**Johnson & Johnson**  
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The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

**NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS**

"I am greatly pleased"  
"Dr. Johnson's Belladonna Plaster I find it gives a quick and better effect than any other I have tried."  
—LIEUT. E. R. BROWN, University of Toronto

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I find an increased action and more immediate relief."  
—JOHN V. SWEENEY, M.D.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

MADE OF  
BELLADONNA  
U. S. P. STRENGTH  
Penetrating Base

EXCELLENCE  
UNIFORMITY  
EFFICIENCY

Touches the Spot.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS  
NOTHING

"JUST AS  
GOOD."

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.



"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vic' Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**Whittemore Brothers & Co.,** 237 to 243 Albany St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

insoluble jelly in the very short space of time required to mix the cinnamon-water with the spirit. If by any chance this jelly should be formed, stand the bottle, after adding the spirit and water, in warm water until the contents have attained a temperature of 50 degrees C., when the jelly will dissolve; but if the precaution be taken which I have indicated the pharmacist will be saved this trouble.

### Stypticine.

Very excellent results have been reported on the use of Stypticine as a haemostatic.

Munk—Placed a Stypticine Tablet in the hollow of the bleeding gum after tooth extraction, covering the cavity with cotton wool, when the bleeding instantly ceased.

Blooch—Likewise experienced splendid results from the employment of the tablets, and 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. solutions which he applied with cotton wool in the form of a plug.

Jahl—Treated haemophilia most successfully by employing Stypticine Powder, wool and tablets. He also obtained good results from the application of Stypticine gauze tampons in cases of bleeding from the nose, which was checked very quickly, no matter whether it accompanied measles or whether it was due to a wound resulting from a blow. Jahl further employed 50 per cent Stypticine wool to stop the bleeding after tooth extraction and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results. He praised the quick and never-failing action of the remedy.

Hublisch—Introduced a tablet into the cavity of the bleeding gum, when the bleeding soon ceased.

Marcus—Also reported good results from the employment of a wadding tampon moistened with Stypticine, which he placed firmly into the cavity. He, however, obtained little effect from the application of the tablets and advocated the use of Stypticine gauze.

Thiesing & Dorn—Stated that they obtained great success with Stypticine gauze tampon, the bleeding ceasing after a few minutes.

The success of Stypticine gauze tampon in comparison with the tablets, wool and solution, depends, as stated by Dorn, upon its coming into close and even contact with the whole surface of the wound. After the re-

moval of the Stypticine gauze tampon, the surface of the wound was found to be completely clean and there is no co-agulation of blood. In this respect Stypticine is unlike other Styptics, as it does not produce irritation, crust formation, or blood coagulation. It acts as a vasoconstrictor.

Dr. Dorn—Also found Stypticine wadding most excellent in staunching the bleeding after dental extractions. "odontologische Blaetter" April 15th 1901, p. 34

### The Incompatibles of Antipyrin.

Fischer, in Die Neuen Arzneimittel, (Nat. Dr.) gives the following list of incompatibles of antipyrin:

1. Substances which contain nitric acid (amyl nitrite, ethyl nitrite, etc.) yield with antipyrin, a green colored product, isonitro-antipyrin. This substance being toxic, either by itself or through products of decomposition, antipyrin should never be given along with substances containing nitric acid.

2. Bichloride of mercury and antipyrin produce a powerfully toxic combination.

3. Phenol, which precipitates antipyrin from its solutions.

4. Sodium salicylate mixed with antipyrin, partially liquefies, and makes a pasty mass.

5. Chloral hydrate and antipyrin mixed, unite to form an oil-like liquid the reactions of which are not the same as those of its constituents.

6. Beta-Naphthol and antipyrin mixed make a mass that soon liquefies.

7. Tannin precipitates antipyrin from its solutions.

8. Antipyrin increases the co-efficient of solubility of caffeine and the salts of quinine.

### Individuality a Force.

In every community are a few, and only a few, whose force of character sets them apart from the rest, and who are by common consent looked upon as the leaders. People everywhere are quick to recognize the dominating force of strong personality and to admire the man whose "I will!" is followed by swift, successful action.

Many a successful pharmacist owes much of his prosperity to his knowledge of this truth, and by making his influence felt in the right way has brought both prominence to himself,

and popularity to his store, the latter being his principal object, of course. And to do this it has not been necessary to become involved in neighborhood disputes, or align himself with one or another faction. All that it did require was attending to his own business in a masterful, aggressive way. People see such things very quickly.

A man's place in the community is largely of his own making after all and it is for him to say whether he shall be known as one of the strong characters or shall merely exist, with his presence all but forgotten. For a pharmacist to compel this recognition is easier than for an ordinary tradesman, because the education necessary to train the mind for its work refines and strengthens it as well. And a very large portion of the public feel that there is a difference between the drug store and other stores, that here is a place where science and skill are supreme; or, as we have heard it expressed by a woman of excellent perception, "there is an intellectual atmosphere about a high-class drug store that is to be found in no other place of business."

Since this is the case the pharmacist has an excellent foundation on which to build. If to this he add sound and shrewd business methods, original and convincing advertising, liberal-mindedness and public spirit, coupled with a pleasing and approachable manner which yet contains that quiet dignity which repels familiarity, and with it all plenty of hard work, uncrushable will power and uncompromising integrity, he will certainly be not of the many but of the few. No doubt there are many who care naught for this prominence for its own sake; yet its value as a business asset would be hard to overestimate. It constitutes of itself one of the most potent forms of advertising. And it adds in meaning and value to what one says in one's advertising literature. A man who is known and admired is very apt to be believed in what he says. The object may be a selfish one, yet that is no reason why one should not endeavor to be a leader in one's own community.—New Idea.

As the best way to secure the respect of other people is to respect yourself, so the best way to win their confidence is to have confidence in yourself.



## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A person with only the experience of cities naturally supposes that in the country there is no advertising; that there is nothing to advertise; then even in villages of several thousands there would be little need of telling one's neighbors that new goods of latest styles had come by express. Everybody would see the boxes carted through the streets, and simply to kill time, would assemble to see them opened.

Maybe there's a good deal of truth in that—for the residents of the village, but farmers dress and eat and live in furnished houses; they don't loaf about the streets looking for sensations, but they do read the local paper.

Even in much more primitive states of society than a busy prosperous farming community, advertising is necessary and it is done.

Far out West in the great desert plains there is advertising, systematic and persistent. The herders of cattle and sheep are the men who make and who read the ads. of the desert.

These ads. are made of flat pieces of wood whittled out with the knife of the herder and lettered with the wisdom of his experience. The work is done during the noon rest, or by the light of the camp-fire in the evening. These rough sign-boards tell those who follow that in one direction may be found water and pasturage in another there are wastes of sand where death or great suffering may be expected. Very often a lone, long pole in the mountains means, "cross here" and the herder who is wise in reading the signs, starts his flocks for the pass. Sometimes a solitary, tall pole standing out in the desert means, "water here for five hundred" or some other number. Many herders and their flocks have been lost and have perished in attempting to cross from winter to summer pastures through ignorance or heedlessness of the advertisements on the trails.

You see, business methods are not so very different, no matter where the business is carried on. If several herders on these wild western plains should fail to read these mountain and desert ads. for a season or two, it would make a difference in the advertising for men all over the world who deal in meat. And everybody knows what happens when there is a

partial failure in any one staple food product.

\* \* \* \*

Is this going a long way round to say that a business man must keep his eyes open continually, not only to the signs whittled out by those a day or two ahead (the manufacturer, for instance) but he must be an industrious whittler for himself? He must let all who come to the trail that he is on know that he has been that way, and is not far away—that at his place are to be found the goods that the average housewife will need at the change of the season.

After a patient and persistent study of the advertising of many men, I have ceased to wonder at business failures. I see, in my mind's eye, the white skeletons of dead business enterprises with only an indifferent exclamation of "no wonder!"

\* \* \* \*

In very many instances, a business and the invitation to the public to come and see for itself, seem not in the least related to each other. True, there is the same name over the door that appears in the printed newspaper ad. or the circular or on the dodger. That name is the connecting link. Frequently the words of the ad. are high-flown and meaningless, or they are weak attempts at wit, or they are a medley of generalities that might be used by a dealer in dry goods, green groceries, fish or peanuts.

The real milk in this big cocoanut of advertising is just this: Be explicit; say what you mean. Tell what you have to sell and what your price is. Take time to whittle out your signs plainly. If your own garden doesn't grow a pole long enough to let your neighbors know where to find you, go out into the woods and find one. If you find, when you set yourself to writing your ads. that your wits won't run from your brain to the point of your pencil, call on someone to do the work for you. Didn't you do that way about your bookkeeping?

Don't you believe that that quiet mouse of a girl at the women's underwear counter sells more goods than you can? Doesn't your errand boy do his work better than you could do it yourself, with less weariness, fewer words and on a smaller salary?

Look at your advertising in the same way. It is the start of the whole concern. It is the steam that moves the machinery, the electricity

that lights it up. To neglect it brings calamity, sure and swift. If there is needed an expert about the place, it is in the start. If your bookkeeper is honest you will have no trouble with him. Boys and girls learn bookkeeping now-a-days as a part of their common school education.

\* \* \* \*

Any girl or young man, who is not rude or lazy, can sell goods. But there are many places to buy them. You must lure your customers into your store before your clerk can look pleasant and say, "What shall I show you to-day?" So, be sure that your invitations are right. Be as particular about your ads. as your wife or your daughter is when arranging the preliminaries for a party. There's nothing common or slipshod about their cards of invitation. Let yours be as carefully made. A woman is sure to say at what hour her guest is expected to dinner or tea or dance or lawn fete.

So should you say, if you are going to offer any special bargains on any special day. Then state the usual price of certain articles as well as the mark-down—the reduction that makes the goods attractive that makes them a bargain. To say, "We will, on two days of this week sell, some dress goods at half price," means little, if anything, to the average woman.

## A Photographic Discovery.

An important discovery in photography is said to have been made which ought to be of far-reaching consequence both in pure and applied photography. Sternitzky, of Bamberg, has discovered a method by which photographs can be made to take a very high degree of polish, so as to be capable of ornamenting surfaces of glass, porcelain, metals, marble, wood, horn, ivory, etc. The pictures are claimed to be absolutely permanent, either in light or in dark shades. For example, a photograph can be made on porcelain in a highly-polished gold, and produces a transparency giving an effect hitherto unattainable.—Universal Provider.

## Liquor Anthracis.

An alcoholic tincture of coal tar with tincture of quillaja. Disinfectant. Used in the treatment of eczema.



# FLETCHER MFG. CO.

Office and Showrooms:  
440-442 YONGE STREET

Factory and Marble Works:  
29-31 HAYTER STREET

## Toronto, Ontario

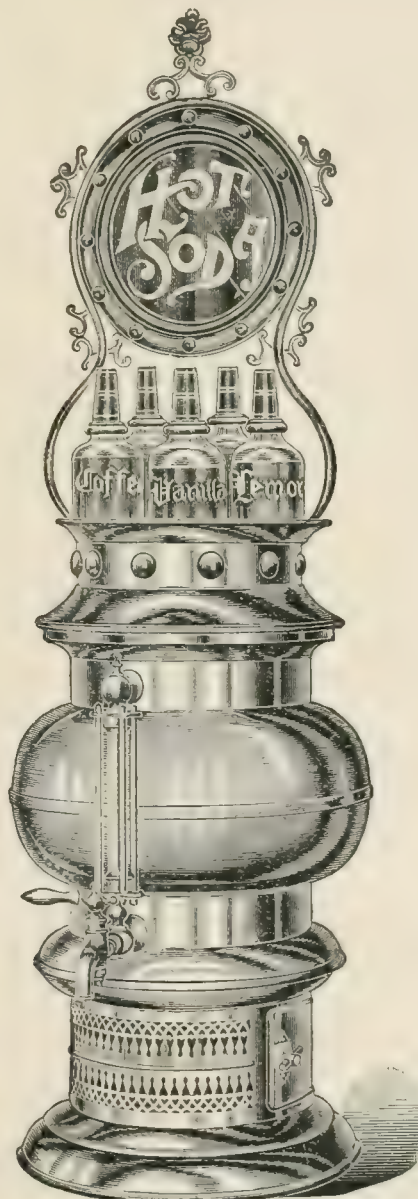
### HOT SODA FOUNTAINS

HOT SODA URNS  
AND  
REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

FLAVORINGS, MUGS, SPOONS,  
HOLDERS, TRAYS, Etc., Etc.



Perfection Hot Soda Apparatus.



Peerless Hot Soda Urn.

THE LATEST CREATION  
AUTOMATIC GAS  
WATER HEATER,  
NO LOSS OF TIME OR GAS  
IN REGULATING,  
ALL DONE AUTOMATICALLY.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE  
AND PRICES.



Perfect Hot Soda Apparatus.

WELL FINISHED AND VERY DURABLE



**RED MARKS ON:**

25 Imp. Gallons, Whole Barrels  
12½ " " Half Barrels

**FOR SALE BY:**

Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton,  
Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax.

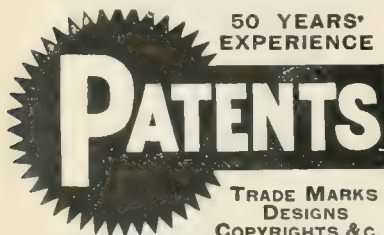
**The Bole Drug Co.,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

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**BOOKS FOR THE TRADE****Pharmaceutical Formulas.**

By PETER MACEWAN, Phar. Chem., F.C.S.

The pharmaceutical press of two hemispheres hailed it as a complete departure from old fashioned lines, as the author added to the formulas hints from practical experiences as to compounding, putting up and pushing specialties.

There are nearly 700 pages in the book, and the formulas cover all departments of compounded drugs which druggists handle.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" is not a haphazard collection of recipes. The compiler is a practical pharmacist, and every formula has been carefully tested prior to publication. Every formula is workable.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" will be sent postpaid for \$2.25.

**Veterinary Counter Practice.**

tells all about horses, oxen, sheep, dogs and poultry; their diseases, and how to diagnose and treat them. The advice is sound, and the treatment safe. Country druggists who have stock breeders as customers should get a copy. The book shows druggists how they may cultivate the veterinary trade and make it profitable. There are numerous illustrations, which are of great value in diagnosis. New formulas and up-to-date treatment are included, together with a table of veterinary doses. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

**Diseases and Remedies.**

A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written by a physician and edited by an experienced pharmacist expressly for chemists and druggists. Contains 236 pp.; price, postpaid, \$1.00.

**The Art of Dispensing.**

A new edition of "The Art of Dispensing" is just out. It contains 500 pages, so that it is almost twice the size of previous editions. The new edition is encyclopædic in its comprehensiveness of difficulties which occur at the dispensing counter. It has been practically rewritten from cover to cover, and at least three-fourths of the matter is new. The editor has taken special pains to increase the educational value of the book so as to make it even more useful to students of pharmacy.

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| Zinc Sulphate.....                | $\frac{1}{2}$ grain |
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|                              |                       |
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|                                |                     |
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| Zinc Sulphate.....             | $\frac{1}{2}$ grain |
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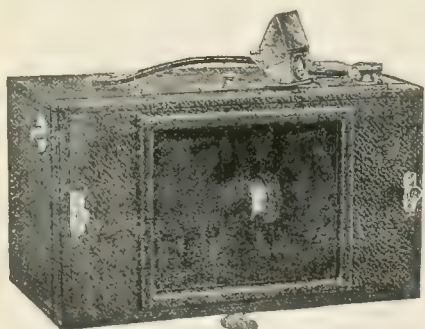
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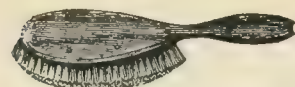
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**Photographic Supplies.\***

By D. A. TAYLOR, Stevens Point, Wis.

In treating this subject, I will not confine myself wholly to the text, but will attempt to set forth some of the reasons which urge one to take up this line of goods, and the results accomplished. I shall state these matters as clearly and briefly as possible, rather in the way of a discourse than in the manner of a formal paper.

The first question which naturally suggests itself is this, "Is the selling of photographic supplies a legitimate line for one engaged in the business?" If we will give the matter a little consideration, an affirmative answer will result without much hesitation.

In the first place it is an established fact that the scientific, the artistic side of photography, lies in the toning and developing of the negative; pushing the button is an unimportant feature of amateur photography; the sun and the lens do the work. The after work, the developing, is the feature requiring the skill, and the skill displayed rests entirely with the purchase and the knowledge of certain chemicals and their uses.

Who is better fitted to deal in these chemicals, who is better equipped to give information, than the druggist? No one. It lies entirely within the scope of his professional ability, as much so as the compounding of prescriptions—it is the business of the druggist, and the druggist alone. All druggists deal in toilet articles, in stationery; some carry a stock of candies; and many deal in numerous other side lines bearing no relation whatever to the drug business. Why, then, shouldn't they deal in a line of goods whose proper use requires their professional skill and technical knowledge? The selling of cameras may be regarded as simply a side line, an accessory in the selling of certain developing and toning mixtures necessary for their use.

In all cities, except the largest ones, you will be unable to find houses dealing exclusively in photographic supplies; the demand is not large enough; it would not be sufficiently profitable. It is to the druggists who already have in stock the greater part of the chemicals used that the business of supplying the demand comes. The great strides in amateur photography have created an immense

demand—it is then a question of who will supply the demand, yourself or your neighbor, who, perhaps, is engaged in some line of business entirely remote from photography.

The dealing in photographic supplies, besides being profitable in itself, draws to the druggist a desirable and high-class trade. Amateur photographers are, as a rule, people of some means, of good taste and artistic appreciations—their trade in the general drug line is to be sought after. If the druggist can supply their wants intelligently and satisfactorily in the matter of photographic supplies, he will, without doubt, secure the balance of their business in all lines in which he deals. The instruction and advice which he is capable of giving them brings him into closer relation with them.

It may have occurred to you in furnishing the amateur with supplies, you have antagonized the professional photographer—not so. It has only been the means of increasing his business, thereby creating a larger demand for chemicals—a demand which you can supply as cheaply as the regular supply houses, and at the same time make a fair profit.

So far I have not given any of my experiences in handling the line, but have merely discussed the advisability of druggists catering to the trade. It would require too much time and would be tedious, were I to go into details and figure out the profits resulting from the sale and the manufacture of the different solutions, etc. Perhaps it will suffice if I state, as a result of my experience, the following conclusions:

1. That it is a much more profitable side line for the druggist to handle than either toilet articles or stationery.

2. That it is a line which is a legitimate one for the druggist to engage in.

3. That it has a tendency to bring to your shop a class of people of means, and in all a very desirable trade, a trade which, if satisfied with your photographic supplies, will purchase other necessities.

4. That amateur photography is not a fad which will soon cease to exist, but has surely come to stay, and if you do not make an effort to gain the trade, your neighbor, who is not so well equipped to furnish the supplies, will get the business.

5. That it is advisable to place in

stock a large number of cameras—simply a few as an advertising medium—but be able to supply on short notice, all chemicals, printing papers, and the different requisites for amateur work.—Era.

**A Ginseng Garden\***

By John Uri Lloyd

When the American Pharmaceutical Association met in Kansas City, in 1881, Mr. Huber, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, consulted the author of this paper regarding the cultivation of ginseng. The firm with which he was connected was much concerned in American roots, barks and herbs, and Mr. Huber thought of fortifying the wild ginseng by that grown in cultivation. He presented the author of this paper with a package of seed and we talked over the possibility of the venture. So far as the writer is concerned, he does not know that Mr. Huber did anything more in that direction, although if memory does not fail, he stated at the aforementioned meeting that he had not been successful in practical propagation. During the recent year or two this subject of ginseng cultivation has been again agitated, and it is now taking quite a hold on the thought of persons engaged in developing the resources of our country. Indeed, the problem is an important one, for we all know the value of ginseng as an article of exportation to China.

In March, 1885, the author of this paper called attention (in a supplement to *Drugs and Medicines of North America*) to the use of ginseng in China, and although that phase of the subject is not directly connected with our article, we presume to introduce herein the note referred to. By reason of its past and present interest and also by reason of the fact that this supplement to the publication mentioned is entirely out of print, the data should be recorded:

"The Use of Ginseng in China—The following letter from Mr. Kwong Ki Chin, a highly educated gentleman, and former professor of the Chinese language in Yale College, is of special interest on account of its reliability. It was written to us in 1881, in reply to our inquiries on the subject:

"The Chinese physicians make frequent use of ginseng root, particularly in Canton province, but do not re-

\*Read before the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

\*Read at the meeting at the A. Ph. A., St. Louis.



gard it as a panacea. The fact and occasions of its use are quite familiar to me from my having studied and practised medicine for some time in China.

The Chinese ginseng grows in but few localities, is very scarce, and commands a high price—the best commanding a hundred times its weight in silver, and from that down to half its weight, according to the locality where it is grown.

The native root has different and more tonic properties than the imported. We think it strengthens the breath and sometimes saves life. The emperor and his friends consume nearly all the high-priced native product.

Doubtless the medicinal value of the plant is exaggerated, and the popular belief in its virtues heightened by the example of the imperial family and wealthy persons in using it.

That imported from America is considered to have cooling properties, and to be especially useful in yellow fever and inflammation of the bladder. It is also given for tenderness and enlargement of the liver, and whenever the urine is high colored. It is also considered to promote the discharge of urine. Sometimes persons who have taken liquor to excess, eat a little of it with benefit to relieve the tipsy feeling. We regard it as opposite in properties to ginger-root and cinnamon.

It is not used for incense.

You are at liberty to mention my name in connection with the statement, if you desire."—Addenda to *Drugs and Medicines of North America*, 1885.

As is well known, the section of the country about Cincinnati, the heavily-wooded Ohio Valley, was (and is yet a factor) the chief source of ginseng supply. But as the woods have been mostly cleared off and the thickets cleaned out, this plant, which never grows in beds and is always very scattering at the best, became scarcer and scarcer, until now it is nearly in a condition of extermination.

During the time the section of country in which the root was indigenous was producing large quantities of ginseng, the hills and knobs of Boone (Stringtown) county, Kentucky, were wooded, thickly underbrushed, the soil was very rich, and there the ginseng grew to perfection. But things even here have changed. The great

knobs are bare, the woods are gone, the ginseng has disappeared. The price the gatherers received in the time of the boyhood of the writer of this paper was 50 cts. per lb., even as low as 25 cts. per lb., but now the price reaches from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per lb. Only from the almost inaccessible mountain lands of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee (largely culled dry) can we expect to get the vanishing supply of ginseng for the future, a supply that in 1886 amounted to 80,000 lbs. from this one city of Cincinnati.

And now, after these preliminary remarks, we reach the subject of this article. In a recent visit to Boone County (Stringtown), the old home land of the author, he was asked if it would be of interest to visit a ginseng garden. Of course the writer was concerned immediately and took the first opportunity to do so. This garden belongs to Mr. S. Long, of Union, Boone Co., Ky., and is shown by the picture accompanying this paper, which is a photographic view by Mrs. Lloyd of the garden, and was taken this summer. It is situated in the shade on a side of a hill, is fenced in by a tall paling fence with narrow cracks between the palings. About ten feet in height it is covered with three-inch slats, between which about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space is left for the light, and in very hot weather in the summer the top is covered loosely with brush. We thus briefly describe the surroundings of the garden. Inside it bears the appearance of any vegetable garden under proper conditions where the stock seems to be thrifty and in its native element, and as I found Mr. Long very willing to impart information concerning the same, I hereby relate, in his own words as he gave it, his experience with this ginseng garden:

"I secured first about 300 plants from the woods where ginseng naturally grows in this section of the country. These plants were taken up with great care, plenty of dirt being left on the roots. They were carried in the cool of the day from their native location to the garden I had prepared. The earth was such as I would have used for the purpose of raising onions, a rich loamy soil. These plants were set about six inches apart, the rows being about six inches from each other. I did not notice in any instance that the transplanting disturbed the early plants in

the least. From these three hundred plants I collected the first year about 3,000 seed. That fall when the seed had ripened I collected from the woods about 600 more plants, which I planted in the same manner as I had done the 300 plants, making a total of 900 roots. The following spring out of the 900 roots, 800 came up, making a good crop of seed. To this I will add that of the plants set out in the fall there was a greater proportion lost than of the plants that were set out in the growing season. The seeds that ripened in July, if planted at once, will come up the next spring; those that ripened later do not come up until the second spring. I cannot give the proportion of loss in sprouting. The first year's plant is a little three-leaved spindle, and the growth is very slow. As is well known, the scars left by cast-off stalks give the age of the root. I have plants in my garden that are at least twenty years of age. I am cultivating ginseng both for the root and the seed, the seed at this time being very costly, although the root only has any commercial value except for planting. I am enlarging my gardens as rapidly as possible and use all the seed that is produced, at present having none to distribute.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Long supplies from his own experience in a ginseng section of the country just the data to serve persons concerned in drug cultivation. The fact that he did not go to the woods for natural dirt seems in my mind to be of great interest, for it is certain that in any section of the country a slat garden after the manner of Mr. Long's garden can be easily put up, and it is also easy to obtain mature plants from gatherers by paying them an additional price therefor. As the writer of this paper predicted years ago, either cultivation must be given such plants as ginseng and hydrastis, or they must within a moderate period become extinct.

---

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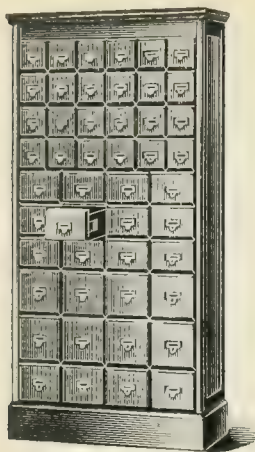
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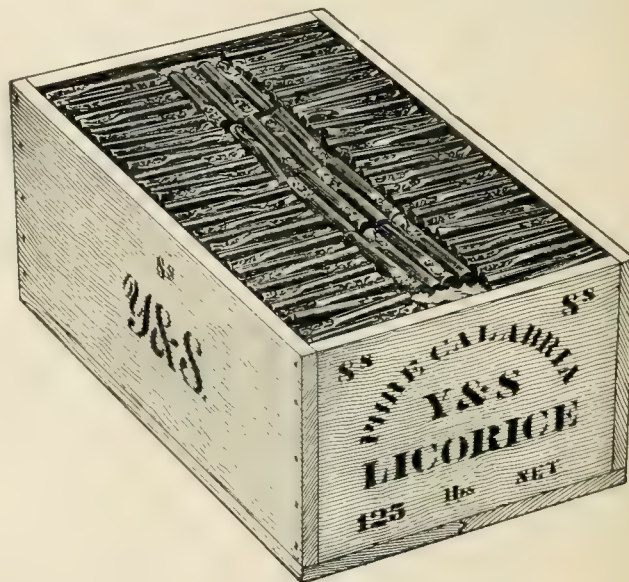
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### Perfume Materials and their Preparation.

In the year 1795 was founded the firm of Lautier Bros., who at that time distilled their products in the vicinity of Grasse. But it was really

factory of perfumes. The old building of 1834 has been replaced by a new one, which has constantly undergone improvements and was enlarged in 1893, again in 1897 and since in 1899.



[A View of Grasse, France, where the House of Lautier Fils is Situated.]

not until the year 1834 that a manufactory by steam was brought to Grasse itself and that it became the firm of M. Jean-Baptiste Lautier, the name it still retains.

At the death of M. Lautier, in 1877, his son-in-law, M. Joseph Morel, became sole proprietor.

His widow, Mme. M. Morel, nee Lautier, and eldest son, M. Alphonse Morel, have managed it since his untimely death in August, 1895.

Ever since the firm has been established their efforts have been towards carrying on an exportation trade, and they now deal extensively in Europe, America and other ultra-marine countries.

The firm, Lautier Bros., manufacture fat materials, used in the preparation of flower extracts, essences of all kinds, and oil of almonds, and they import large quantities of foreign products.

They manufacture, besides, the oil of olives, used for perfume and consumption. The commercial exportation is of such importance, that, in order to fulfil demands it has been necessary to enlarge their place of business, and during the past four years they have bought a large hydraulic mill not far from the manu-

M. Lautier Bros., more recently still, anxious to make this important industry progressive, have built an annex, for the special treatment of flowers by hydrogen and carbon, used in obtaining natural concentrated essences.

Since 1888 they have had special electric lights throughout the build-

ings. The steam and motor power was furnished by 4 generators, of which two are 60 and two are 80 horse power, making in all 280 steam horse power.

The machinery is the best and most perfect of its kind. The manufactory possesses 24 hydraulic presses, used in the preparation of fatty perfumes, sending out 45,000 cases of pommades, etc.

The distillery is composed principally of 10 large stills, with double bottoms of copper, capable of holding at one time, a minimum of 900 to 1,000 kilos of flowers and 1,000 to 1,200 litres of water, each.

Each year, at the end of the lavender harvest in the Alps, the firm of Lautier Bros. send 50 portable stills, for distilling on the lavender farm at Mt. Blanc, which is so well known.

The laboratory for experimenting and analyzing is managed by a chemist, specially engaged for this branch of the business.

The firm at ordinary times employ a staff of from 20 to 30 men and from 75 to 90 women; the number is considerably increased during the harvest of violettes, roses, jasmine, tube roses, etc.

For the manufacture of oil of sweet almonds and oil of nuts, it requires eight hydraulic presses, which are in use all the year, except during the busy season of May. This branch of the business is of much interest in France.

The firm, quoting only some figures, handle in a single day as much as



The Flowers in Preparation for Essence of Jasmine (Lautier Fils).





Distilling Apparatus for Perfume Extracts (Lautier Fils).

25,000 kilos of roses and 18,000 kilos of orange flowers at one time.

Its consummation, for instance, has required for one harvest 267,000 kilos of roses, 160,000 kilos of orange flowers, 45,000 kilos of jasmine, 59,000 kilos of violets, 9,500 of mignonne, 250,000 kilos of geraniums, etc.

The firm, Lautier Bros., have business branches in Paris, 78 rue Reaumur; in London, E. C., 63 Bartholomew Close; in New York, 218 Pearl street, and an office in Chicago, 90 Lake street. They have travellers and representatives in nearly all parts of the world. Their greatest demand is throughout Europe and in the United States of America.

Finally, they are notable for handling only the highest class material for perfumes in general. Last year, at the Paris Exposition, they had the honor of receiving the gold medal.

#### Sodium Glyceroborate.

According to Schazki this is best prepared by heating glycerin (1.255), 120, with borax, 100, in a porcelain dish, until a glasslike fused mass is obtained. This is rolled out into rods wrapped in wax-paper, and preserved in well-stoppered bottles. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, melts between 153-154 degrees C., and remains stable for a long time.—Oesterr. Zeits. fur Pharm., 55, 192.

Mind is the motor of mankind, efforts the power and results the achievement.

#### The Introduction of Vaccination into Denmark.

Will be observed this year by a jubilee in Copenhagen, this being the hundredth anniversary of that event. Denmark claims to be one of the few countries to adopt this procedure without opposition to it. It is stated that during the eighteenth century that country suffered severely from smallpox. The city of Copenhagen during the last half of that century (with 100,000 inhabitants) lost 12,000 citizens from that disease, while Greenland and Iceland were

half depopulated. The first cases were vaccinated July 6, 1801, with lymph received from Jenner himself, and it was at once widely used, so that the disease was at once checked. —(Am. Med.)

#### Compound Glycerin Tonic.

Wilbur L. Scoville suggests the following formula on this preparation at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association:

|                                 |     |     |       |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Gentian ground                  | ... | G.  | 20    |
| Taraxacum, ground               | ... | G.  | 30    |
| Spirit orange, U. S. P.         | ... | Cc. | 10    |
| Sherry wine, q. s. to percolate | ... | Cc. | 400   |
| Sugar                           | ... | G.  | 150   |
| Phosphoric acid, 85-per-ct.     | ... | Cc. | 5     |
| Tin. cardamom compound          | ... | Cc. | 60    |
| Solution saccharin, N. F.       | ... | Cc. | 20    |
| Acetic ether                    | ... | Cc. | 2.5   |
| Glycerin                        | ... | Cc. | 400   |
| To make                         | ... | Cc. | 1,000 |

Moisten the mixed drugs with the spirit of orange and about 10 Cc. of wine, pack in a small percolator, and pour on sherry wine. When the fluid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice and allow the drugs to macerate 24 hours. Then start the percolation and allow to drop slowly, at a rate not exceeding one drop in five or six seconds, until 40 Cc. of percolate is obtained. In this dissolve the sugar (filter if necessary), then add the other ingredients in order, and finally add enough sherry wine to make a total volume of 1,000 Cc.



A Portion of the Distillery for the Extraction of Perfume from Flowers.







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## On Teaching Microscopy, Botany, Physiology, Pharmaco-Dynamics and Urine Analysis in Colleges of Pharmacy.

By Albert Schneider.

The renaissance period of pharmaceutical instruction and practice initiated some twenty years ago and established upon a firm lasting basis about ten years ago, makes it imperative that the courses and methods of instruction in our colleges of pharmacy be carefully arranged in harmony with the evolutionary changes. The changes consisted primarily in substituting the laboratory method of instruction for the old-time lecture method. In other words, instead of merely informing students orally how to practice pharmacy they are now given an opportunity to

pharmacodynamics. Without entering into the discussion of the relative merits of the laboratory methods and lecture method, I shall now outline very briefly certain courses of pharmaceutical instruction, attempting to harmonize them with the present status of the science of pharmacy. I have elsewhere expressed my views on preliminary education,\* and will omit further reference to that highly important matter.

The following tabulation shows the logical sequence of the studies under consideration, without, however, indicating in any way their relative importance.

I. Microscopy and Micro-technique.

II. Botany.

A. General.

1. Morphology and Physiology.

indicate very briefly how much time may be devoted to the pharmaceutical studies named in first-class colleges of pharmacy, having a view to unifying the courses of instruction. Nothing shall be said of other branches, owing to a lack of experience and adequate information.\* It is hoped that others will outline and discuss the additional courses.

The courses are discussed and arranged in accordance with the following:

1. Entrance requirements.

2. Time devoted to the college work.

3. Manner in which the courses are presented at the college. Laboratory work vs. lecture courses.

4. Educational facilities of the college.



Bottling Room (Lautier Fils).

attain actual experience by requiring them to perform pharmaceutical exercises in properly equipped laboratories. It is, however, not intended to imply that the lecture method of imparting instruction has been discarded entirely. Far from it—the lecture method combined with quizzes and recitations is still more or less in vogue in all colleges of pharmacy. In some branches of study the lecture course is the only available means of imparting the necessary information. Even in these instances it is hoped that the future may introduce the laboratory method as an adjunct if not a complete substitute. This applies, for instance, to human physiology, general pharmacography and

2. Histology.

3. Taxonomy and Organography.

B. Special.

1. Vegetable Pharmacognosy.

a. General.

b. Macroscopical.

c. Microscopical.

(a.) Crude Drugs.

(b.) Powdered Drugs.

2. Bacteriology.

III. Human Physiology and Anatomy.

IV. General Pharmacodynamics.

V. Urine Analysis.

A. Chemical.

B. Microscopical.

The prime object of this paper is to

\* Pharmacological Education, Bulletin of Pharmacy Oct. 20, 1900.

5. Proportionment of the various courses or branches of study at the college of pharmacy.

6. Capacity of students based upon entrance requirement, age and time spent at colleges of pharmacy.

The above items must be kept in mind in order that an estimate of opinion may be fairly accurate.

In order to make the paper as brief as possible, I have cited the references to a fuller discussion of details regarding some of the branches of study therein referred to.

### I. MICROSCOPY AND MICRO TECHNIQUE

According to the present status of pharmaceutical education, it is not practicable to give a thorough course



in the studies named, yet the student should have some knowledge of the subjects before being permitted to take up the very important subject of vegetable histology, general and special. He should thoroughly familiarize himself with the mechanism of simple and compound microscopes. He should have some instruction in optics and the construction of mirrors, lenses, substage condensers; he should understand chromatic and spherical aberration, and know how correction is made therefor. He should be familiar with the working properties and working capacity of compound microscopes.

Instruction in micro-technique must even be more limited. The student should know how to make free-hand sections, and how to mount them properly. He should familiarize himself with the more useful and common methods of making permanent microscope mounts, including methods of infiltrating with celloidin (or collodion) and paraffine, staining and mounting, using the various microtomes, etc. He should know the properties and utility of the more important micro-reagents, including a few of the more commonly employed stains.

The course should extend over four weeks, with about five hours' laboratory instruction weekly, supplemented by lectures, quizzes and recitations. A failure to properly insist on this course interferes quite seriously with the work of the subsequent courses.

I have never found it desirable or useful to request students to make permanent microscope slides of the materials studied, as that entails a great expenditure of time, energy and money, without any adequate return. Nor is there any apparent advantage in using dissecting microscopes. Making permanent mounts of drugs and drug particles for examination under low powers seems a special waste of time and energy.

## II. BOTANY.

For some time there has been considerable discussion regarding the value of botany in pharmacy, which seems rather remarkable when we consider the fact that most of our drugs are of vegetable origin. Much of the controversy has been due to a difference in the definition of the term botany. In its broad pharmaceutical sense, it includes all of those

branches of pharmaceutical instruction dealing with plants as shown in the above outline. There certainly can be no doubt at present as regards the importance of botany in pharmacy.

### A—GENERAL BOTANY.

1. Morphology and Physiology.—A very brief survey of general botany, dwelling upon morphology, physiology and ecology.

In the presentation of this course the laboratory method is not practicable. The subjects should be presented by lectures, recitations and quizzes, supplemented by text-book reading. Some apparatus for class demonstration would be very desirable to illustrate phenomena of growth, root pressure, evaporation of moisture, influence of sunlight and gravity upon the growth of plants, etc. Most pieces of such apparatus can be quite cheaply constructed by the teacher, provided he has some mechanical skill and ingenuity. While it is undeniable that the subject is quite important, yet only a limited amount of time can be devoted to it; a total of about twenty hours of class work, one or two hours per week. To devote more time to this work would be at the expense of more important work in other departments.

2. Histology.—From the standpoint of modern pharmacy, this is a very important division of botany. The extensive use of the compound microscope in the examination of vegetable drugs and their adulterants, makes it imperative that the student should be given a thorough course in general vegetable histology in order that he may recognize cells, tissues, and cell-contents at a glance. This must of necessity be essentially a laboratory course, employing the necessary apparatus, the most important of which is a good compound microscope.

The work should extend over a period of one year with about six hours' laboratory work weekly; the student to cut free-hand sections of the representative plant types to be studied, mount the sections temporarily, and make careful drawings of the microscopic pictures of the sections studied.

The importance of this course cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is a necessary preparation to the microscopic examination of vegetable drugs, crude as well as powdered.

3. Organography and Taxonomy.—Regarding the presentation of this course there is at present considerable difference of opinion. In many colleges of pharmacy this is made the major course in botany, and in most of the lesser colleges this is the only purely botanical course given. To harmonize this course with the other courses it must be quite brief, especially in consideration of the fact that most students upon entering the college of pharmacy are supposed to have had some of this work in their preliminary schooling (high school, and even in the grammar departments). The course should be presented much like the course in general morphology and physiology above outlined. About twenty hours (one or two hours weekly) of lectures, quizzes and recitations, supplemented by class demonstrations, text-book reading, use of suitable botanical charts, type specimens, etc., should constitute the course. The course should follow course 1. Courses 1 and 3, as here outlined, should be given during the first years, concurrently with the course in microscopy and vegetable histology.

In this course the student should be made familiar with the gross appearance of plant organs, as leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots, branches, tubers, bulbs, etc. He should be familiarized with the leading systems of plant classification; he should be taught how to analyze plants and how to prepare herbaria. It is evident, however, from the time allotted to the work, that the subjects referred to can be presented in the form of a hasty outline only, most of the time being devoted to vegetable organography.

### B—SPECIAL BOTANY.

1. Vegetable Pharmacognosy.—This is, of course, the important branch of study, and to which the courses in General Botany are simply preparations. This course, should, therefore, be given during the second year, and should extend through the entire year. It should be a laboratory course, the student being given good representative specimens of the more important vegetable drugs employed in pharmaceutical practice. These he should study carefully as to form, consistency, color, odor and taste. To be consistent and logical, the student should receive careful instruction in General Pharmacognosy before taking up the special examin



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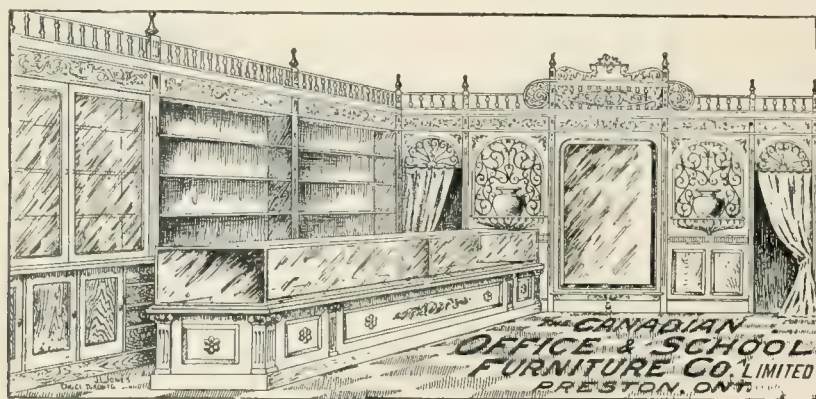
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ation of individual drugs. He should know something about the methods of growing, collecting, drying, garb-ling and marketing drugs. He should be informed about the causes which lead to the deterioration of drugs, the preservation of drugs, drug parasites, etc. It is true such information is given, but in an erratic way only, usually little by little as the course progresses, or in some schools references thereto are made under pharmacodynamics, or perhaps some other related course. The fact is, general pharmacography is very carelessly taught.

In the scheme here proposed the student is expected to study six or seven drugs at each laboratory session, all of them as to gross characteristics as already indicated, and on an average, two at each session are to be studied microscopically\* from carefully made transverse and longitudinal (radial and tangential if necessary) sections properly mounted. The student should study the drug-yielding plant itself, but the opportunities for this are very limited, in fact do not exist in the great majority of colleges of pharmacy.

The histology of drugs should be made a very important branch of study, and is in reality a continuation, or rather the practical application of the course in general vegetable histology. Suitable clearing fluids and other necessary reagents should be employed.

2. Powdered Drugs.†—The study of powdered vegetable drugs is really the culmination of the work in vegetable histology. The pharmacist and student will find that the training and experience he has acquired in the above courses is absolutely necessary to enable him to recognize and identify the histological elements as they appear in powders. The student should be given a thorough drill in the microscopical examination of from sixty to one hundred of the more important powdered vegetable drugs, employing the necessary or useful test reagents. Two or three months with six hours' laboratory weekly, should be devoted to this work.

\*The significance of the compound microscope in the study of vegetable drugs and their adulterants has been more fully explained elsewhere, see:

1. The History of the Microscope and Its Use in Pharmacy. *American Druggist*, March 25, 1900.
2. The Microscope in Pharmacy. *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, serial begun Sept., 1900, and still continued.

†See also:

1. Suggestions on the Introduction of Powdered Drugs in the U.S.P., Proceedings A. Ph. A., 1900, pp. 141-145.
2. Powdered Drugs and their Adulterants. *American Druggist*, serial begun May 25, 1897.

3. Bacteriology.—The course in bacteriology must be carefully adapted to the needs of the pharmacist.\* It should be a course in general bacteriology, dwelling upon the role that bacteria play in the deterioration of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.; the preparation and preservation of antitoxines, vaccine virus. He should know something about the significance of toxins and antitoxines in health and disease. He should know how to use disinfectants and germicides. In the laboratory he should be taught the methods of sterilization, germ filtration, preparation of culture media and the preparations of bacterial cultures, and such other bacteriological operations as may prove useful to the pharmacist. It is not believed to be practicable for the pharmacist to attempt making diagnostic bacteriological examinations of disease-germs for the physician; the pharmacist cannot properly qualify himself for such work during the brief time that must of necessity be devoted to this work.

About eight weeks of laboratory work (two hours daily) should be given to this work. There should be in addition some lectures, recitations and special reading. The time should be devoted to the study of bacteria in general. Inoculation experiments on animals are not in order.

### III.—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY.

In many colleges of pharmacy this subject is presented in a very careless manner. The limited time makes laboratory work impossible, yet the subject should not be presented in a superficial manner. The course should be more thorough than the average high-school course in physiology, and the prevailing custom in some colleges of pharmacy to excuse those students from the course who have had high-school physiology should be abandoned.

The subject must be presented in the form of lectures, recitations and text-book reading, supplemented by the use of charts, papier mache models, a well mounted skeleton, loose bones, etc., and perhaps some class demonstrations. One hour each week during the first year is perhaps sufficient.

This course is simply a preparation for the course in pharmacodynamics,

therefore special attention should be given to the functional activities of organs in order that the physiological action of drugs may be understood, only minor attention being given to anatomy.

### IV.—GENERAL PHARMACODYNAMICS.

This course also is usually presented in a desultory manner. In some schools only casual reference is made to the subject in connection with the work in pharmacography. This course should follow the course in physiology and should therefore be given the second year, devoting one hour per week to the work. Here again the subject is best presented by lectures, but principally recitations and text-book work, devoting nearly all of the attention to the physiological action of drugs, to toxicology and posology. Therapeutics should be almost entirely omitted, as that belongs especially within the domain of the physician. This course really forms the direct connecting link between pharmacy and medicine.

### V.—URINE ANALYSIS.

To begin with, this subject has no bearing whatever upon pharmacy. It is a branch of study distinctively medical. The proper procedure would be to take this course out of the curriculum of pharmaceutical studies. Medical students receive a very thorough course in urine analysis, both chemical and microscopical, and are much more competent than pharmacists to make the required or desired tests and examinations. Pharmacists are, of course, fully competent to make chemical examinations of urine, and it is no doubt true that they may occasionally make such tests for very busy physicians. The pharmacist is, however, not qualified to make the necessary or desired microscopical examinations of urine for disease germs, tube casts, pus cells, blood corpuscles, epithelial cells, spermatazo, etc., etc. Such work must be left to someone well versed in histology and pathology.

The pharmaceutical course in urine analysis, provided one is given at all, should, therefore, consist of the application of the usually recognized chemical tests to normal and abnormal urine.

To sum up, the following would be an outline of the courses discussed, as they would be logically presented in those colleges of pharmacy giving a two-years' course of at least six

\*1. Pharmaceutical Bacteriology. Bulletin of Pharmacy, Dec., 1897.

2. Pharmaceutical Bacteriology. Proceedings A. Ph. A., 1900, pp. 186-189.



months each, the student devoting his entire time to his studies.

#### FIRST YEAR.

1. Microscopy and Micro-technique.—Lectures, recitations, quizzes, with text-book reading. Four weeks, about five or six hours weekly. Total 24 hours.

2. General Vegetable Morphology and Physiology.—Lectures, recitations, quizzes, class demonstrations with text-book reading. Two hours weekly (maximum time) first term (three months). Total 12 or 24 hours.

3. General Vegetable Histology.—Laboratory work. Should follow course 1 and extend through the entire year, with five or six hours' work weekly (sessions of 1½ hours). Total 60 hours.

4. Organography and Taxonomy.—Lectures, recitations, quizzes, class demonstrations with text-book reading. Two hours weekly (maximum time) second term (three months). Total 12 or 24 hours.

5. Human Physiology and Anatomy.—Lectures and recitations, employing charts and a mounted skeleton and text-books.\* One hour each week for the entire year. Total 25 hours.

#### SECOND YEAR.

6. Vegetable Pharmacography.—Laboratory work.† Five months; six hours weekly (sessions of 1½ hours each). Total, 60 hours.

7. Powdered Drugs.—Laboratory work. This course to follow course 6, and to be continued for one month (minimum time): six hours weekly (sessions of 1½ hours). Total, 24 hours.

8. General Pharmacodynamics.—Lectures and recitations.‡ One hour weekly during the entire year. Course 5 is a necessary preparation for this course. Total, 24 hours.

9. Bacteriology.—Laboratory work, lectures and reading. Two months; two hours' laboratory work daily. Total, 90 hours.

10. Urine analysis.—Laboratory work. Two weeks; four hours weekly. Total, 8 to 16 hours.

\*Ashby's Notes on Physiology seems almost an ideal text-book for students of pharmacy.

†One of the available text-books (Culbreth, Maisch, Sayre) is to be used, and each student is to receive good specimens of the more important official and non-official drugs, one or two to be studied microscopically (comp. and microscope at each session).

‡It is much to be regretted that there is no suitable text-book. The medical texts are too voluminous for pharmacy students, and are, furthermore, not adapted to their needs. Have used Potter's Quiz Compendium with fair success.

### Messrs. W. J. Gage Co., Limited.

The cut on this page shows what is claimed to be the largest purchasing, wholesale and manufacturing stationery establishment in the Dominion.

W. J. Gage Co., Ltd., now occupy numbers 54, 56 and 58 Front street west, and numbers 1, 3 and 5 Piper



street, Toronto, having a frontage on Front street of 78 feet, with a depth through to Piper street of 191 feet, five stories in height. The very large increase in business has made it necessary recently to take in the premises formerly occupied by Nelson & Sons to the west, and also to erect a large addition on Piper street.

The first floor of this mammoth warehouse is devoted to the main business office, salesroom and checking room. On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. Spence, Vice-President, and Mr. Gundy, the General Manager, and this same floor is occupied by the stock of school books and other publications, and also a large number of printed supplies.

The school book branch is one of first importance in this company. The third floor is taken up with the manufacture of envelopes, writing tablets, paper boxes, papeteries, etc. The plant in the envelope factory is believed to be the largest in the country, being equipped with twenty-one machines, and the stock of manufacturers' envelopes at present on hand is in the neighborhood of 15,000,000. The fourth floor is devoted to the manufacture of blank books, memo books, school scribblers, etc., and in another portion of this floor is the ruling room. This latter is equipped with modern machines, three of them being automatic self-feeders, one of the machines in use being the largest

on the continent, and will automatically feed itself and rule a sheet 40 inches square on both sides at one operation.

In the basement heavy papers of every description are stored.

The volume of business done by W. J. Gage & Co. has been steadily increasing each year, as shown in the

amount done during July and August of this year having exceeded the total of six months ten years ago. Attention has been given to secure the most labor-saving devices and up-to-date machines of every description, so that in all departments the business of this firm will compare favorably with that of any other on the continent.

Those of our readers who are interested in the lines mentioned should make a point when in Toronto of calling on Messrs. Gage & Co., where they will always find a cordial welcome, and if they can spare the time, will be shown through the various departments of this model warehouse.

### Antiseptic Castor Oil.

Although castor oil is the best aperient for children, it has itself no antiseptic action, F. Blowski recommends that benzo-naphthol and resorcin should be dissolved in the oil. The formula employed is resorcin and benzonaphthol of each 20, castor oil, 260 or resorcin and benzonaphthol of each 10, castor oil, 280. The doses are the same as for castor oil. Salol is not suitable for use as an intestinal antiseptic in this way, on account of the large amount of phenol it liberates. In the above formula the resorcin disinfects the stomach, and the benzonaphthol the intestines, by splitting up into benzoic acid and beta-naphthol.—Pharm. Zeit., Ph. JI.

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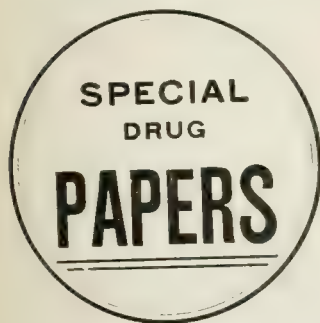
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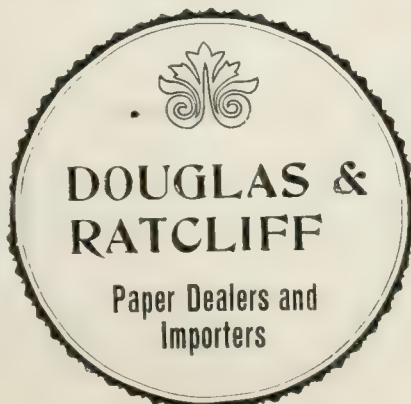
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# Formulary

## Liniments,

### WHITE LINIMENT

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Ess. oil camphor ... ..  | 1 oz.             |
| Lard oil ... ..          | 5 ozs.            |
| Cotton-seed oil ... ..   | 1 oz.             |
| Spirit turpentine ... .. | 3 ozs.            |
| Solution ammonia ... ..  | 5 ozs.            |
| Oleic acid ... ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

Mix the acid and the lard and cotton-seed oils. Then add the turpentine and ammonia, and shake, lastly adding the essential oil of camphor.—Chem. & Drug.

### LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Tincture capsicum ... .. | 2 ozs.    |
| Tincture myrrh ... ..    | 3 ozs.    |
| Tincture guaiac ... ..   | 3 ozs.    |
| Spirit camphor ... ..    | 4 ozs.    |
| Alcohol ... ..           | 4 ozs.    |
| Alkanet ... ..           | to color. |

For internal use give from 5 to 30 drops in water or brandy.

### COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAJUPUT.

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Oil of cajuput ... ..  | 1½ fl. ozs. |
| Chloroform ... ..      | 1 fl. ozs.  |
| Chloral hydrate ... .. | 1½ av. ozs. |
| Soap-liniment, to make | 16 fl. ozs. |

Dissolve the chloral in the soap-liniment, add the chloroform and oil of cajuput, and mix.—Meyer Bros.' Druggist.

### CAPSICUM OPODELDOC.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Alcohol ... ..              | G. 40 |
| Tincture capsicum ... ..    | G. 10 |
| Castile soap ... ..         | G. 6  |
| Camphor ... ..              | G. 4  |
| Ammonia water ... ..        | G. 2  |
| Menthol ... ..              | G. 1  |
| Oil spilanthus oleaceus ... | G. 1  |

—Bull Pharm.

### NEW TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Oil turpentine ... .. | 2 ozs.  |
| Wool-fat ... ..       | 1 oz.   |
| Water ... ..          | .7 ozs. |

Mix the wool-fat with an equal weight of oil of turpentine, and gradually add the water with constant stirring. Incorporate in the mixture the remainder of the oil of turpentine, shaking or rubbing until a perfectly homogeneous opodeldoc-looking liniment is formed.—Drug. Circ.

### BARBED WIRE FENCE LINIMENT

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Linseed oil, raw ... ..  | .16 ozs.          |
| Potassium nitrate ... .. | 1 oz.             |
| Lead acetate ... ..      | 1 oz.             |
| Sulphuric acid ... ..    | 1 oz.             |
| Carbolic acid ... ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

Mix the oil with the potassium ni-

trate and lead acetate, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring continually; when cold, pour off the dregs and add the carbolic acid. Apply with a feather twice a day. Do not wash the sore at all.

### STAINLESS IODIN LINIMENT.

A pharmacist advises us that colorless iodine ointment may be made by the following process.

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Iodin ... ..                  | 18 grains. |
| Potassium iodid ... ..        | 4 grains.  |
| Water ... ..                  | 8 minims.  |
| Benzoinated lard ... ..       | 48 grains. |
| Hyposulphite of soda, enough. |            |

Rub the iodine and the potassium iodid with the water, and then add only enough hyposulphite of soda to decolorize the mixture; then blend with the benzoinated lard. Do not use metallic utensils, spatulas, mortar or containers.—Medical World.

### FLOOR WAXES.

1. Spermaceti ... .. av.oz. 4
- Paraffin wax ... .. av.oz. 4
- Talcum, powder ... .. av.oz. 8

Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine, mix with the talcum, and pass through a No. 10 sieve.

2. Stearin, powder ... .. av.oz. 20
- Yellow wax, powder ... .. av.oz. 5
- Soap, powder ... .. av.oz. 2
3. Stearin, powder ... .. av.oz. 16
- Yellow wax, powder ... .. av.oz. 4
4. White wax, powder ... .. av.oz. 10
- Shellac, powder ... .. av.oz. 10
- Resin, powder ... .. av.oz. 1

5. To about 4 pounds of paraffin, melting at about 40 degrees. C., add 1 fluid ounce of oil of mirbane, and allow to cool.

6. Yellow wax ... .. 400 parts.
- Oil turpentine ... .. 600 parts.
7. Ceresin yellow ... .. 500 parts.
- Ceresin white ... .. 500 parts.
- Oil turpentine ... .. 700 parts.
8. Paraffin, soft ... .. 500 parts.
- White ceresin ... .. 200 parts.
- Oil pine ... .. 600 parts.

### CREOSOTE MIXTURES.

1. Beechwood Creosote 2 to 4 Gm.
- Oil Sweet Almonds ... .. 25 Gm.
- Yolk of egg ... .. 1
- Distilled Water ... .. 200 Gm.
- Make an emulsion.
2. Beechwood Creosote ... .. .95 min.
- Chloroform ... .. .30 min.
- Oil peppermint ... .. .96 min.
- Alcohol ... .. to make 6 fl. ozs.

### CREOSOTE WINE

Beechwood Creosote ... .. .96 min.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alcohol ... ..           | 1 fl. oz.                  |
| Oil Cinnamon ... ..      | 24 drops.                  |
| Oil Cloves ... ..        | 12 drops.                  |
| Oil annise ... ..        | 12 drops.                  |
| Syrup orange-peel ... .. | 4 fl. ozs.                 |
| Sherry wine ... ..       | 8 fl. ozs.                 |
| Simple Elixir ... ..     | enough to make 16 fl. ozs. |

Dissolve the creosote and oils in the alcohol, add the wine, syrup, and elixir, and filter through purified talcum.

Each tablespoonful represents 3 min. of creosote. The dose is a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, after meals.

### PHOSPHATED CREOSOTE WINE.

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Creosote (beechwood) ... ..   | G. 10                    |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent. ... ..  | G. 90                    |
| Acid calcium phosphate ... .. | G. 20                    |
| Water ... ..                  | G. 20                    |
| Syrup ... ..                  | G. 100                   |
| Malaga wine ... ..            | enough to make Cc. 1,000 |

This contains 1 per cent. creosote and 2 per cent. calcium phosphate. It is taken diluted with water.

### CREOSOTE EMULSION.

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Beechwood Creosote ... .. | .768 min.           |
| Powdered Acacia ... ..    | 1080 grn.           |
| Water ... ..              | to make 32 fl. ozs. |

Triturate the creosote with the acacia in a dry mortar, and add, all at once 27 fl. dr. of water; stir briskly with the pestle until the nucleus of the emulsion is formed, and add enough water to make 2 pints; finally, strain through a cloth. Each teaspoonful contains 3 min. of creosote.

### CREOSOTED COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cod liver oil ... ..         | .32 fl. ozs. |
| Beechwood creosote ... ..    | 6½ fl. drs.  |
| Powdered acacia ... ..       | .8 ozs.      |
| Glycerin ... ..              | .4 fl. ozs.  |
| Syrup orange-peel ... ..     | .2 fl. ozs.  |
| Calcium hypophosphite ... .. | .555 grns.   |
| Sodium hypophosphite ... ..  | .5 5 grns.   |
| Oil wintergreen ... ..       | .2 fl. drs.  |
| Oil sassafras ... ..         | .2 fl. drs.  |
| Oil cinnamon ... ..          | .2 fl. drs.  |

Distilled water ...to make 4 pints.

Mix the cod liver oil, creosote, and essential oils with the acacia, in a dry mortar; dissolve the hypophosphites in 12 fl. ozs. of warm water, pour the solution, all at once, into the mixture of oils, creosote and acacia, and stir briskly in one direction with the pestle until emulsification takes place; then add the glycerin, syrup, and enough water to make 4 pints, and strain through a cloth.

### BEEF, MALT AND QUININE WINE

Extract of beef ... .. 4 ozs.



Extract of malt ... .. 8 ozs.  
 Quinine sulphate ... .. 160 grs.  
 Citric acid ... .. 80 grs.  
 Port wine ... .. 1 gal.

Rub the extracts with a pint of the wine, and dissolve the quinine and citric acid in another quantity, and add to the bulk. After fourteen days decant, and filter the sediment.—Chem & Drug.

#### LINSEED OIL EMULSION.

Oil of wintergreen..... 3j.  
 Oil of cinnamon..... 3ij.  
 Diluted hydrocyanic acid ..... 3iiss.  
 Glycerin..... 3v.  
 Syrup..... 3x.  
 Water..... 3xxiv.  
 Acacia, powdered..... 3iij.  
 Linseed oil..... 3xv.

Make an emulsion.

Dose : Two to four teaspoonfuls t.i.d.

#### College of Optics.

The Canadian College of Optics possesses claims which should deserve and secure the patronage of every student intending to study optics, and we submit a few of these advantages for the benefit of those interested.

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(8.) Nine out of every ten good opticians in Ontario have been students of Dr. Hamill.

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You will likely only take one course of optics in your life; make sure that you take the best and not be deceived by the misrepresentations of cunning commercial travellers, hired servants of interested optical companies which conduct, control and own the optical schools they recommend.

The next class and the last one for this year commences at 2 o'clock, November 18th.

## Photographic Notes

### Photographic Paragraphs

#### TO PRODUCE IMITATION PLATINOTYPE PRINTS.

Print from the negative on to ordinary ferro-prussiate or blue paper, and after washing well in water, as usual, float the print on a bath of silver nitrate 5 grains, water 1 oz. In this the image will nearly disappear. Wash well again and develop with the ordinary ferrous oxalate developing solution, then fix in the hydrochloric acid bath, 1 minim per oz. water, and finally immerse in ammonia .880 1 minim, water 2 oz. A pleasing tone much like platinumotype results.—The Amateur Photographer (London).

#### COLOR VALUES

Many are the devices for reducing the subject to be photographed to monochrome, blue glass being chief among them, but, unfortunately, the results given on the plates used are seldom in agreement with the reading of the device. It is preferable to use a plate that gives as true a rendering as possible, choosing the time of day and lighting that will ensure natural assistance, and to educate the eye to differentiate color values.

#### PREVENTING MERCURY AMMONIA INTENSIFIED NEGATIVES FROM YELLOWING.

The following is a reliable preventative: Before intensifying and after fixing wash well. Immerse for one minute in a one per cent. bath of common table salt; again wash well, and proceed as usual, bleaching with mercury bichloride, washing and blackening with dilute ammonia.—The Amateur Photographer (London).

Varnish can be filtered in a very easy way by making a cone of writing paper and fastening it so that it does not come undone with a piece of stamp edging. The point of the cone is then cut off, and a little plug of cotton-wool fastened into it from the inside, so that it is firmly fixed, but not too tight. The varnish is poured into the cone, and runs through the wool into a clean bottle quite bright and clear. After use the paper and wool are thrown away.

#### PRINTING-JUI PAPER FOR MATT PRINTS

Attention is called to the fact by


the Spatula that the ordinary printing-out paper can easily be made into a matt surface paper. It can be done by squeegeeing the prints on a ground glass (or matisurfaced celluloid), or by glazing in the ordinary way, and then rubbing down the surface by means of powdered pumicestone, rubbed in a circular direction with the palm of the hand. Perhaps the latter method is preferable.


Phenol-phthalein is often employed to indicate whether a solution is or is not alkaline. One grain of the indicator is dissolved in an ounce of dilute alcohol, and a single drop of this solution, which is colorless, will give a strong red color to a large quantity of liquid when it becomes alkaline. With an excess of acid, on the other hand, this is of no use, as the phenol-phthalein is colorless. It is moreover affected by sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, etc. For all photographic purposes litmus is quite sufficient.

Lantern slides as framed pictures can be made as follows: Reduce a quarter-plate negative in a half-plate Griffiths reducing camera on a lantern plate, and develop to the tone desired. Having photographed a suitable frame to scale, the frame may be printed in black, dark-green, or brown carbon on the cover glass, care being exercised to make the two register. When bound up together and projected on the screen, the picture appears complete and ready framed.

To print from a negative of an interior in which the windows are very dense, cut a piece of cardboard to the exact size of the face of the printing frame. Slide it vertically until the centre of the opacity is reached, and there mark the edge of the card. Do the same horizontally. Now extend the lines until they intersect, and at this point cut a hole a little smaller than the window, and serrate the edges, turning the points outwards. Tie the cardboard to the printing frame at both ends, and expose to diffused light—not direct sunlight. A day, or perhaps longer, may be required to fully bring out the window, but the time will be well spent. When the window is sufficiently brought out remove the cardboard, and finish the printing in the usual way. The result will be a good print.

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| HYDROKINON                           | " | " |   |   | 120               | 0.95   |
| PYROGALLOL                           | " | " |   |   | 150-200           | 0.95   |
| AMIDOL                               | " | " |   |   | 200               | 1.50   |
| METOL                                | " | " |   |   | 200               | 1.50   |
| ORTOL                                | " | " |   |   | 200               | 1.50   |



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Permanent Dry Powder. Dissolve 1 part in 10 of water. Complete reduction takes about five minutes.

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The intensifier to be diluted with 10 parts of water.  
The maximum intensification takes about ten minutes.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2 oz.  | 4 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz. |
| \$0.35 | \$0.60 | \$1.00 | \$1.75 |

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Catalogue.

### "Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.  
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,  
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—Geo. P. Rowell.

"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News.

### TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts  
and Governments  
Universities and Hospitals



Medals and Highest Award  
At all Great  
International Exhibitions.

## ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses  
Cameras  
Optical Lanterns  
Microscopes  
Field and Opera Glasses  
Telescopes, etc.  
LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

## Minus or Plus Cylinders. Which?

Mr. R., aged 35 came to me with a history of headaches and eyestrain R. V. 20-20, L. V. 20-20, which a plus glass blurred in each eye. A vision of 20-20 excluded myopia and the blurring by a weak plus glass at 35 years of age excluded hypermetropia.

Attention being directed to the astigmatic chart there was a distinct difference in the blackness of the lines; the horizontal being much dimmer than the vertical. Here was a case of simple astigmatism with a vision of 20-20. After the usual routine of testing —.75 cyl. axis 180 was the only glass which made astigmatic chart alike in all its meridians and gave a vision of nearly 20-15. I tried +.75 cyl. axis 90, which still allowed a vision of 20-20+, but the patient said was not nearly so distinct or pleasant, besides with the + cylinders before the eyes the astigmatic chart was not alike. The case was referred to me by a physician for asthenopia, and it was necessary for the benefit of the patient, the continued confidence of his physician and my own reputation, that the best results possible by glasses should be obtained.

The temptation to give minus cylinders was indeed inviting and possibly might have sufficed to produce the desired relief, but on the other hand, minus cylinders might work mischief. Relief from eyestrain without diminution of vision was the goal I was seeking, and I put into practice that which has so often been recommended in these columns, viz., give plus cylinders if possible. I took the precaution to advise the patient to report to me in two weeks and to in the meantime wear his glasses faithfully. It is gratifying to say, that now, six weeks since he obtained the +.75 cylinders axis 90 that the astigmatic chart is alike in all its meridians, the vision nearly 20-15, and the asthenopia removed in toto while the glasses are worn. I must confess that I was agreeably surprised at the outcome because retinoscopy also indicated that —.75 cyl. axis 180 was the proper correction. There

is no doubt many opticians could report similar cases and the only reason the above is reported so fully is to emphasize that in low astigmatism where weak minus cylinders are indicated that plus cylinders of equal strength with their axis opposite should be given a trial. Actual trial of the + cyls. is the only way I know of to determine positively whether they will be accepted or not. It will be interesting in this case later on to determine by retinoscopy whether the astigmatism was an attempted sectional corrective one on the part of the crystalline lens or whether it is a true myopic astigmatism and the eye accepting the + cyl. notwithstanding.

If the latter, how would you account for a person with .75 D. of myopia being able to read 20-15 nearly?

## Optical Advertising

By W. G. MAYBEE, President Canadian Association of Opticians.

There may be a future in which the optician may dispense with advertising; when he may deem it unprofessional to do so as the M. D.'s, lawyer and dentists do now.

If such a time does come it will be only after we are placed on a similar professional basis with them—when the public are educated to the fact that the eyes are most delicate organs and that it is dangerous to use glasses on them that have not been fitted by a competent refractionist.

A person has not to be educated that the M. D. is the person to go to in case of illness, or the dentist when the teeth ache, or the lawyer when they are unfortunately embroiled in legal affairs.

How are we to educate them on the lines which we wish them to follow, and which are for their own benefit as well as ours?

By advertising—by showing them the dangers of neglected eye troubles, and improperly fitted glasses, and by convincing them that the optician is as capable of handling and correcting cases of defective refraction as the oculist.

First and foremost in optical advertising I place good work.

Every customer sent away with

perfect fitting lenses and frames is better advertising than a half-page advertisement in your newspaper, for not only will they come again, but they will send their friends and praise your work among their acquaintances.

A well written ad. in the paper suggests to your fellow citizens that they need glasses and that you can supply them, but a pedlar calling next day may make a stronger plea and you lose the sale.

Let a patient of yours tell that same person of the satisfaction they have received from glasses procured from you, of wonderful headache cures or increased sight and he will search you out among hundreds to obtain like results. He has faith in what his friend tells him.

Do not let your desire for cash receipts permit you to furnish glasses in any case unless you are satisfied they are necessary and of undoubted benefit.

Result.—People will have faith in you and will say, "Mr. Brown sent me to you because he said I might depend on what you say, and that you will not fit glasses unless necessary."

The general public think that the optician is out for business, and will fit glasses to any one who can pay for them, and you are well advertised when an impression gets abroad that you place your professional honor above dollars and cents.

Do not be in a hurry with your patients. Always give them a full and complete test, no matter how many are waiting their turn.

Use what instruments you possess to verify each other even if you think you have struck it right at first, and thus impress them with the idea that you are giving them the best possible attention, and do so.

They will tell you they have never had their eyes tested so thoroughly before, and will tell other people also.

This is first quality advertising. Have your optical room separated from your stock if you carry other lines. Keep it neat and clean and well furnished. Have models of the eye, lithographs, etc., placed conspicuously around.

They will show your callers that you are no common spectacle seller, but a student of the eye and its defects, and are equipped to correct them.



Endeavor to treat your patients in such a way that they may become your friends. We often have people who are nuisances, whom we would like to get rid of in any effective way. They "rile" us. Absolute self control is necessary.

Mask your righteous indignation with a smile and try and make them happy, for cranky people make hard enemies if antagonized, and everlastingly advertise you if you succeed in winning their approbation.

Secure the good will of the doctors. In a former paper I mentioned a circular which I sent to all the M. D.'s in our district, informing them of my ability to correct defective eyesight and calling their attention to the large percentage of headaches traceable to eye strain (and the M. D.'s need education on this point), also of my ability and equipment for successfully handling these cases. Results were immediate and lasting. I stand on a good footing with the M. D.'s, and financial results have been so good that I say without hesitation, that this circular was the best and most effective advertising I ever did. I have supplemented this by getting a card printed private postal style, reading as follows: "Mr. ——— has come to me to-day on your recommendation and secured glasses, which I trust will be entirely satisfactory. I appreciate exceedingly your kindness in referring him (or her) to me and will always endeavor to give you or your friends my best attention. Sincerely yours, W. G. Maybee."

This I send to the M. D.'s as well as to any person who has been mentioned to me by patients as having advised them to come to me.

It makes them feel as if I appreciated their kindness and they will want to do it again.

Another scheme which I am just putting into execution will, I expect, yield me great results.

I have secured the names of the school teachers throughout the country and am going to make them advertise me. I am sending them a circular as follows:

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_:

You will recognize the necessity for children being equipped with the best possible sight in order to meet the requirements and strain of modern school life. Many children who are regarded as stupid and are behind in their studies are suffering from defective eyes. They cannot see the black-

board as well as other children and cannot study nights with comfort, but never having known any better sight, they imagine they are seeing as well as others.

Give them relief from strain and good sight, and their stupidity disappears. All teachers feel the responsibility of their position and are anxious to do what is for the welfare of their pupils.

I send you a test card with explanation on the back. In cases where you suspect defective vision you may easily detect it, and will confer a lasting favor on the child by notifying its parents that its eyes need attention.

I will be pleased at all times to thoroughly examine any of your pupils' eyes without charge.

City Optical Rooms.

W. G. Maybee,

87 St. Paul St.,

St. Catharines.

The test card will have letters size of 6-6 and instructions will be:

Place pupils twenty feet away from card, cover each eye separately, and if they cannot see to read letters with either eye alone, school work is injurious without the aid of glasses.

If they can read them and still complain of frequent headaches or pains in the eyes, defect may still be there but be latent.

Send their parents one of the enclosed cards.

Caution.—Keep test card hidden from view when not in use, and if possible, try them after hours, alone so that the children may not become accustomed to the letters and say them off from memory.

W. G. Maybee,

Optician, St. Catharines.

I will enclose some cards with my name and address on one side and on the other:

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

I find that \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are defective and would advise that you have them examined by a competent optician.

Teacher.

We make a specialty of examining and correcting defective eyes.

Examination free.

W. G. Maybee.

City Optical Rooms,

St. Catharines.

WINDOW DRESSING

Is good advertising. Dress your windows with care, making displays

of lenses, frames, or anything in the optical line calculated to draw attention. Printed advertising cards with well written paragraphs are trade drawers. Have lots of them and display two or three at a time, changing frequently.

Your window is seen by hundreds of people who never read your ad. in the paper and who know no special optician, but are looking for glasses. I have not yet mentioned newspaper advertising, because I place other methods I have mentioned ahead of it in effectiveness and cheapness, but I am a firm believer in newspaper advertising. Again so much is said and written in trade journals and elsewhere, on this subject, that I have no need to say much. Pick out as many papers as you may deem necessary to advertise in, take a space large enough to be seen, and secure a position in a prominent place, next to local matter, if possible. Change your ad. at least every other day in daily papers and weekly in others. People do not want to read the same news more than once or twice.

A standing ad.: "John Jones, optician, dealer in spectacles; eye-glasses, opera glasses, etc., 27 Front street," is an advertisement, and will no doubt draw trade, but if you take a subject every time and fill your space with an attractive talk on it, it will do ten times more for you.

Tell the truth. Advertising "Gold spectacle frames for \$3.00, testing free," leads a person to expect a pair of gold spectacles complete for \$3.00. They call on you and are told that lenses are \$1.00 extra, and feel that you have "fooled" them to that extent.

The customer of to-day wants facts just as they are without being magnified or misrepresented.

I do not believe in advertising prices of glasses. The people do not know the goods and you cannot know what they require until you know their trouble, and if you could, cannot explain to them the difference in quality, value, lens, etc., in the space of a newspaper ad.

Have a border around your ad., and have it changed frequently. It singles it out from the surroundings. Good cuts draw attention to your ad. and are well worth the money they cost.

PRINTING TESTIMONIALS.

On this point there may be a difference of opinion. It is unprofes-

Have your Stationery like your Drugs, first-class. We cater to the best Stationery trade, and would like to send you samples of our line of Note Papers, with Envelopes to match....

**Holyroode**—White Wove.

**Court of St. James**—White and Cream Wove.

**Devonshire**—White and Cream Wove, extra heavy velvet finish.

**Marlborough**—Kid Finish, Octavo and Regent size.

**Duchesse**—Albert Boudoir, Octavo and Regent size, envelopes with the latest fashionable cut.

**Japanese Bond**—White and Azure, Regent size.

**Colonial Grey**—Kid Finish, Grey Paper, Regent and Octavo size.

## WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Manufacturing Stationers, - - TORONTO

THE MOST USEFUL  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
JOURNAL IS . . .

## Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the  
Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious  
qualities, pleasing both subscriber  
and advertiser.

**S**AMPLE COPY  
FREE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION  
\$1 per year

ADDRESS THE

**Meyer Brothers Druggist,**

222 South Broadway,

SAINT LOUIS, M.O., U.S.A.

## Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

### Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

## CHECKS AND DUE BILL COINS

MADE IN ALUMINUM  
OR CARD

For bread, soda, trade, slot machines, oilmen and merchants. Send for samples, styles and prices. Please mention this paper. All kinds of printing, also punch checks and cards supplied.



SODA WATER CHECK.

J. K. CRANSTON, - GALT, ONT.



# We Can Save You Money ....on Stock Orders

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable. Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—and Seasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

## Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

Phone Main 2808

Can You Use

### A Rimless Spectacle

With Colored or Focused Lenses

at Half the Price you have Paid or Less?

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS.

## AJAX OPTICAL CO.

GRAVES & CO.

46 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

sional, I have been told. It is most profitable, I know.

No form of newspaper or booklet advertising will do a tenth part the good a well written testimonial from a well-known prominent person will do.

Everyone who reads it is getting personal testimony from a person they know and respect.

A Church of England clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest furnished me with first-class testimonials, which I used in newspaper and pamphlet advertising, and direct results amounted to hundreds of dollars while the indirect results I can never know.

They spoke to hundreds of their friends and parishioners as effectually as though they had them by the hand.

Booklets well got up are an excellent medium, but they must be above the ordinary, for the country is flooded with soap and patent medicine pamphlets, half of which are never picked up.

Circulars, hand bills, etc., are rendered almost useless for the same reason.

Money spent in hotel registers, programmes, fair prize lists, etc., is thrown away, comparatively speaking. Of course, we are all "held up" at times for an ad. for church societies, fireman's programmes, etc., etc., and are forced to submit to the blackmail at the hands of a good customer, whom we do not wish to offend.

I count that as money contributed to the cause and mark it "charity."

When we are asked to take a space in such concerns we should make up our minds quickly whether we intend to or not, and if we decide to, should do it cheerfully.

I have seen merchants "held up" for an ad. on a programme, object and grumble five minutes before taking a space and thus spoil the effect of their giving. "Your friend loveth a cheerful giver."

What we want in Canada to-day is: Opticians who will advertise for two purposes. First, of course, for their own personal good, and next for the good of the profession as a whole. Every optician should join hands in an optical association that will be strong and powerful and will be known throughout Canada. He should lose no chance of furnishing his local papers with accounts of association

meetings, or any other matter they will accept. A local notice given free is most effective advertising for ourselves as well as our association.

If we advertise along the lines I have mentioned and are loyal to our association and its work, the time will soon come that the public would as soon think of going to a veterinary surgeon to have their teeth attended to as to purchase glasses from any other than a qualified refractionist.

## Business Notices.

### Indispensable to Every Pharmacist.

Any chemist or druggist who has not a copy of "The Extra Pharmacopoeia" at his dispensing counter is lacking in one of the most essential helps that can be obtained. The cost is trifling considering the great value that the book is to every practical pharmacist and it should be in every drug store in Canada. It is sold at 11 shillings, post paid, by the publishers. See advertisement.

### Martin's Cardinal Food.

This is an article which has stood the test of years and has steadily grown in favor with the medical profession and the general public, and this, notwithstanding that but little advertising has been done to bring it into general notice. It is a case of undoubted merit steadily winning its way. It is the intention of the proprietors, Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, Q., and London, Ont., to bring it into more prominent notice, and druggists need have no hesitation in recommending it to their customers.

### Add it to Your Next Order.

Taft's Asthmalene promises to be in large demand, as the proprietors are doing some large advertising in daily and weekly newspapers. Druggists should immediately place some of this remedy in stock. The preparation has had a limited sale in this country for some years, but the proprietors are now determined to largely increase the output in Canada.

### Hot Soda.

Hot drinks will now be the fashion, and hot soda, beef tea, coffee, etc., will be in constant demand.

The outfit for the sale of these

lines costs but very little and druggists in cities and towns can make a profitable business out of the dispensing of these "drinks."

The Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Toronto, have some very nice designs in apparatus, and will be pleased to furnish quotations by mentioning this Journal.

### Investment Offered.

"St. Jacobs Oil Limited" is offering stock in the new company which has been organized in England, under the management of Mr. William E. Geddes, the former representative of the Charles A. Vogeler Co. This company as the prospectus, which appears in this issue, explains, is organized for the purpose of taking over the entire business of the Vogeler Co., in Baltimore, London (Eng.), Paris and Toronto (Ont.).

### Where to Procure Fancy Goods.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Fall and Xmas Catalogue" of Nerlich & Co., for 1901-2, and which contains 150 pages. It is but right, however, to say, that the catalogue is but an abridged index of the multitudinous lines of fancy goods, toys, novelties and druggists' sundries, which are to be seen in this mammoth establishment. Nothing but a visit to the new warehouses at 146 to 148 Front street west, Toronto, can give an idea of the stock carried, and the variety shown.

### A Proposition Worth Entertaining

An excellent opportunity for handling a profitable side-line is presented by L. E. Waterman Co., in this issue. The Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen is so well and favorably known that any intelligent dealer should have no difficulty in making the sale of this line a very profitable one. These pens are absolutely guaranteed, and the proposition made in their advertisement makes failure absolutely out of the question if proper attention is given to the sale. The goods are extensively advertised in the leading publications and all that is necessary is to make the display.

The Chas. A. Vogler Co., Ltd., are putting on the market a new size of St. Jacob's Oil to retail at 25 cents. We understand it is the intention of the Company to advertise this size extensively.



**A. R. BREMER CO., LIMITED, TORONTO**

Manufacturers of the celebrated

**COKE DANDRUFF CURE  
and COKE EGG SHAMPOO**

Have secured control of the famous

**DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILL**

After being thoroughly demonstrated it was found to possess undoubted merit as a cure for all Kidney troubles, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease and Lumbago.

Extensive advertising will be done throughout Canada and the United States at once, and a ready sale is assured. Write us for terms, prices, etc.

**A. R. Bremer Co., Limited, 11 Colborne St., Toronto****Wall Paper for 1902.**

"Staunton's" 1902 line shows a splendid range in tapestry papers. The demand for tapestry wall hangings is increasing, and in this line the company's sample books show several very effective colorings. One of them, the Rowsley design, is a very neat thing, showing a large climbing rose and with a neat touching of gold, makes a very effective hanging. The Willoughby is another very handsome design in the tapestry class, and is shown in several colorings. Another one is the Linhurst, which makes a very suitable hall or dining-room hanging. The colorings are beautifully blended and the effects very chaste. These are only hints of the full tapestry line, and the company would be pleased to forward samples to the trade having some special job on hand for which they want something specially nice.

The Stauntons report the mills running full time on orders and prospects good for the biggest trade they've ever done.

**Chemicals.**

We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Boehringer and Soehne, which appears in this issue. The line of chemicals manufactured by this firm are such as to command special notice by the trade. Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson Co., Montreal, are representatives for Canada.

Druggists who wish to see the Cross Retino-Skiameter and have its principles explained can do so by calling at the office of Dr. W. E. Hamill, 75 Yonge street. The doctor advises anyone interested in retinoscopy to inform themselves of the merit of this instrument, and will give personal instructions to purchasers.

The Dominion Drug Company report a tremendous sale for their new Cough Syrup, Syrup Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne. The name is a good one and the package certainly is one of the handsomest on the market.

Dealers who are in quest of novelties of latest design and quick selling fancy goods for the holiday trade will do well to communicate with S. Langsdorf Co., 568 Broadway, New York, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this number. Mention the "Druggist" when writing.

**An Excellent Choice**

The American Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo., last month, did itself credit in electing as president Dr. H. M. Whelpley of that city.

Dr. Whelpley has been one of the most indefatigable workers that the association has in its membership, and his efforts have done much towards its success. We congratulate the doctor on his election and the association on its wisdom in the appointment. Dr. Whelpley is perhaps more particularly known to pharmacists in Canada as editor of Meyer Bros. Druggist.

The only way in which a druggist can feel rich is to realize that a good name is better than great riches.

**Is Life Worth Living?**

**H**OW many times this question is asked by the dyspeptic and those troubled with indigestion. A specially and carefully manufactured **CHEWING GUM** in the shape of our

**MALTED PEPSIN**

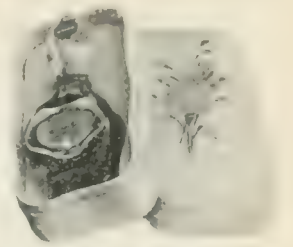
has been before the public for some time and has been wonderfully beneficial in relieving both of these distressing maladies. This gum is a favorite with druggists who have handled it, being a good seller and a quick repeater.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE.

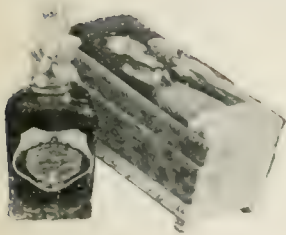
**CANADIAN CHEWING GUM CO., 363 Spadina Ave., TORONTO**

# Seely's Perfumes

STAND AT THE HEAD  
By virtue of their  
ARTISTIC SUPERIORITY



For nearly half a century they have been the Standard Goods of America.  
Seely's Holiday Line is abreast of the times  
A glance only is needed to convince you.  
One of the few lines which is sold exclusively to Druggists.



The variety is almost unlimited, and prices as low as Fine Perfumes can be sold for.

Our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue may be had for the asking.

Mail Orders Solicited.

## SEELY, The American Perfumer

### DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

Canadian Address: P.O. Box 559, WINDSOR, ONT.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                 |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....             | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 21    | 22    | Myrrh, lb.....                  | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                  | 4 50    | 4 75   |
| ALOIN, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....         | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 5 75    | 6 00   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 80   | 13 00  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 35      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 55     | 60     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 85      | 90     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 90     |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 55     | 60     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40     |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18     |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb.....        | 22     | 25     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  | 5 00  | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 | 11 00 | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17      | 20     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55     |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45      | 50     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 10     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 20     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb....            | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 38      | 50     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 40     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 22     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 20     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....              | 21      | 00     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15      | 21     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 18    | 21    | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13      | 14     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20      | 20     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 25      | 35     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 58     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 30     |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 20     |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 43     |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 80     | 90     | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 70     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 55     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 9     | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 60     |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 7 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiaac, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                 | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75     |



|                                                          |                 |       |                                        |                  |                 |                                                     |                 |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                               | \$ 30           | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                       | \$ 20            | \$ 35           | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                                 | \$ 85           | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                                       | 20              | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                       | 75               | 2 50            | ANTI-KAMNIA.....                                    | 1 35            | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                                      | 20              | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....            | 45               | 55              | ANTIPYRIN, oz.....                                  | 50              | 55      |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                                        | 15              | 18    | Cut, lb.....                           | 50               | 65              | ARISTOL, oz.....                                    | 1 80            | 1 90    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                               | 1 00            | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                        | 75               | 80              | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....                    | 25              | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                                   | 48              | 50    | Squill, lb.....                        | 13               | 25              | Fowler's sol., lb.....                              | 10              | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                                          | 35              | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                    | 22               | 27              | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 50              | 55      |
| Grasso.....                                              | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                      | 25               | 40              | White, lb.....                                      | 6               | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....                    | 27              | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                       | 38               | 25              | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8oc., oz..... | 6 00            | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box.....                         | 75              | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....       | 20               | 45              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....                   | 40              | 45      |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box.....                         | 1 50            | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....               | 40               | 18              | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 55              | 60      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins.....                          | 2 00            | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                   | 15               | 75              | Salicylate, oz.....                                 | 20              | 25      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....                              | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                     | 3 00             | 3 25            | Subcarbonate, lb.....                               | 2 50            | 2 75    |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins.....               | 2 00            | 2 00  | Essence, lb.....                       | 3 00             | 3 50            | Subnitrate, lb.....                                 | 2 10            | 2 25    |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                                         | 30              | 35    | SACCHARIN, oz.....                     | 60               | 65              | BORAX, lb.....                                      | 7               | 8       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                                      | 95              | 1 00  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.....  | 13               | 40              | Powdered, lb.....                                   | 8               | 9       |
| MACE, lb.....                                            | 1 20            | 1 25  | Star, lb.....                          | 35               | 35              | BROMINE, oz.....                                    | 8               | 13      |
| MANNA, lb.....                                           | 1 85            | 1 90  | Burdock, lb.....                       | 30               | 30              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                           | 20              | 25      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                                   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.....           | 6                | 7               | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 45              | 50      |
| Irish, lb.....                                           | 12              | 13    | Caraway, lb.....                       | 10               | 13              | CAFFEINE, oz.....                                   | 50              | 55      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Cardamom, lb.....                      | 1 15             | 1 25            | Citrate, oz.....                                    | 30              | 35      |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                                        | 20              | 22    | Celery.....                            | 25               | 30              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....                      | 1 50            | 1 55    |
| Powdered, lb.....                                        | 22              | 25    | Colchicum.....                         | 90               | 1 00            | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 95              | 1 00    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                                         | 1 00            | 1 00  | Coriander, lb.....                     | 10               | 12              | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                         | 35              | 38      |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                                      | 1 00            | 1 12  | Cumin, lb.....                         | 15               | 20              | Sulphide, oz.....                                   | 5               | 6       |
| Powdered.....                                            | 20              | 25    | Fennel, lb.....                        | 15               | 17              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                            | 10              | 12      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                           | 12              | 15    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....           | 7                | 9               | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                                 | 15              | 10      |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... | 70              | 75    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....                 | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                           | 1 10            | 1 20    |
| Citrine, lb.....                                         | 45              | 50    | Ground, lb.....                        | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Croton, oz.....                                     | 75              | 80      |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                                     | 20              | 22    | Hemp, lb.....                          | 6                | 7               | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                                 | 60              | 2 00    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                                   | 15              | 18    | Mustard, white, lb.....                | 11               | 12              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....                       | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                        | 18              | 20    | Powdered, lb.....                      | 15               | 20              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....                       | 30              | 35      |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                                    | 3               | 4     | Pumpkin.....                           | 25               | 30              | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                              | 7 25            | 7 50    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                                  | 10              | 12    | Quince, lb.....                        | 65               | 70              | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....                       | 75              | 80      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....                        | 75              | 3 25  | Rape, lb.....                          | 5                | 6               | COLLODION, lb.....                                  | 65              | 70      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                                        | 15              | 13    | Strophanthus, oz.....                  | 50               | 55              | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.....              | 8               | 10      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                      | 65              | 70    | Worm, lb.....                          | 22               | 25              | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 65              | 70      |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                                  | 80              | 85    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....              | 25               | 30              | COPPERAS, lb.....                                   | 1               | 3       |
| Lead, lb.....                                            | 25              | 30    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.....  | 10               | 12              | DIURETIN, oz.....                                   | 1 60            | 1 65    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                                | 1 00            | 1 10  | White, Conti's, lb.....                | 15               | 16              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                              | 75              | 80      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | Powdered, lb.....                      | 25               | 40              | Sulphuri, lb.....                                   | 40              | 50      |
| White, lb.....                                           | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....          | 25               | 40              | EXALGINE, oz.....                                   | 1 00            | 1 10    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                                 | 25              | 30    | SPERMACETI, lb.....                    | 60               | 65              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.....               | 25              | 30      |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                                   | 25              | 28    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....             | 75               | 80              | IODINE, lb.....                                     | 4 00            | 4 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                                   | 22              | 25    | Venice, lb.....                        | 10               | 12              | ODOFORM, lb.....                                    | 5 00            | 5 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                                     | 30              | 35    | WAX, White, lb.....                    | 50               | 75              | IODOL, oz.....                                      | 1 40            | 1 50    |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                      | 25              | 30    | Yellow.....                            | 40               | 45              | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                              | 80              | 85      |
| Blood, lb.....                                           | 18              | 25    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....              | 5                | 6               | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                         | 15              | 16      |
| Bitter, lb.....                                          | 27              | 30    | Quassia chips, lb.....                 | 10               | 12              | Sacch., lb.....                                     | 30              | 35      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                                      | 15              | 18    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....          | 5                | 6               | Chloride, lb.....                                   | 45              | 55      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                                | 18              | 20    | Santal, ground, lb.....                | 5                | 6               | Sol., lb.....                                       | 13              | 16      |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                          | 20              | 25    | CHEMICALS.....                         |                  |                 | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                            | 90              | 1 00    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                                    | 30              | 35    | ACID, Acetic, lb.....                  | 13               |                 | And Ammon., lb.....                                 | 70              | 75      |
| Colchic, lb.....                                         | 15              | 20    | Glacial, lb.....                       | 45               | 50              | And Quinine, lb.....                                | 1 65            | 3 50    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                                       | 40              | 45    | Benzoic, English, oz.....              | 30               | 35              | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                            | 25              | 35      |
| Columbo, lb.....                                         | 20              | 22    | German, oz.....                        | 11               | 13              | And Strychnine, oz.....                             | 13              | 15      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                        | 25              | 30    | Boracic, lb.....                       | 12               | 13              | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                         | 50              | 50      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                                       | 38              | 40    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.....             | 40               | 45              | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                               | 55              | 60      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                                | 20              | 28    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.....               | 2 15             | 2 20            | Hypophosphites, oz.....                             | 25              | 35      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                               | 15              |       | No. 2, lb.....                         | 1 40             | 1 45            | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 40              | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                                       | 20              |       | Citric,.....                           | 60               | 65              | Syrup, lb.....                                      | 40              | 45      |
| Elecampane, lb.....                                      | 15              |       | Gallic.....                            | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.....                                    | 5               | 6       |
| Galangal, lb.....                                        | 15              |       | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....          | 30               | 35              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....                       | 15              | 16      |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                                       | 22              | 23    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles..... |                  |                 | Phosphate scales, lb.....                           | 1 25            | 1 30    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                              | 12              | 15    | doz.....                               | 1 50             | 1 60            | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                             | 7               |         |
| Ground, lb.....                                          | 13              | 24    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.....          | 8                | 10              | Excicated, lb.....                                  | 8               | 10      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                        | 13              | 15    | Muriatic, lb.....                      | 3                | 5               | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....                       | 80              | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                                 | 18              | 10    | Chem. pure, lb.....                    | 18               | 20              | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....                         | 80              | 85      |
| Po., lb.....                                             | 20              | 22    | Nitric, lb.....                        | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....            | 2 28            |         |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....                                 | 30              | 35    | Chem. pure, lb.....                    | 25               | 30              | “ 50c. bottles, per doz.....                        | 4 50            |         |
| Po., lb.....                                             | 35              | 38    | Oleic, purified, lb.....               | 75               | 80              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....                       | 13              | 15      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                                         | 6 50            | 7 00  | Oxalic, lb.....                        | 12               | 13              | Carbonate, lb.....                                  | 7               | 8       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                                     | 1 00            | 1 20  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....           | 1 00             | 1 10            | odide, oz.....                                      | 35              | 40      |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                                     | 90              | 1 15  | Dilute, lb.....                        | 13               | 17              | Red, lb.....                                        | 7               | 9       |
| Helebore, white, powd., lb.....                          | 15              | 98    | Pyrogallie, oz.....                    | 30               | 35              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....                    | 5               | 6       |
| Indian Hemp.....                                         | 85              | 90    | Salicylic, white, lb.....              | 70               | 75              | In packages, lb.....                                | 7               | 8       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                                         | 5 00            | 5 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....             | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                           | 30              | 35      |
| Powdered.....                                            | 5 25            | 5 55  | Bottles, lb.....                       | 4                | 5               | Carbonate, oz.....                                  | 30              | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                                           | 40              | 50    | Chem. pure, lb.....                    | 18               | 20              | Citrate, oz.....                                    | 25              | 30      |
| Powdered.....                                            | 45              | 50    | Tannic, lb.....                        | 85               | 90              | Iodide, oz.....                                     | 50              | 55      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                                       | 40              | 90    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.....            | 38               | 40              | Salicylate, oz.....                                 | 35              | 40      |
| Licorice, lb.....                                        | 12              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.....                    | 50               | 55              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                           | 55              | 60      |
| Powdered.....                                            | 13              | 50    | ACONITINE, grain.....                  | 4                | 5               | Carbonate, lb.....                                  | 18              | 20      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                                        | 13              | 15    | ALUM, cryst., lb.....                  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Citrate, gran., lb.....                             | 35              | 40      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                                      | 16              | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                      | 3                | 4               | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3       |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                               | 30              | 40    | AMMONIA, Liqueur, lb., .880.....       | 10               | 12              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....                     | 50              | 50      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                        | 40              | 35    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....             | 90               | 1 00            | MENTHOL, oz.....                                    | 50              | 55      |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                             | 40              | 45    | Carbonate, lb.....                     | 15               | 16              | MERCURY, lb.....                                    | 90              | 1 00    |
| Pink, lb.....                                            | 40              | 45    | Iodide, oz.....                        | 35               | 40              | Ammon (White Precip.).....                          | 1 30            | 1 35    |
| Parsley, lb.....                                         | 20              | 45    | Nitrate crystals, lb.....              | 40               | 45              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....                        | 1 05            | 1 15    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                                        | 20              | 35    | Muriate, lb.....                       | 12               | 16              | Calomel, lb.....                                    | 1 20            | 1 30    |
| Poke, lb.....                                            | 15              | 25    | Valerianate oz.....                    | 55               | 60              | With Chalk lb.....                                  | 1 50            | 1 85    |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                                 | 18              | 18    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....                 | 10               | 50              |                                                     |                 |         |

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|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Iodide, oz.....                  | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....    | \$2 50 | \$2 75 | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | \$1 50 | \$1 75 |
| Bin., oz.....                    | 25    | 30    | Bromide, lb.....              | 85     | 90     | Geranium, oz.....                | 1 75   | 1 58   |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....              | 1 30  | 1 35  | Carbonate, lb.....            | 3      | 6      | Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20   | 3 50   |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Hypophosphite, oz.....        | 12     | 15     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....     | 30    | 35    | Hyposulphite, lb.....         | 3      | 6      | Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 75     |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....       | 1 90  | 2 00  | Iodide, oz.....               | 40     | 40     | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 50   |
| Muriate, oz.....                 | 1 90  | 2 00  | Salicylate, lb.....           | 85     | 90     | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |
| Sulphate, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 05  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2      | 5      | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 85   |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.. | 3 00  | 3 00  | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8      | 10     | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....  | 3 10  | 3 10  | SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85     | 00     | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |
| " 1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "    | 3 20  | 3 20  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38     | 68     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 3 25   | 4 00   |
| " 1/8 " " " " " " " " " " " "    | 3 60  | 3 60  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18     | 8      | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |
| (Glycerole o ) per oz.....       | 1 60  | 1 60  | STRECHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80     | 85     | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....     | 35    | 40    | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 50     | 55     | Origanum, 1 b.....               | 65     | 50     |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....             | 38    | 40    | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2 1/2  | 4      | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....  | 12    | 13    | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13     | 20     | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....              | 90    | 1 10  | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....        | 45     | 50     | Peppermint, lb.....              | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb..... | 60    | 65    | THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 65     | 70     | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....      | 35    | 40    | VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00   | 2 10   | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....             | 15    | 17    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70     | 75     | Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50   | 11 30  |
| Bichromate, lb.....              | 12    | 13    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25     | 30     | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....    | 25    | 28    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13     | 15     | Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 70    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60     | 65     | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13     | 60     | Sassafras, lb.....               | 80     | 85     |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....          | 18    | 20    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9      | 11     | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 50   |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 22    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |        |        | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |
| Citrate, lb.....                 | 70    | 25    | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75     | 80     | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |
| Cyanide, lb.....                 | 40    | 50    | Sweet, lb.....                | 40     | 50     | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....          | 12    | 15    | Amber, crude, lb.....         | 40     | 45     | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |
| Iodide, lb.....                  | 3 25  | 3 50  | Rec't, lb.....                | 60     | 65     | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....           | 8     | 10    | Anise, lb.....                | 2 75   | 3 00   | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 75   |
| Permanganate, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Bay, oz.....                  | 50     | 60     | Wormwood, lb.....                | 8 75   | 9 00   |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 50   | 3 75   | FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32    | 35    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90     | 1 00   | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 12     | 17     |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....       | 25    | 30    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60   | 1 70   | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 20   | 1 20   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   | Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 50   | 1 60   |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....            | 35    | 46    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 00   | 2 25   | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 00   | 1 00   |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....        | 36    | 41    | Cedar.....                    | 55     | 85     | LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 90   |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 41    | 45    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75   | 3 00   | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 1 00   | 1 05   |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..  | 16    | 20    | Citronella, lb.....           | 80     | 85     | Raw, gal.....                    | 95     | 1 00   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                 | 8 00  | 8 50  | Clove, lb.....                | 1 20   | 1 30   | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |
| SALOL.....                       | 1 30  | 1 40  | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75   | 2 00   | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 75   |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                | 50    | 55    | Croton, lb.....               | 1 75   | 2 00   | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| SACCHARINE.....                  | 4 00  | 4 50  | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 00   | 2 75   | PALM, lb.....                    | 10     | 12     |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....  | 75    | 80    | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50   | 6 00   | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 65   |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....         | 30    | 35    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20     | 25     | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 65     | 70     |

## Drug Reports.

Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1901.

Business during the past month has been good.

Quinine has somewhat declined in price, but those posted seem to think it has reached rock bottom.

Oil peppermint is still advancing.

Rad Senega and lobelia seed are both higher in price.

Sulphonol is a little easier.

Insect powder will undoubtedly be very much higher. We believe it to be a good time to buy for next season.

Canada balsam is scarce and higher in price.

Bismuth salts are easier.

Referring to proprietaries:

Gileadine is only put up now in 25 cent size, the 10 cent article has been abandoned.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster have put two new preparations on the market—Panopeptone c Iron and Diazyme. The former \$10.80 doz.; the latter \$10.00 doz. Their tablets are now called "Pepula."

Coke Dandruff Cure are putting up

50 cent size, price \$4.50. This article will not be ready until the 15th.

Ripans Tabules are lower in price, and are quoted: 5 cents, 45 cents doz.; 25 cents, \$2.25 doz.

## English Market Reports

London, Eng., Sept. 26th, 1901.

Chemicals are slightly easier owing to the absence of active demand and cheaper coal. The drug market has also been quiet and complaints of bad trade are beginning to be heard. Quinine has dropped and carbolic acid has descended to a more normal level. Citric acid is also easier. The fall in Eucalyptus oil has been referred to in another column, but is accompanied by almond oil, olive oil and to a smaller extent otto of rose and oil of cloves. Santonine has again advanced. Mercurials unaltered. Grains of paradise are scarce and Indian hemp is very dear. American oil of peppermint has considerably advanced.

It seems that almost everybody asphalt to find with the material used in the pavements.

## COMMERCIAL

## PRINTING

## A SPECIALTY

# The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,

TORONTO.

Telephone Main 2377

# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 11

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS,  
63 YONGE STREET,

Telephone, Main 3203.

**TORONTO, ONT.**

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

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Greatest in the World.

Should Purity be the Prime Consideration.

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### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

**In order that all our readers will receive the Canadian Druggist in ample time before the Christmas Holidays, our publication day for next issue will be December 5th instead of the 15th as usual.**

### The N.A.R.D.

These four initial letters, signifying the National Association of Retail Druggists, are of very considerable interest to retail members of the drug trade everywhere who suffer from commercial rather than professional cutting of the profits of the business in which they are engaged.

This Association has for its primary object the banding of retail druggists to unite upon such co-operative plans as will safeguard their individual interests. For the short period of its existence it has met with greater success in organization than has any association which preceded it, as its members are to be found in all parts of the United States amongst its forty thousand druggists as well as in parts of Canada where the idea of a Tripartite agreement between the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer seems to be reasonably feasible.

The operation of the Association, from a practically successful standpoint, has not been all that might have been desired, but that it has wielded an influence to create a more healthy sentiment of fair play in trade cannot be denied. The interests involved are complex. The methods of cultivating trade by the parties to the agreement are entirely different, yet the Manufacturers' Association, the Jobbers' Association and the Retailers' Association have in their respective bodies bound their individual members by sentiments expressed in regulations to pursue the course commonly advocated by the three bodies, viz.: The manufacturer to sell to the jobber, the jobber to the retailer, and the retailer

to distribute. The plan is right if workable by natural methods, and free from coercive influences, and we have no doubt, could be effectively put into operation if the drug trade of the United States and Canada was legally the only channel through which the products of the manufacturer of remedies was distributed. Unfortunately, the jobber and the retailer are, as a rule, the only parties to the agreement who are likely to be bound by the sympathy of pharmacy origin, the manufacturer being merely affected by the relationship of self interest. In a country like Canada, where the members of the jobbing and the retail drug trade are all members of two or three colleges, the sentiment of union is strong, and if they united the two interests definitely together there is not the slightest doubt but the manufacturer, whether sympathizing or not, would be obliged to submit to the strength of the combination of sentiment voiced in their decisions. Canada has not yet shown her strength in this way as she readily might, but it is her own fault.

Petty jealousy arising from Provincial Colleges, which after all are not in any sense commercial, has kept the respective members of these from uniting, either upon the N. A. R. D. plan or any other, and the power of the Association, which she should inherently possess, is thus lost.

If Canada, with her two thousand druggists, all being Canadian pharmacists, cannot bring forth the strength of union, how can the United States with her forty thousand druggists of world-wide origin, be expected to demonstrate the might of unionism.

We are always anxious to support and voice our faith in anything that we believe can and will benefit the members of the retail and jobbing trade, but as the retailer has never had any occasion to grumble about any part of his trade, but that in which the manufacturer has been



concerned, we cannot help but think that any attempt to make him a party to an agreement which he will stedfastly and honorably abide by is likely to prove futile.

#### Experience Dearly Bought.

The joint stock which was organized early in the year for the purposes of supplying drugs and physicians' supplies generally to doctors has had but a short existence. The following is taken from the daily press:

"After an existence of seven months the Physicians' and Surgeons' Supply Company Limited, of Toronto, has collapsed. Chief Justice Meredith has granted an order to have it wound up with reference to the master-in-ordinary to take the accounts. The company owed its organization to the dissatisfaction of certain physicians, who thought they didn't receive proper consideration at the hands of the drug trade, and thought it would be a fine thing to supply themselves with drugs and surgical appliances. Upon this basis the company was formed. It was organized in November last and began business in March, being in the hands of a directorate of doctors. The business which it was expected would be somewhat on the co-operative plan, has not been a success. The assets are worth about \$6,800; stock in trade, \$3,500; book debts, \$1,800; unpaid calls due from shareholders, \$1,500. The liabilities will reach \$7,000. The directors were nine Ontario physicians practising in different towns and cities of the province."

#### Trading Stamps.

The Attorney-General of Ontario has submitted a case to the Court of Appeal for consideration and decision in regard to the status of trading stamp companies. Under a provision of the municipal amendment act of 1901 of the Legislature the councils of cities, towns and villages are empowered to pass by-laws prohibiting the sale or any transactions in trading stamps by any individual, firm or company, provided always that no such by-law shall apply to any merchant or manufacturer who issues coupons or tickets which he himself redeems in money or merchandise. It is objected that the act may be construed to give power to municipalities to pass by-laws prohibiting the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, Limited, or other companies of the same nature from doing business, and the Court of Appeal is asked to de-

clare whether the legislation was within the powers of the Ontario Assembly.

#### "Pharmacopœdia"

A new book has been issued under the above title, its authors being Mr. Edmund White, B. Sc., (London,) F. I. C., pharmacist to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and Mr. John Humphrey. The book is entitled by the authors "A Commentary on the British Pharmacopœia 1898" and is certainly one of the most helpful aids for the pharmaceutical student and for practical pharmacists that has come under our notice.

The scope of the work has been restricted to the official *Materia Medica* of the pharmacopœia and the evident aim has been to give in a lucid, explanatory way the knowledge of pharmacy, botany and chemistry as embodied in the official text book, but which is made in that work none the easier by the apparent desire to encourage research rather than impart all the information required.

In the book before us we have not only one which is peculiarly adapted as a text-book or it may be as a community of existing text books, but we have a volume, which, to those interested in the subject, will form entertaining and instructive reading, embracing all the recent researches and general information in regard to official drugs.

It is published in Crown 4to and consists of 6 pages and 250 illustrations bound in red cloth, gilt, with marbled edges and presents a handsome volume.

It is published at 14s. net and will be mailed free on receipt of price by the publisher, Henry Kimpton, 13 Furnival st. London, E. C., England.

#### District Association Meeting.

At the August session of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a resolution was passed instructing each district representative to convene during the year a district association meeting for the purpose of discussing the management of College affairs and anything else for the benefit of pharmacy in the province.

The inaugural meeting of the series was held at Woodstock, Nov. 13th.

This is a distinct advance in the way of bringing more closely into touch the druggists of the various districts and should be the means of bringing about many reforms in methods of doing business by the inter-

change of ideas and the more extended knowledge which is a result of conference with those outside of each individual's own locality. May we not hope that this is but the beginning of what may ultimately an annual meeting of the druggists of Canada in a society formed on a somewhat similar basis as that given in the convening circular for the meeting of the district No. 10. This has long been our aim and we hope the time is not far distant when it will be fully realized.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in connection with the O. C. P. The following officers have been elected: Honorary President, Dr. Fotheringham; President, F. F. Wilson; Vice-President, Mr. Lamson; Secretary, Mr. Burt-Gerrans; Executive Committee, Messrs. Taylor, Rea, Broadbent and Monkman.

The football team of the College succeeded in defeating the city teachers in the Inter-College Association, intermediate series, on the Varsity lawn, by 2 goals to 1. The College team was: Goal, Ferguson; backs, Moore, Van Valkenberg; halves, Hamilton, Frame, Henderson; forwards, Hault, Greenwood, Halbeck, Hamball, Monkman.

#### A Toronto Office.

We are pleased to note a change made by Messrs. Parke Davis Company in regard to Toronto business. Their representative, Mr. W. M. Grant, has taken office headquarters in the Merchants' Building, 50 Bay street, where he can be reached by calling up telephone Main 2014. No stock of P. D. & Co. products will be carried in Toronto by Mr. Grant, but his careful attention will be given to any requests of any nature pertaining to their interests.

#### Tasteless Iron Chloride Tincture.

Solution of ferric chloride, Ph. G. (sp. g., 1.28), 12; acid citric, 14; sodium carbonate, q. s.; distilled water, 12; alcohol (90 per cent.), 48. Dissolve the citric acid in the water, heat to boiling, neutralize with sodium carbonate, mix with the iron chloride solution, and finally add the alcohol. —Pharm. Centralh., 41, 726.

Advertising sometimes grows stale. A thorough renovating of ads. and literature is not a bad thing.

# Every Live Druggist Knows—

That the style of the wrappers, cartons and labels he has on his own preparations make half the sales.

That the neatness of his labels, boxes and envelopes give the public the impression of the quality of his goods.

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LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS AND BOX-MAKERS  
TO THE DRUG TRADE.

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### HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES MINT JUJUBES ASSORTED JUJUBES

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Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges—5 cent.  
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DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.

CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges,  
New—Ready in a few days

CE - ESS - CO.'S Peanut Brittle—10 cent packages.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Fig-Nut—10 cent packages.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Butter Scotch—5, 10 and 15 cent packages.  
All handsomely cartoned, original designs.

We have also a large variety of Confectionery in 5-6 lb. screw cap bottles and 5 lb. boxes. Our travellers carry full line of samples.

ALSO IN STOCK: Rentz's Salted Peanuts, CE - ESS - CO.'S Glycoleum, Restuccia's Finest Olive Oil in gallon cans, French Cave & Co.'s Celery, Caffeine Bromide; Chapireau's Cacheurs and Cachets, Candy Section Jars, etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street,

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# "E & CO." Druggists' Confectionery

80c. per bottle, if five,  
85c. per bottle, if less.

You will find these drops excellent in quality. You will make no mistake in giving us a well-assorted order.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Acid Drops      | Lime Fruit    |
| Barley Sugar    | Mint          |
| Butter Scotch   | Mixed Fruit   |
| Cough, English  | Orange Slices |
| Cough, Black    | Pineapple     |
| Cough, "B.F.P." | Raspberry     |
| Cough, Menthol  | Rose          |
| Horehound       | Strawberry    |
| Lemon Slices    |               |

COUGH DROPS in 20 lb. Pails.

## Fine Italian Liquorice

4 oz. Sticks  
1 oz. Sticks

A large consignment of our new special "Elliot" brand has just arrived. This is a line of goods of exceptionally fine flavor, comparable with the best, yet offered at very low prices. Name your quantity—5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.—and we will quote. Advance sales have been very large.

We Give Close Attention to Letter Orders

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LIMITED  
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# PURE SPANISH JUICE

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In 4's, 6's, 8's and 12's.

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in the market equal to  
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Try it. You will make  
no mistake.

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FOR WATER OR OIL.

No. 1—One Tip..... Doz. \$5.00  
No. 2—Two Tips..... Doz. \$6.00  
No. 3—Three Tips..... Doz. \$7.00

These Atomizers are supplied with the best rubber bellows  
with hard rubber mounts. Fully Guaranteed.

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N.B. Watch for our New Wholesale Catalogue.

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SYR WHITE PINE COMP.

“ “ “ AND TAR

COUGH DROPS—Light, Dark  
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ROCK CANDY—Amber and  
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MINERAL WATERS by Case

All the New Chemicals Stocked as Introduced

Order Frost Goods Now

### CONDITION POWDERS.

Send in your R. We grind and mix.

Quotations cheerfully supplied by return  
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ONT.

### Profit—A Natural Right.

No person endowed with reasonable common sense will deny that a man in trade—be his dealings limited or extensive—is entitled to a fair and just margin of profit. Without striving for exact definitions it may be said in general that a safe margin should cover the following items or their equivalents:

1. A fair remuneration to himself for his own services rendered in the transaction of the business. Such services are certainly entitled to the same rewards as would be his were he manager of the same concern, but in the employ of others.

2. An additional amount sufficient to cover an average rate of interest upon the capital invested in the business.

3. The means wherewith to cover all reasonable expenses of carrying on his enterprise.

4. He should also realize enough to provide for uncalculated expenses, such as may be occasioned by flood or fire, by unavoidable bad debts or depreciation of values.

5. He is furthermore entitled to equity, to an extra amount from year to year enabling him, after years of hard and efficient service, to enjoy in confidence the fruit of his labor.

The oft-heard expression of the merchant to the effect that he is "making a living" is without excuse. The necessity for its utterance indexes a condition in itself an injustice to the man himself, to his family and dependents, and especially to the industry he represents. Keystone.

### Follow Up Inquiries.

Advertisers should remember that trade papers cannot do more than half the work in making a success of any business; the paper will bring the inquiry, but the advertiser must do the real selling. Just there is where he is inclined to shirk. He sends a circular, or catalogue, and then sits down to wait for orders. He should do more. He should follow up his catalogue with letters—not one or two, but many—until he finally gets his order. He goes to a considerable expense to get a prospective customer, and then lets him get away through not "keeping everlastingly at him." If all advertisers had a systematic plan of following up inquiries, successes would be many more than they are now.

Morriss's Trade Journal.

### Chloroform Water as a Sweetener for Mixtures.

Chloroform Water as a Sweetener for Mixtures.—Dr. Boyer (Eclect. Med. Glean.) much prefers chloroform water as a corrective, in place of syrups and elixirs, for mixtures, especially during the heated season, for, he says, while being sweet and pleasant, it is not so "nasty" and sticky as the other agents. While not saying so, he also must have had in mind that it does not interfere with digestion, but rather acts as a sedative and prevents gastric fermentation, while, moreover, protecting the mixture in hot weather. Chloroform water undoubtedly deserves more general application. According to Dr. Boyer, it almost conceals the bitterness of *nux vomica*.

He recommends a ready method for the preparation of this water. This consists in dissolving the chloroform in alcohol and adding to the requisite amount of water, the finely precipitated chloroform thus presenting increased surface and insuring rapid solution. Dr. Boyer takes 2 drams of chloroform, adds sufficient alcohol to make 1 fluid ounce, and pours this into 5 pints of water, agitating vigorously for a short time.

### Saloquinine.

"Saloquinine" is the name given to the quinine ester of salicylic acid. This substance is described by Dr. M. Overlach (Centralbl. f. inn. Med., 1901, No. 33a) as having the composition  $C_6H_4.OH.CO.O.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$ , and occurring in the form of crystals insoluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 130 degrees C. Among the advantages claimed for it are its tastelessness, its causing no cinchonism or other disturbance of the nervous system, and its freedom from any irritating action on the digestive or urinary organs, whether given in large dose or after prolonged exhibition. It is stated to be of special value in the treatment of typical fevers as well as in acute affections. Its chief use, however, will be as an analgesic in neuralgia and neuroses, wherein adult doses of 2 Gm. once or oftener per day, according to circumstances are effective. In its action, 2 Gm. correspond to 1 Gm. of quinine.

### Drug Stores in Germany.

Recent statistics show that there are now 5,459 "Apotheken" in the whole of Germany, an increase of sixty-eight over previous years. Prussia naturally stands first with 3,118; Bavaria comes next with 681; then Saxony with 297, Wurtemberg 278, Alsace-Lorraine 239, Baden 210, and Hessen 122, while there are about 100 in the minor provinces. The smallest number are to be found in Schomburg-Lippe with five, and Reuss with four. In the city of Berlin there are 162, two more than last year.—Chemist and Druggist.

### The Largest Pharmacy in the World.

The establishment of W. K. Ferrin, of Moscow, Russia, which is the largest retail pharmacy in the world, is described in a recent issue of the Vienna "Pharmaceutische Post," from which the following facts are taken:

The pharmacy proper has an annex in which drugs and household articles are sold, and a large manufacturing laboratory. In the year 1893 the dispensing department put up 300,000 prescriptions, and there were 313 employees, including 123 pharmacists (87 in the pharmacy and 36 in the drug and sundries' department). During the past year the number of prescriptions reached 432,000, and that of the employees 446, of whom 180 were pharmacists. In the pharmacy are employed one manager (magister), 40 pharmacists (provisoren), 63 assistant pharmacists, 11 apprentices, 13 women, who typewrite the prescription labels, etc.; 40 porters and 20 boys. In the wholesale and retail drug department there are 21 pharmacists, 29 assistants, 13 drug salesmen and 97 porters. In the laboratory Ferrin employs three masters in pharmacy, 11 pharmacists, 49 porters and 35 boys. On entering the establishment we find ourselves in a vestibule. On the left is a door leading to the retail drug department, on the right that opening into the counter sales department of the pharmacy, which is entirely separate from the prescription department. An elegant winding stairs leads from the vestibule into the reception room of the prescription department, which is situated on the second floor. Here from eight to ten pharmacists are constantly in attendance, whose sole duty it is to receive the prescriptions, to hand them to those in charge of the prescription counters, and to deliver them to the public. A system of



checks is employed. In the prescription department proper from 40 to 50 pharmacists are steadily employed. The head "magisters" or managers receive the prescriptions from the receiving pharmacists and distribute them among the prescription clerks, assigning to each the particular form of preparation which he always makes. Thus one man makes mixtures, another pills, etc. Special assistants or comptrollers are busy weighing and handing out to the others all strong or poisonous drugs, so as to prevent the occurrence of mistakes. When one of the prescription clerks has finished a prescription he goes with it to the comptroller, who is a master in pharmacy of long experience, and the latter examines the finished product in order to satisfy himself that there has been no mistake. He also requires the clerk to recite to him from memory the formula of the prescription which he has just prepared, smells, and sometimes tastes, the medicine, and even uses chemical tests to determine the correctness of the preparation. According to Russian law every prescription must be filed and kept for ten years, but the customer receives a copy of the formula on the back of the tag attached to the bottle or box. Account must be kept of the number of prescriptions, and this account is examined periodically by the Government inspectors. The prescription clerks in Ferrin's drug store work in shifts and have a smoking room adjoining their department, where they can retire during intervals. All the pharmacists must eat in the house, and a large dining hall is provided for this purpose with kitchens, etc., for the employes of the house. Mr. Ferrin is also the founder of a Pensioning Association for Russian pharmacists, which now has over 6,000 members and a capital of 400,000 roubles (\$200,000). Every member pays 5 per cent. of his salary into the common fund, and every proprietor pays  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a kopeck ( $\frac{1}{8}$  of a cent) for each prescription. In the chemical and analytical laboratories the drugs and chemicals purchased are tested and examined, and analyses are performed for technical and medical purposes.—American Druggist.

At the College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, 183 students are in attendance. The number being so great necessitates the dividing of the classes into sections in order to accommodate them in the laboratories.

### A New Test Paper.

A new test-paper has been prepared by Dr. H. Zellner (Pharm. Ztg., XLII., p. 521), which is so extremely sensitive that ammonia can be detected even in a dilution of 1' 1,000,000. The method of preparing the new test-paper consists in applying the coloring matter employed as indicator, say fluorescein in solution, upon a suitably colored under-ground for which latter a neutral black coloring matter is used. The fluorescein shows the minutest traces of alkali by a greenish color. A test-paper so made is more expensive than those employed hitherto; the extraordinary sensitiveness of the indicator also limits its use. However, for physiological chemists, and especially for bacteriologists, it offers decided advantages.

### New Bismuth Salicylate.

New Bismuth Salicylate.—Prof. P. Thibault (Jour. d. Phar. et Chim.) prepares a new bismuth salicylate,  $(C_7H_6O_3)_3Bi_2O_3$ , in the following simple manner: Dissolve 15 grams crystalline bismuth nitrate in diluted nitric acid, precipitate with excess of alkali hydroxid, and convert the precipitated bismuth oxidate into crystalline oxid by prolonged boiling. Wash well, add 10 grams salicylic acid distributed in 200 Cc. water, then apply heat (for a long time) until under the microscope no longer yellow crystals of bismuth oxid are discernible. Separate the bismuth salicylate formed, wash first with cold alcohol, then with ether, and finally dry at a low temperature, the result being a crystalline grayish-red powder, which is decomposed by hot water.

### English Solidified Alcohol.

English Solidified Alcohol.—An English patent gives these directions for manufacturing solidified alcohol to be used as a fuel: Melt together 24 parts stearin and 8 parts carnauba wax, then grind in 3 parts caustic soda, allow to cool, place into digester with 1 part caustic soda and 800 parts methylated alcohol, apply heat, and keep under a pressure of from 1 to 3 atmospheres for from 30 to 90 minutes. Allow to cool, and just before the mixture congeals, run it into appropriate molds. The melting point lies near 127 degrees F.

Mr. John A. Whittaker, who recently sold his drug business in Grimsby, Ont., is now representing Frederick Stearns & Co. in Eastern Ontario. Mr. Whittaker at one time represented this house in Kentucky, and his varied experience and genial manner makes him a welcome addition to the ranks of the Drug salesmen.

### For the Holiday Trade.

No other line of goods can possibly supplant that of perfumes for the holiday trade. It is therefore essential that the stock in this line should be carefully watched in order to have a full supply of the popular odors and make.

The perfumes and other toilet requisites made by the Seely Manfg. Co., are without doubt a necessity in every first-class drug store and we strongly advise having a full assortment of their goods in stock.

Superior Quality.

Handsome Packages.

Prices Right.

Sold only to Druggists.

These four points must commend themselves strongly to our readers.

### The Companion's Seventy-Sixth Volume.

In 1902—the seventy-sixth year of its publication—The youth's Companion promises more varied attractions for its readers than ever before, and The Companion always gives more than it promises. The government of the United States will be represented in contributions from Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long, Postmaster-General Smith, and Assistant Secretary of War Sanger—a list, it is believed, never equaled in a previous year.

The government of Great Britain will be represented by contributions from the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, T. P. O'Connor and Winston S. Churchill, members of the House of Commons.

Other noteworthy contributors will be Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington, Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Gen. Charles King and Rear-Admiral Hichborn, while more than two hundred of the most popular of living story-writers will contribute from four to six fascinating stories to each of the fifty-two issues of The Companion for 1902.

To all new subscribers for 1902 and to those renewing their subscriptions The Companion will send its beautiful 1902 Calendar, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. By sending \$1.75 before January 1st, the new subscriber will receive free all the remaining issues of 1901 from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

# Everything for the Drug Trade

## RECENT ARRIVALS

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS  
 Cod Liver Oil (Devold)  
 Mercurials (Howard's)  
 Iodine "  
 Iodoform "  
 Iodides "  
 Heroin Hydrochlor  
 Dist. Witch Hazel  
 Menthol  
 Glycerine  
 Sal. Rochelle  
 Powd. Gentian  
 " Licorice Root  
 Ammon. Carb.  
 Acid. Cacodylic

## SUNDRIES

Perfumes (R. & G.)  
 " (Piver's)  
 " (Crown)  
 " (Seely)  
 " (Ricksecker)  
 " (Eastman's)  
 " (Milot's)  
 " (Colgate's)  
 Brushes (Hair)  
 " (Tooth)  
 " (Nail)  
 Confectionery (Gibson)  
 " (C.N. & C.)  
 Chamois  
 Sponges

## PATENTS

Ferrozone  
 Protoneuclin Tabs.  
 Alkavis  
 Iron-Ox  
 Caroid  
 Vino Kolafra  
 Seng.  
 Five Drops  
 Ponca Compound  
 Rosaline  
 Peruna  
 Wright's Pills (S.C.)  
 Arnica Tooth Soap  
 Neave's Food

## SPECIALTIES

Syrup of Linseed  
 Licorice & Chlorodyne  
 Syrup White Pine & Tar  
 Syrup Hypophosphites  
 Emulsion of Cod Liver  
 Oil (Permanent)  
 Dominion Rennet Tab.  
 Leibig Process Ext. Beef  
 Creamery Butter Color  
 Horse and Cattle Spice  
 Condition Powders  
 Best Sarsaparilla  
 Red Oil Liniment  
 Fluid Magnesia

**The DOMINION DRUG CO.**  
 LIMITED

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

# The Toronto Drug Company

LIMITED

## Offer the following specialties :

AROMATIC CASCARA.  
 AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.  
 BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground  
 for percolation.  
 SELECTED POWDERED DRUGS.  
 CASTOR OIL CREAM.  
 COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE.  
 COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE  
 AND TAR.  
 COMPRESSED TABLETS.  
 EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.  
 ENGLISH WHITE LINIMENT.  
 VITALIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 WHITE PINE LOZENGES.  
 WHITE PINE AND TAR LOZENGE  
 DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.  
 ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE.  
 OUR OWN HORSE AND CATTLE  
 FOOD.  
 OUR OWN POULTRY SPICE.  
 IMPROVED CONDITION POWDERS.  
 BULLER'S HEAVE POWDERS.  
 AROMATIC EXTRACT BLACKBERRY.  
 COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPAR-  
 ILLA AND CASCARA.

MANUFACTURING  
 PHARMACISTS AND  
 DRUG MILLERS

**FRUIT TABLETS :** Strictly pure, all flavors.



92 Adelaide Street East

**Toronto**



# THEY ARE FROST-PROOF

## Lyman's Chamois Vests

For either ladies or gentlemen—perforated Chamois, lined with Red Flannel—both pinked and bound edges.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Small.....  | \$10.00 per dozen. |
| Medium..... | \$12.00   "        |
| Large.....  | \$14.00   "        |

For ladies—made to fit form—Chamois, lined with Fancy Flannel.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Small.....  | \$12.00 per dozen. |
| Medium..... | \$15.00   "        |
| Large.....  | \$18.00   "        |

For either ladies or gentlemen—perforated Felt, lined with Red Flannel

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| Small..... | \$7.50 per dozen |
| Large..... | \$8.50   "       |

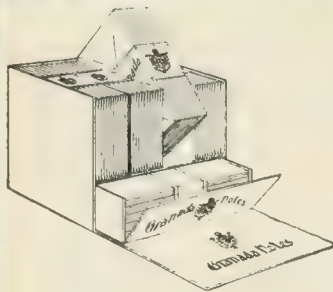
## Have You Seen

### Lyman's New Shoulder Braces

|                                                   |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Gentlemen's, No. 1, Small, Medium and Large ..... | \$8.00 per dozen |
| "    No. 2,   "    "    "    " .....              | \$6.00   "       |
| "    No. 3,   "    "    "    " .....              | \$4.00   "       |
| Ladies', Small, Medium and Large.....             | \$9.00   "       |

*Try a Sample with your Next Order.*

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO



## Holiday Stationery



### THE SALE OF FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY

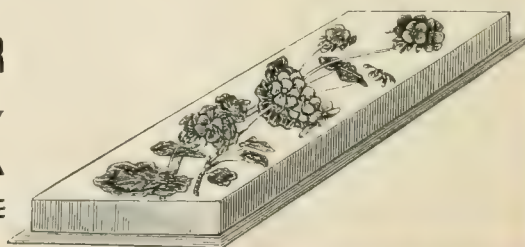
AS Christmas remembrances is very large and ever growing larger, and no more suitable line of goods is to be found to act as a remunerative side line to the Drug business.

We have a large and varied assortment of the most fashionable styles of papers, put up in attractive boxes to retail at all prices.

Write for a Set of Samples to

### WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Makers of High Grade Stationery  
TORONTO—CANADA



## Trade Notes.

The drug stock of J. P. Durand, St. Jerome, Que., has been sold.

E. J. Woollward is opening a new drug store at Bobcaygeon, Ont.

J. G. Templeton, druggist, Calgary, N.W.T., has sold his business.

W. L. Carley, druggist, Moosomin, N.W.T., has sold his business.

Dr. Dykes has opened a new drug store at La Riviere, Man.

R. W. Patmore, druggist, Golden, B. C., has made an assignment.

J. P. Durand, druggist, St. Jerome, Quebec, has made an assignment.

R. A. Hill, druggist, Otterville, Ont., is offering his business for sale.

C. G. Harbottle, druggist, 135 King street west, Toronto, Ont., died Nov. 9th.

T. A. Brownlee has purchased the drug stock of A. E. Brethour, Ottawa, Ont.

The Toronto Liquid Carbonate Co., of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated.

W. C. McDermid has purchased the drug business of W. C. Tole, Bowmanville, Ont.

J. Hodgson has purchased the drug business of R. H. Hodgson, Brampton, Ont.

W. B. Smith has purchased the drug business of J. A. Zimmerman, Hamilton, Ont.

Bolter & Co., of Lancaster, Ont., have moved their business to Lesterville, Ont.

W. P. Westbrook has purchased the drug business of W. M. Veitch, Plattsville, Ont.

The drug stock of J. Wermer, Rat Portage, Ont., was damaged by fire on Nov. 1st.

The drug store of Brooking, Steveston, B. C., was destroyed by fire last month.

The drug store of S. Burns & Co., Sydney, C. B., was destroyed by fire on October 19th.

The Globe Paint Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., has been granted letters of incorporation.

Dr. Ed. Mathieu has registered partnership as manufacturer of patent medicines at Montreal, Q.

V. Kincaid has purchased the drug business from the estate of T. J. B. Harding, Brockville, Ont.

Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Halifax, N. S., are applying for incorporation, capital stock \$75,000.

Le Compagnie Medicale Herbogeu has been registered at Montreal, Que., as manufacturers of Patent Medicines.

The Gilpin, Field Co., Limited, chemists, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated. Share capital \$100,000.

Fernando Boisvert has registered as sole owner of "La Compagnie de Medecine, Docteur Blanchard," Montreal Que.

A. Young & Co., formerly of Neepawa, Man., have purchased the drug business of S. A. German, at Arden, Man.

E. G. Stevenson & Co., have purchased the drug business of W. L. Carley, at Moosomin, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

A new drug store will shortly be opened on Bloor street W., near Brunswick Ave., as a branch of Hooper & Co., Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Armitage, Paris, Ont., has moved into his new drug store, the same location as the old store, which was destroyed by fire.

Fire caused damage to the extent of about several hundred dollars to the stock in Dixon's Drug store, 352 Main street, Winnipeg, Man., last month.

A fire occurred in the premises of the Canadian Rubber Co., 983 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on Nov. 1st, doing damage to the extent of about \$5,000.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' Supply Association, Limited, which was incorporated about nine months ago, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 and \$15,000 subscribed, has gone into liquidation.

R. A. Wesbrook, formerly of Wesbrook & Stalker, Stratford, Ont., has purchased the drug business of W. M. Veitch, Plattsville, Ont., who is obliged to give up business on account of ill health.

### Montreal Notes

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec held a general meeting of the members on the 6th of November. There was a remarkably good attendance and much interest was taken in the proceedings. Of course the most important matter before the chair was the recent splurge

in the cutting line by a Montreal druggist. After discussion, during which some very interesting facts were developed, the majority of the members came to the conclusion that in this particular case the wholesale houses could stop the matter in short order if they felt disposed to do so. Why any member of the retail drug business should desire to commit business suicide by giving away his goods to the public at cost, was what no druggist present could possibly understand. A few of the prices advertised are as follows: Castoria (genuine) 25cts., Florida Water, 39cts., Nestle's food, 38cts., Mariani wine 90cts., Celery Compound 68cts., and so on. It is evident these articles don't intend to pay their share of the rent, living expenses, water rate, business tax, clerk hire, insurance, etc., etc., which the proprietor is responsible for.

This bomb shell has had one good effect, it has drawn the Montreal druggists closer together than they have ever been during the last 30 years. There seems to be a grim determination amongst them to stand shoulder to shoulder and strangle this unfair competition at its birth and woe betide any manufacturer or wholesaler who plays false to his promises.

The \$10,000 drug store that was to be, has not yet materialized on St. Catherine street, near Drummond. The capitalist on enquiring as to the prospects of getting any interest for his money has evidently funk. "Requiescat in pace."

A general meeting of the French drug clerks society named after its Parisian contemporary "La Pharmacie Laborieuse" was held on Thursday the 31st Oct., at 10.30 p. m. in the "Chartier Hall" St. Denis st.

There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm displayed. The hour at which the meeting was held would suggest a line of work to the clerks and apprentices having for its object shorter hours and less Sunday work.

Our confere, Mr. Contant, must be a happier man, now that he has resigned the Harbour Commissionership.

Mr. Tarte is making it rather hot just now both for the commissioners and their engineers. The public doesn't take much stock in their squabbles, but every Montreal citizen wants proper docks and harbour conveniences opposite the heart of the city at the earliest proper moment.



### A Cut-Rate Druggist

A cut-rate druggist in Boston is going to still further irritate his brethren in trade. He advertises to open any original bottle of the well-known patent medicines and sell two, four or more ounces at the proportionate price of a full bottle. For an explanation of this novel method of merchandising he claims that there are many people who would like to try some of the largely advertised remedies, but who do not feel inclined or able to purchase a full bottle of the preparation. So to please his patrons he will break the seal, uncork and dispense any amount of any proprietary called for. The first day's experience with remedies on draught was quite satisfactory to him and his customers seemed to take to the innovation.—Printer's Ink.

### Seneca Root.

The scarcity of seneca root and the increased demand, has caused an advance in price, and dealers in this article are offering 47 cents, and, in some cases, higher, for quantities. Large quantities are grown in the northwestern parts of Canada, as well as the United States, but stocks appear to be controlled by a few firms, and they find difficulty in filling orders.

**Danger in Canned Goods.**—The Inland Revenue Department's inquiry concerning diseases from the use of canned goods in Canada reveals the fact that within recent years there have been two hundred and fifty-four cases of ptomaine poisoning in Canada. Only fifteen of the cases reported terminated fatally. The department recommends the inspection of foreign canned goods, the use of glass and earthenware receptacles, dating of the cans, that the goods be kept in cold storage, and that their exposure on shelves and in windows be prohibited.

The Canadian College of Optics will hold its next and last class for the year 1901; commencing at 2 p. m., Nov. 18, students who wish to attend may do so by informing Dr. Hamill, Janes Building, Toronto, any time before that hour.

Dr. Hamill informs us that he has frequent enquiries from druggists who wish to purchase desirable doing businesses, and that if those wishing to sell would so inform him, he could often quietly pilot a buyer to them.

### Canadian Optical Association

To the Canadian Druggist-Opticians:

Gentlemen—In correspondence with the editor of this journal I was informed that he conducted an "Optical page," and that there were many druggists who were conducting an optical department in connection with their business.

The Canadian Association of Opticians has several enthusiastic druggists in its ranks, but nothing like the number it should have.

I take this opportunity kindly afforded me by the editor, to press on non-members the advisability of every refracting optician becoming a member of our Association. It is not an association of jewelers or of druggists exclusively, nor is it in any way connected with any of the manufacturing opticians, or schools.

Every practicing, legitimate refracting optician is eligible for membership.

Every manufacturing or wholesale optician can become an honorary member upon payment of the fund fee, but has no vote in the conduct of its affairs.

Our object is, the organization, education and raising of all qualified retail opticians to the standard occupied by the druggist and dentist. This point can only be reached by means of a strong association and we can only become strong by every one who conducts an optical business, whether exclusively or in connection with another business, giving it his active and financial assistance.

The membership fee is but \$1.00 per year. The local standing your membership certificate will give you, is worth many times that amount.

The pleasure and profit which you will derive from attendance at our meetings will amply repay you for the time and money that it will take.

Mr. Kearney, of Renfrew, an enthusiastic member and Vice-Pres. of the association, said that he had no special interest in his optical department, and did very little business until he attended our meeting in April last, when he became so enthusiastic that he went home, and has successfully boomed his Optical Department ever since, and is such a firm believer in meeting together for mutual benefit, that he travelled away from his town to the N. Y. State Convention in Buffalo, and in August to our annual meeting in Toronto.

We would like to stir up several hundred Canadian Opticians in this manner, during the next year. You for one.

It will help us as an association and will help and pay you.

Send in your application to the Secretary, Mr. Alex. Moffat, of Brantford, or give it to the traveller of the optical firm with which you deal and who is authorized by the Association to collect same.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. Maybee,

Pres. Can. Opt. As'n.

### Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club

The Montreal Chemists' and Druggists' Rifle Association has just finished the annual Government target practice, with fairly satisfactory results. The highest scores were made by H. A. Gourlay, Major H. H. Lyman, R. C. Simpson, Mr. Dagg and R. H. D. Benn, the latter a green shot, but coached by H. A. Gourlay, a veteran, made a remarkably good score. The last competition on the card, 7 shots at 200 yards in one minute, was the most exciting, about 80 per cent. of the shots reached the targets. The members are well satisfied with the results of the practice, and are anxious to find a suitable indoor location for a Morris tube range for the winter.

### Pharmacy Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association, of the Province of Quebec, were held in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Monday, October 21st, and closing on Thursday, October 24th.

Twelve major candidates presented themselves for license as pharmacists. Of these seven passed, as follows: Valmore Le Doux, M. J. Gadbois, Joseph Valois, C. I. Lamontange, Sylvio Moisan, E. Valboncoeur, and A. E. Labonte.

Nineteen minor candidates presented themselves for examination as certified clerks, and of these the following passed, namely: J. A. Monat, J. A. Marcean, Oscar O. Paquette, H. E. Archambault, Joseph Pigeon, R. Pasquin, and P. P. Sabourin.

The examiners were: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; W. H. Chapman, Hemi Canetot, Edmond Giroux, and A. B. J. Mone, of Montreal.

Prudence and industry are the principal ingredients in an advertiser's good luck.

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK.**

# TOILET PREPARATIONS

## An Antiseptic Line

### ZYMOLE ANTISEPTIC

The most useful and effective Household and Toilet Antiseptic offered

In 3 oz. and 6 oz. Diamond-shaped Bottles

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

### ZYMOLE SKIN TONIC

An Antiseptic Healer of the Cuticle. A rational and effective treatment for all minor Skin Diseases.

In 6 oz. Diamond-shaped Bottles.

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

### ZYMOLE HAIR FOOD

An Antiseptic treatment for Sick and Diseased Hair. Cures Dandruff and stops "Falling Hair."

In 8 oz. Diamond-shaped Bottles.

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

### ZYMOLE TOOTH WASH

An exquisite Dentaseptic. A permanent Saponaceous Liquid Tooth Wash of elegant appearance, leaving the mouth refreshed, clean and sweet.

In 2 oz. Diamond-shaped Bottles with Sterilized Glass and Cork Sprinkler

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

**TRADE**  
**Zymole**  
**MARK**

### ZYMOLE TOOTH POWDER

An Antiseptic Dental Powder of unusual merit.

A genuine scrubber of the Ivories, removing all tartar and encrustations from the Enamel.

In 2 oz. Wide Mouth Diamond-shaped Bottles with Unique Stopper.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.



# C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

WALDHOF, NEAR MANNHEIM

MANUFACTURERS OF

B & S. BRAND

## Cocaine

B. & S. BRAND

**Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations.**

ALSO OF


ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,  
Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Heliotropin, Phenacetin, Pyrogallie Acid, Salicylic Acid  
and Salicylates, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

**Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal**

# TROPON

We have just received a  
Consignment of the new preparation

 **Iron-Tropon**

This preparation of *Tropon* contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

Samples furnished free to Physicians on application to

**Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co.**

3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL  
Sole Consignees in Canada.

### Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association

A meeting of the wholesale druggists of Canada was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, October 9th., for the purpose of forming an Association, combining the interests of the entire trade throughout all the provinces.

The movement originated from a strongly-expressed desire of the Society of the retail druggists of the Province of Quebec to have the wholesale trade co-operate with them, feeling that it would be much more practicable to deal with a united body of men rather than with the individual wholesale house.

At the meeting named, an Association was formed whose object was for the protection of the interests of the wholesale trade in Canada. The name adopted was the "Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association," and the following firms were enrolled as members, namely: \* Simson Bros. & Co., Brown & Webb, Hattie & Maylius, Halifax, N. S.; Canadian Drug Co., T. B. Barker & Son, McDiarmid & Co., St. John, N. N.; Kerry Watson & Co., Lyman Sons & Co., Evans & Sons, Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, Que.; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Lyman, Knox & Clarkson Co., Toronto; The Bole Drug Co., Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; Henderson Bros., Victoria; Henderson Bros., Vancouver; J. Winer & Co., Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton; Kerry Watson & Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., London; H. Skinner & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—H. H. Lyman, Montreal.

President—J. W. Knox, Montreal.

1st Vice-President—G. Rutherford, Hamilton.

2nd Vice-President—F. C. Simson, Halifax.

3rd Vice-President—T. M. Henderson, Victoria.

Secretary—Arthur Layman, Montreal.

Treasurer—Wm. S. Elliot, Toronto.

During the progress of the meeting a deputation from the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, consisting of Messrs. Lachance and Chapman was introduced.

Mr. Chapman expressed his pleasure at knowing that an association of the wholesale trade was to be formed, and he assured them of the cordial co-

operation of the society of which he was the president, and felt satisfied that they would gladly assist as far as possible in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the wholesale and retail drug trade.

After some routine business was transacted the association adjourned to meet in Halifax in June, 1902.

The visiting members of the Association were hospitably entertained by the members of the Montreal houses at lunch at St. James' Club.

### National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of this Association was held at Old Point Comfort, Va., Oct. 15-18, the meeting being convened in the Hygeia Hotel. The attendance was large and the greatest unanimity prevailed. The following officers were elected:

President—W. J. Walding.

First Vice-President—Theodore F. Meyer.

Second Vice-President—W. O. Blanding.

Third Vice-President—W. P. Redlington.

Fourth Vice-President—H. H. Nelding.

Fifth Vice-President—H. H. Sinnige.

Secretary—A. B. Merriam.

Treasurer—S. E. Strong.

Board of Control—Lucien B. Hall, chairman; T. E. Shoemaker, W. A. Hover, Thomas F. Main and John N. Cary.

Monterey, Cal., was selected for the holding of the annual meeting for 1902.

### American Pharmaceutical Association.

At the annual meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., the following officers were elected:

President—H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

First Vice-President—W. M. Searby, San Francisco.

Second Vice-President—Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.

Third Vice-President—W. S. Thompson, Washington.

General Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Baltimore.

Treasurer—S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston.

Members of the Council—C. A. Rappelye, Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio, and C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia.

The 1902 meeting will be held at Philadelphia, Pa.

### Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

This new body which is an outcome of the A. Ph. A., had its origin at the 1900 meeting of that association. At the annual meeting at St. Louis, the organization on a permanent basis was effected and officers elected, which are as follows:

President—J. P. Remington, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-President—Ed. Kremers, of Wisconsin.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wilbur L. Scoville, of Massachusetts.

Executive Board—J. H. Beal, of Ohio, chairman; Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; William Simon, of Maryland; L. E. Sayre, of Kansas; E. A. Ruddiman, of Tennessee.

The aim of the organization is the elevation and equalization of standards, and the perfecting of teaching in the various Pharmaceutical Colleges of the United States.

### National Association of Retail Druggists.

The annual meeting of this Association was convened at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10th. The President's address was somewhat denunciatory of the action, or rather of the inaction, of the Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers as to their dealings between the wholesale and retail trade. He laid before the Association a plan for price protection, to take the place of the tripartite agreement. This plan was adopted to be put in force where deemed expedient.

The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Seeley, Detroit; Vice-Presidents, R. K. Smithers, Buffalo; Thos. Vogel, St. Paul; B. E. Pritchard, Pittsburg; Secretary, Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago; Treasurer, R. S. Vitt, St. Louis; Executive Committee, Simon N. Jones, Louisville (Chairman); J. C. Gallaher, Jersey City; F. E. Halliday, Topeka; W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; F. W. Messner, Laporte, Ind.; Chas. Fleischer, New Haven, Conn.

In these days of responsible advertising the one who sustains the greatest loss by a dishonest ad. is the dishonest advertiser himself. He is his own best dupe.



**The Cosmopolitan**

Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, contributes an interesting paper to the November *Cosmopolitan* on "The Overcrowding of Great Cities and Remedies for It." Apropos of the discussion of the invasion of England by Americans, Edmund Gosse furnishes in the same number an essay scoring Englishmen for their narrowness of intellect. Incidentally he has a hit at American intellectual life in the twentieth century.

As we come towards the Christmas holidays, larger space in the magazines is given to fiction. The *Cosmopolitan* includes a tragic story of the Mexican foot-hills by Thomas A. Janvier, a very clever society story by Carolyn Wells, one of the old French Romances by Richard Le Gallienne, an unusually interesting Indian narrative by H. T. George, and a weird story by S. R. Crockett.

**Physicians' Visiting List for 1902.**

We are in receipt of a copy of this indispensable pocket companion, being the fifty-first year of its publication. The publishers, Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., alive to the varied requirements of the practising physician, issue the book in various styles, viz:

For 25, 50, 75, and 100 patients per week, as well as a perpetual edition, without dates, and also a monthly edition. Each book contains a pencil, pockets, etc. Besides the calendar for 1902-3, there is a table of signs, the metric system, dose table, a chapter on "Asphyxia and Apnoea," and other valuable contents. Nothing is wanting to make this the most complete work of its kind. Prices range from \$1.00 upwards.

**Largely Advertised.**

The Cook Co., of Windsor, Ont., inform us that in the course of a month or thereabouts, their advertisements "will appear in about every paper from Cape Breton to British Columbia." This should, and no doubt will, create a large demand for their goods. We refer our readers to their advertisement on page 269a of this issue.

**Leslie's Monthly for November.**

The publishers of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly are celebrating the twenty-fifth birthday of their magazine by issuing an extraordinarily large and handsome number. The magazine, which consists of 168 pages is profusely illustrated, no single page being left without a decoration of some kind, while scattered through the issue are several handsome full pages in colors. The text has a number of really notable features: An authoritative article by Nansen, on the half dozen expeditions now racing for the Poles, the opening chapters of a new novel by Maurice Hewlett, the first considerable work he has done since the publication of "Richard Yea and Nay," a new animal story by Charles G. D. Roberts, author of "In the Heart of the Ancient Wood," "How Tammany Wins," written curiously enough by an outspoken spoilsman, "The Great Automobile Race from Paris to Berlin," and "The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," a wonderfully naïve and spontaneous narrative which makes a brand new departure in magazine literature. The number is sold at the usual price of ten cents.

**The Best Christmas Gift for a Little Money.**

Sent as a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion \$1.75 will buy the fifty-two weekly issues of The Youth's Companion for 1902.

It will buy the two hundred and fifty fascinating stories in the new volume for 1902.

It will buy the fifty interesting special articles contributed by famous men and women to the new volume for 1902.

It will entitle the new subscriber who sends in his subscription now to all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1901 free.

It will entitle the new subscriber for 1902 to one of The Companion's new Calendars for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Full illustrated announcement of the new volume for 1902 will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
105 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

It is a safe rule, generally, for the advertiser to stick to the kind of advertising that appeals to his own common sense.

**A Correction.**

In our issue of last month the advertisement of Stauntons, Limited, contained a ridiculous blunder, caused by the face of a single type breaking while on the press. The advertisement was made to read, "Better pay 5 cents for a paper that will sell for 0 cents, than 4½ cents for one that will sell for 7 cents." The 0 should have read 10 cents as our readers will doubtless have noticed. Have you figured it out. It is a plain calculation of 100 per cent. instead of a trifle over 50 per cent.

**The Royal Train.**

It is interesting to note the steady upward progress that results from the combination of perseverance on the part of the vendor and high quality in goods being introduced to a new market. "H. & H." is certainly making its way, and should do so when its merit is so well established that the C. P. R., after more than a year's experience of it as a cleaner, did not hesitate to use it for cleaning the interior of the Royal train.

Mr. Sheffield, the car superintendent of the C. P. R., writes Mr. Jas. McIntosh, Toronto, the sole agent of H. & H. for Canada, as follows, viz.: "H. & H. has fulfilled fully all that is claimed for it—material cleaned with it comes out in its natural state, fresh and elastic. Cars of the Royal train (interior), upholstery, carpets, etc., were cleaned with H. & H. to my entire satisfaction."

**Speaks for Itself.**

Victoria Road, Sept. 4th, 1901,  
Hygiene Kola Co., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—Have kept your Kola, Celery and Pepsin on hand for some time and find customers constantly buying same. I consider it a fine preparation, especially in cases of convalescence from severe illness attended by prostration.

JAMES GRANT, M. D.

Mahogany may be ebonised as follows—says a correspondent: "Coat the wood, which should have previously been well smoothed with fine sandpaper, with a solution of ferrous sulphate following that by one of gallic acid. When this process has made the wood black enough (it can be repeated as often as necessary) it should be French polished."

# Recent Additions to List

|                                                                    | PER DOZ.      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Menthol Headache Cure, (Menthol Cone in Glass Tubes) \$1 25        |               |
| Menthol Inhaler, (with nose piece attached).....                   | 1 25          |
| Corn and Wart Pencil.....                                          | 90            |
| Laxa-Quin (Cold Cure Tablets).....                                 | 1 25          |
| Laxo, (for the Stomach).....                                       | 75            |
| Preston's Petroleum Emulsion.....                                  | 2 75 and 5 50 |
| Preston's Oil Liniment (Electric).....                             | 1 25          |
| Pharmalac Extract Cod Liver Oil.....                               | 3 75 and 6 00 |
| Preston's Popular Prescription.....                                | 5 50          |
| Baby's Own Cough Syrup.....                                        | 1 25          |
| Baby's Own Violet Powder.....                                      | 30            |
| Baby's Own Fuller's Earth.....                                     | 30            |
| Cosmetique, very fine (three colors).....                          | 75            |
| Worm Powders (new design).....                                     | 1 25          |
| Holdfast Cement.....                                               | 65            |
| Extract of Beef, best on the market.....                           | 2 20 and 3 75 |
| Syrup White Pine and Tar (new design).....                         | 1 25          |
| Neuralgine Headache Pills.....                                     | 1 25          |
| Veloute de Riz, High-grade Face Powder, Rose, White, Brunette..... | 2 25          |
| Cherry Tooth Paste, (in collapsible tubes).....                    | 1 25 and 1 40 |
| Cream of Cucumbers.....                                            | 1 75          |
| Lip Salve, Rose.....                                               | 65            |
| Dr. Preston's Eye Water.....                                       | 1 25          |
| Cascara Cathartic.....                                             | 1 25          |
| Dr. Hill's Balsam of Aniseed and Turpentine.....                   | 1 25          |
| Dr. Preston's Balsam of Linseed.....                               | 1 25          |
| Syrup White Pine and Tar (large).....                              | 2 50          |
| Syrup White Pine (large).....                                      | 2 50          |



**The Toronto Pharmaceutical Co.  
Limited**

**TORONTO and MONTREAL**

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

**Essential Oils** for  
Druggists, Perfumers & Soapmakers  
**Lautier Fils,** = = Grasse, France  
Paris, London, New York.

## ECHO AND ARTIST Musical Instruments



**STRINGS AND FURNISHINGS**

### STRINGED INSTRUMENTS

You can procure everything known to Music from us.  
Every Druggist should have a copy of our

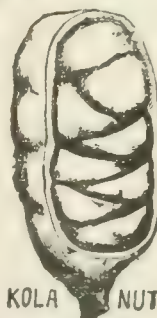
### GENERAL TRADE CATALOGUE

A regular encyclopædia to the music trade.

Are you acquainted with our Big String Offer!

Write To-day for full particulars.  
Also secure our Trade Catalogue.

**The R. S. Williams & Sons Company, Limited**  
144 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada



KOLA NUT

## Kola Tonic Wine

made from Kola, Celery and Pepsin, purifies the blood and restores you to perfect health. It is endorsed by physicians ahead of all previous concentrated nourishments; it is admirably suited to the case of invalids who require something strengthening without having an appetite to taste food; it is a sure cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Troubles.

321 Hamburg Ave., Toronto.

HYGIENE KOLA CO., TORONTO

Dear Sirs, I have used your Kola, Celery and Pepsin for Dyspepsia, and can heartily recommend it to those suffering from that complaint.

Yours truly, S. H. HOFLAND.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE  
**HYGIENE KOLA CO.**  
84 Church Street, TORONTO, CANADA



# A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1823

Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND

MAKERS OF

## MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters  
Hospital StrappingMustard Leaves  
Court PlasterRubber Adhesive Plaster  
Menthol Plaster

### POROUS PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION

Salicylic Plaster  
Plaster-of-Paris BandagesDental Plasters  
Corn PlastersKidney Plasters  
Felt Plasters, etc., etc.

## ADHESIVE PLASTER

Prepared Expressly for Export.

Tissue-Lined, and Guaranteed Suitable for Hot Climates.

May be had of all Shippers and Wholesale Houses. Send for Samples and Prices.

## MERCK'S CHEMICAL WORKS

DARMSTADT, GERMANY



*Codeia, Morphia, Chloroform,  
Chloralhydrate, Iodoform*

To be obtained through the regular trade channels, or wholesale from

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT

**Sermon to Pharmacy Students.**

"WHAT IS LIFE?"

The following sermon was preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by the Rector, Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., before the Graduating Class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. We produce it from the Alumni Report of the P. C. of P.:

St. Luke XII, part of 15th verse. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

We all have life. We love it. Why should we not? Some of you here present may grow rich. I hope you will. But you all have now the best of all riches—life. What will you do with your life?

What is life? You may tell me what you think it is evolved from. But that does not answer my question. Life is more than atoms of chemistry. The rock has these. But it has not life. Life is more than matter. No science has yet told us what it is.

During the late nineteenth century notable advance was made in science. We started with the basic principle, that every effect must have a cause. The discoveries of that remarkable century were mainly of effects. There were discovered tremendous effects. There must, then, be a sublime first cause.

We looked out at the stars, and we found vast space filled with mathematic conditions, with chemical elements, with motion about orbits and with the display of the stupendous forces and balances of gravitation. Here was a magnificent effect. With Galileo we could say, not only "It moves," but "all move." It was life!

Then we came down to earth, and studied geology, and we found layers of rock telling of the forces of old ages like so many leaves of a petrified book. We read in those pages the beginnings of life on this planet. Professor Cope's collection of bones is a record of what once lived. What is life? It is an effect, but from what? These bones record a fact. What is the thing itself to which they refer?

As we went on in knowledge, we found the great variety of life on this planet—zoology. And then we came eventually to psychology—the human mind, as the highest earthly achievement of life. How can we explain mind? It is an effect. It must have an adequate cause. What can be an

adequate cause for it, except infinite mind? Are we in the "image of God"? Then God must be mind and life at their highest. This is the scientific answer, and the only one. I am discussing no man's theories, but I point you to facts upon which all truth rests. Life is of God.

Why should it be surprising that at the opening of this twentieth century religion should be becoming more scientific, and science more religious? Truth is ever one, and ever must be one. Life is a fact, and it is in its very essence both scientific and religious.

But what of your own life? It is like a purse of gold. What will you do with it? No matter how explain it, there it is, a fact. It is a scientific fact. Will you make it a religious fact, or not? If not, why not?

You as students are associated with a great department of knowledge, connected with profound mysteries of science, and with the medical aids for the preservation of human life. There is in this a trade view that to you is possible; and trade in itself is perfectly honorable, and is related to industry in a way that lifts it above mere sordidness. There will, however, be plenty of opportunity for you to exercise your conscience. Your industry ought to be kept by you what it properly is, a noble one. Remember, always, that you are more than chemists—you are men. Your lives should be right lives.

But I ask again, what is life, and what will you do with your life? I can tell you one thing without fear of any contradiction, now or ever. It is that you will live manly lives in proportion as you live moral lives. In all living there are practical questions. Without reference to what your surroundings may be, you, of course, want to be happy. Yet do you really believe, down in the bottom of your hearts, that you can really be happy and not be moral? I can almost challenge you to try. You know you cannot. Happiness and morality go together. You cannot do a thing unworthy of you, and be content. This does not rest upon theory. It is a fact.

Let us suppose that you may try to get rich dishonestly. In the first place you are unlikely to succeed even with your fellowmen, for honesty is the common basis of success in all trade. But even if you could thus succeed you would despise yourself. What is life? Life rests upon morals, and you

cannot do wrong and be happy. Explain this as you may, it is a fact.

So, once again, what will you do with your life? Take the facts as they are, and face them. You must, even in this world, do what is right, or else you will not live life happily. You are here; you are alive; you want to succeed, and, above all, you want to be happy, but the moral law leaves you no choice.

You must be controlled by what is right, otherwise life is not worth living. You had better recognize this great truth now, at the outset of your career, and not wait to find it out after suffering and failure. Why not have a motive in your lives? Why not aim in the present for what is good and noble?

Whatever your manner of living is, it will always be in the "now." You will not, save by memory, live in the past; nor, save by hope, in the future. Your actual life will always be in the present. Therefore, do not rely upon good resolutions of some future time, or feel respectable because you have made intentions for a period never to arrive. Struggle now in the current present, with what are now your temptations and difficulties, and fight out the battle while it is on. This is your life-day; live it—live it rightly. So shall your life be right. The fight will never really be to-morrow. It will always be to-day. If you will take care of to-day, to-morrow will take care of itself.

Dr. Stevens then referred to the differing relations of life, and spoke of the old home as being a place which drew the affections and the veneration of men in proportion to there having been therein a good father, or mother, or sister, and the observance of the moral principle. He spoke of citizenship as implying patriotic duty to the nation, and also as implying sympathy with right against wrong, no matter what party a man might belong to. Referring to the historic church in which the students were assembled, he appealed to the examples of the Revolutionary patriots, especially that of Washington.

He insisted that to live a moral life, which was the only true life, a strong intention was necessary, and a steady disciplined endeavor which persisted amid no matter what difficulty. In this connection he closed his sermon by describing the experience of a boat crew in a college race, and ended by exclaiming, "Struggle for what is right, and win!"



### Excipients for Pill Masses.

J. Cohn has contributed to the *Bollettino chimico-farmaceutico* the following, which may prove useful in a pinch, to the busy compounder who, whatever his experience and knowledge of his business, sometimes is "stumped" by an awkward prescription or a cantankerous ingredient:

**Carbolic Acid**—1. Soap and powdered licorice or marshmallow. 2. Soap, powdered marshmallow and honey. 3. Powdered licorice and licorice extract. 4. Farina, soap and glycerin. 5. Farina, honey and glucose. 6. Powdered marshmallow, starch and glycerin.

**Ammonium Carbonate**—Tragacanth and glucose. Shun glycerin.

**Ammonium Valerianate**—1. A little starch or kaolin with gum tragacanth and honey or glucose. 2. Extract of gentian. 3. Extract of licorice and honey.

**Balsam Copaiba**—1. About one-sixteenth of calcined magnesia, and a small amount of water. 2. Kaolin, gum tragacanth, and a little water. 3. Magnesia and about one-twelfth part of lanolin, it is stated, is excellent, and besides prevents the pills from becoming hard and friable.

**Alkaline Bromides and Iodides**—1. Kaolin and vaselin or adeps lanae. 2. Powdered marshmallow and honey. 3. Starch, gum tragacanth and honey.

**Calomel**—1. Starch, gum tragacanth and water. 2. Gum tragacanth and glycerin. 3. Kaolin and vaselin.

**N. B.**—Avoid gum arabic. Pills made with it become too hard and finally completely insoluble in the system.

**N. B.**—Glucose reduces calomel, and honey does the same. Avoid both.

**Camphor**—1. Soap and starch (or marshmallow), with honey or glucose. 2. Soap and a little alcohol. 3. Extract of gentian.

**Quinine**—1. Tragacanth, 6 parts; glycerin, 50 parts; water, 70 parts. 2. Tragacanth and honey or glucose. 3. Tartaric acid with a little glycerin and water. Pills thus prepared are very small, but they eventually become quite hard.

**N. B.**—Avoid simple syrup and gum arabic, as pills made with either will crack and break up.

**Chloral Hydrate**—1. Starch, tragacanth and honey or glucose. 2. Marshmallow and licorice with tragacanth and glycerin. 3. Licorice

powder, extract of licorice and water.

**Creolin**—Kaolin alone makes an excellent mass.

**Cresote**—1. Soap, 1 part; licorice powder, 5 parts. 2. Licorice powder, fresh egg albumen, flour and a small amount of syrup. 3. Kaolin, powdered licorice juice, and honey. 4. Soap, powdered licorice juice, balsam of tolu, a little alcohol and magnesia.

**N. B.**—Prepare in the same manner pills of

Eucalyptol,

Guaiacol,

Terpinol, and

The various essential oils.

**Ergatin**—Use kaolin alone. Powder of licorice and of marshmallow are to be avoided, since they give too much volume to the product. Besides this, the first (licorice powder) makes the pills too soft.

**Male Fern**, ethereal Extract of—Powder of the rhizome of the fern, tragacanth and water.

**Phosphorus**—Dissolve the substance in a little carbon disulphide or chloroform, add a little vaselin, agitate until the solvent evaporates, then add kaolin.

**Oleoresins**—1. Kaolin, farina, and a little water. 2. Kaolin, tragacanth, and honey.

**Croton Oil**—1. Flour (farina) and a little water or simple syrup. 2. Bread crumbs or crust. 3. Kaolin with vaselin or lanolin. 4. Powdered licorice, tragacanth and honey or glucose.

**Potassium Permanganate**—Kaolin and vaselin or water. Powder with talc.

**Silver Nitrate**—The same as potassium permanganate.

**Salts, deliquescent**—1. Canada balsam. 2. Kaolin and vaselin.

**Iron Salts**, in scales—Tragacanth and honey or glucose.

**N. B.**—Very little of either ingredient is necessary.

**Terpine**—1. Starch, tragacanth and honey or syrup. 2. Licorice, marshmallow and extract of gentian.

Midland Druggist.

### Warring Against Tuberculosis.

The alarming increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis diseases in the Province of Quebec during the past couple of years, has resulted in a number of leading doctors making a more determined effort to have a tuberculosis hospital erected somewhere in the immediate vicinity of

Montreal, says the *Montreal Star*.

Those interested in the project have been working together for some time past, and it now looks as though their efforts would be crowned with success in the near future.

The Fathers of the Holy Cross who have charge of the Cote des Neiges College, have offered a large tract of land on the north side of the second mountain, to the west of the old Athletic Club House grounds.

The situation, the doctors claim, would be a unique one for an hospital such as is needed.

It is understood that if the Government would be willing to construct the building a leading resident has offered to endow it sufficiently to meet the expenses of running it.

That there is urgent need of action in the matter, is shown by the figures supplied by a physician who has watched with alarm the rapid increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis throughout the province.

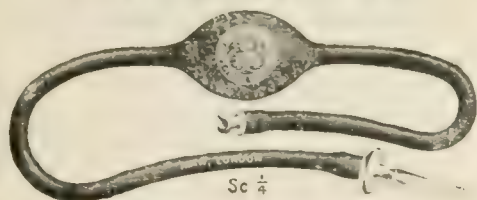
In 1894, they numbered 2,664; in 1895, 2,791; in 1896, 2,826; in 1897, 3,079; in 1899, 3,487; and in 1900, 4,782.

As soon as the land has been handed over by the Fathers of the Holy Cross, a special committee will at once be formed to urge the Government to take immediate action.

In Ontario, the National Sanatorium Association have written Mayor Howland, Toronto, reviewing the work they have accomplished and are still doing. A free hospital is now in course of erection near the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, and will be ready for occupation shortly. The main building is the gift of W. J. Gage and the estate of Hart A. Massey. It is located in a beautiful park of 56 acres within half a mile of Gravenhurst. Fifty beds for Toronto's poor are being provided, and the Grand Trunk Railway have agreed to carry 100 of these patients to the hospital and return, free of charge, every year. All in excess of that number will be carried at half rates. Physicians and nurses will receive free transportation.

The hospital at Gravenhurst is intended to provide for those in the earlier stages of consumption. For the accommodation of advanced cases a fine wooded and sheltered park just outside of Toronto's limits has been purchased at a cost of \$30,000. The plans for the buildings are about to be completed. Some of these buildings required for the institution have already been promised, among them a research laboratory given by the late Mr. W. E. H. Massey.

## Maw's ENEMAS

Sc  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

**ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.**

Guaranteed for three years in any Climate.

BEST QUALITY, PER DOZ.: 44/-

OTHER QUALITIES, 36/- 23/- and 20/-

**THE ARABESQUE**

PER DOZ., 43/-

## Maw's TRUSSES



Fig. 277



Fig. 263



Fig. 284

**INGUINAL, Circular, Fig. 263.**

|                                           |         |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Basil and Moleskin, 12 to 40 in. per Doz. | Single. | Double. |
|                                           | 22/-    | 36/-    |

Elastic Gum, "Washable," 30 to 40 in.

EACH  
8 - 12 6

India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 277.

12 to 20 in. ....

PER DOZ.  
67/- 87

**SCROTAL,**

India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 284.

12 to 18 in. ....

EACH  
7 11 10

## S. MAW, SON & SONS

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Aldersgate Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND

# DR. BARK'S Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK** of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

**H**IGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the patient and to the household.

**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

**These Pastilles**, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

—**SOLE PROPRIETORS**—

## Evans & Sons, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,

23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada

and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS



# If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
Combination Fountain Syringes  
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

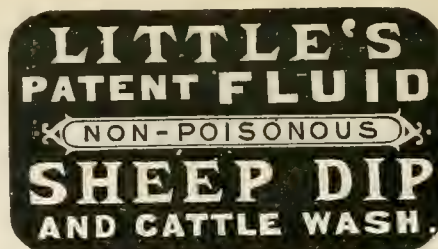
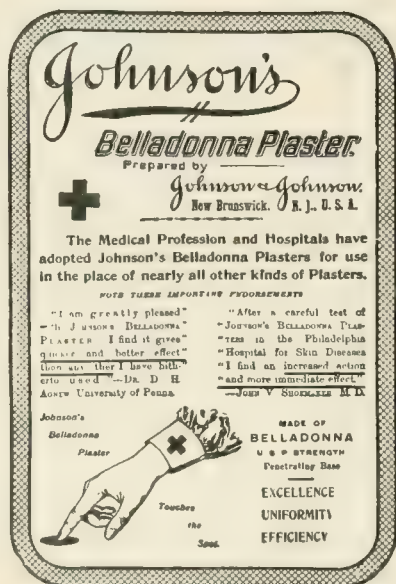
All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

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Alpha Branch ] [ of Montreal

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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

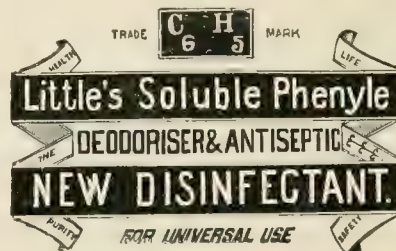
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

## Notes on Formulas.

By Henry P. Hynson.\*

## BEEF, IRON AND WINE

|                                               |     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Extract of beef .....                         | Gm. | 280.0   |
| Tr. ferri citrochlor. ....                    | Cc. | 280.0   |
| Hot water .....                               | Cc. | 480.0   |
| Alcohol .....                                 | Cc. | 1,000.0 |
| Syrup .....                                   | Cc. | 1,000.0 |
| Comp. Spirits orange .....                    | Cc. | 8.0     |
| Port Wine, detannated enough<br>to make ..... | Cc. | 8,000.0 |

Rub up the beef extract with the hot water; add the alcohol and allow to stand three or four days; then recover the alcohol by distillation. Add to the residue 6,000 Cc. of the wine, to which the compound spirits of orange have previously been added. Finally add the tincture of iron citrochloride, the syrup, and enough wine to make 8,000 Cc.

## COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES.

|                                   |     |          |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Calcium hypophosphite .....       | Gm. | 17.5     |
| Potassium hypophosphite .....     | Gm. | 17.5     |
| Sodium hypophosphite .....        | Gm. | 17.5     |
| Iron hypophosphite .....          | Gm. | 2.55     |
| Manganese hypophosphite .....     | Gm. | 2.25     |
| Quinine hypophosphite .....       | Gm. | 2.25     |
| Strychnine .....                  | Gm. | 0.275    |
| Acid hypophosphorous dilute ..... | Cc. | 2.00     |
| Sodium citrate .....              | Gm. | 3.75     |
| Sugar .....                       | Gm. | 800.00   |
| Water, enough to make .....       | Cc. | 1,000.00 |

Rub the hypophosphites of iron and of manganese with the sodium citrate; add 60 Cc. of water, and warm the mixture until a clear greenish solution is obtained. Dissolve the strychnine, then the hypophosphites of quinine, calcium, sodium and potassium, in 400 Cc. of water, to which the hypophosphorous acid has been added. Mix the two solutions and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtrate and add sufficient water to make 1,000 Cc.

## COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, N. F. MODIFIED.

In the formula for the above named syrup, ferrous hypophosphite is substituted for the ferric salt and strychnine for the tincture of nux vomica. A clear light colored syrup will be the result.

|                                           |     |          |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Calcium hypophosphite .....               | Gm. | 3.0      |
| Potassium hypophosphite .....             | Gm. | 17.5     |
| Sodium hypophosphite .....                | Gm. | 17.5     |
| Manganese hypophosphite .....             | Gm. | 2.25     |
| Ferrous hypophosphite .....               | Gm. | 4.50     |
| Quinine hypophosphite .....               | Gm. | 1.125    |
| Strychnine .....                          | Gm. | 0.275    |
| Acid hypophosphorous .....                | Cc. | 2.00     |
| Sugar .....                               | Gm. | 800.00   |
| Water, distilled, enough to<br>make ..... | Cc. | 1,000.00 |

Prepare the ferrous hypophosphite by dissolving 6.72 Gm. of ferrous sulphate (crystals) in 15 Cc. of water

\* Submitted to the Committee on National Formulary of the A. Ph. A. at the St. Louis meeting.

and 4.10 Gm of calcium hypophosphite in 25 Cc. of water. Mix the two solutions and when reaction is completed filter and wash the filtrate containing the ferrous hypophosphite in solution. Dissolve the calcium, potassium, sodium and manganese in 400 Cc. of water, to which has been added the hypophosphorous acid; then add the solution of ferrous hypophosphite and sugar. Agitate until latter is dissolved, then strain and add enough water to make 1,000 Cc.

## ELIXIR CINCHONA.

|                                     |     |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Quinine sulphate .....              | Gm. | 1.75     |
| Cinchonine sulphate .....           | Gm. | 1.75     |
| Alcohol .....                       | Cc. | 280.00   |
| Oil of anise .....                  | Cc. | 0.10     |
| Tinct. card. comp, detannated ..... | Cc. | 90.00    |
| Tinct. cudbear .....                | Cc. | 38.00    |
| Simple syrup .....                  | Cc. | 300.00   |
| Water, enough to make .....         | Cc. | 1,000.00 |

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in the alcohol by the aid of heat. Mix the alkaloidal solution with the compound tincture of cardamom, to which the oil has been added; then with the tincture of cudbear, simple syrup and, finally, enough water to make 1,000 Cc. Filter.

## LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS.

|                                      |     |          |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Acid benzoic .....                   | Gm. | 8.25     |
| Sodium borate .....                  | Gm. | 8.25     |
| Acid boric .....                     | Gm. | 16.50    |
| Thymol .....                         | Gm. | 2.50     |
| Alcohol .....                        | Cc. | 180.00   |
| Eucalyptol .....                     | Cc. | 1.50     |
| Oil of spearmint .....               | Cc. | 0.25     |
| Precipitated calcium phosphate ..... | Gm. | 10.00    |
| Menthol .....                        | Gm. | 0.75     |
| Oil wintergreen .....                | Cc. | 1.50     |
| Caramel .....                        |     |          |
| Water, enough to make .....          | Cc. | 1,000.00 |

Dissolve the benzoic acid, thymol, eucalyptol, oil of wintergreen, oil of spearmint and menthol in the alcohol and mix with the precipitated calcium phosphate. Dissolve the sodium borate in 400 Cc. of water. Mix together the alcohol mixture and aqueous solution and enough water to make 1,000 Cc., and filter. Color with caramel, a light yellowish brown.

## TO DISPENSE CLEAR.

## I.

|                        |     |      |
|------------------------|-----|------|
| Quinine sulph. ....    | dr. | i    |
| Strych. sulph. ....    | Gr. | i    |
| Acid phos. dil. ....   | Gr. | vi   |
| Ferri phosph. ....     | dr. | iiss |
| Aqua Ammoniae ....     | dr. | i    |
| Elix. simp., q.s. .... | oz. | viii |

This prescription can be dispensed as a clear solution by proceeding as follows: Dissolve the iron in four ounces of the elixir by the aid of heat. When cool neutralize exactly by ammonia water, using more than the above quantity if necessary. Dissolve

the quinine sulphate and the strychnine sulphate in the dilute phosphoric acid. Heat and boil for a minute or two to reduce the ortho to metaphosphoric acid. When cool add enough elixir to make four ounces. Mix the two solutions, adding enough elixir to make eight ounces.

## II.

|                             |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Tinct. ferri chlor. ....    | dr. | ij |
| Strych. sulph. ....         | Gr. | i  |
| Mercuric chloride .....     | Gr. | i  |
| Acid hydrochloric dil. .... | dr. | ij |
| Syr. lemon, q. s. ....      | oz. | ix |

The above prescription can be obtained in a clear solution by the following method: Dissolve the mercuric chloride in the tincture of ferric chloride. Dissolve the strychnine sulphate in a few minims of water and add the dilute hydrochloric acid to the strychnine solution; then add the two solutions together, the tincture of ferric chloride and hydrochloric acid solution, followed by syrup of lemon in sufficient quantity to make four fluid ounces.

## III.

|                                           |      |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Potass. chlorate .....                    | scr. | ij   |
| Tr. cinchona comp. ....                   | oz.  | iiss |
| Tr. Guaiac .....                          | oz.  | i    |
| Honey .....                               |      |      |
| Peppermint water, enough to<br>make ..... | oz.  | iv   |

Add together the compound tincture of cinchona, tincture guaiac and honey, and mix thoroughly. Dissolve the potassium chlorate in the peppermint water and add the solution to the mixture of honey, guaiac and compound tincture of cinchona, and a smooth mixture can be obtained.

## TEST OF PRESENCE OF CANE SUGAR IN MILK SUGAR.

The test solution is composed of resorcin, 3 parts; hydrochloric acid, 1 part; alcohol, 100 parts.

Dissolve 0.1 Gm of the suspected sugar of milk in a few drops of water contained in a porcelain dish; add to this solution five or six drops of the test solution, and evaporate slowly over an alcohol lamp. The outer edge of the solution is allowed to boil a little. The dish is then tipped to one side. On the surface left moist by the receding liquid, continue heat gently. If a trace of cane sugar be present there the beautiful flashes of vermilion color will be visible over the heated surface. If there be an appreciable amount (5 to 10 per cent.) of cane sugar present, there will be formed a vermilion mirror, which can be more clearly seen upon carefully evaporating the entire so-



lution. The evaporation must take place slowly, as the sugar will readily char if exposed to too much heat.

A brownish red color, quickly charring and not spreading, must not be mistaken for cane sugar. This coloration is caused by the milk sugar, but should not be confused with the vermilion coloration of cane sugar.

#### **Tasteless Antiseptic Resorcin Derivatives.**

By the interaction of 2 molecular weights of resorcin and 1 molecular weight of a halogen-methylsalicylaldehyde, there results a preparation that possesses astringent and antiseptic properties, and suitable for external use (*Chem. Ztg.*, XXV., p. 687). Its use internally is prevented by the disagreeable, astringent taste. Trials, however, have shown that this taste may be overcome, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the preparation, by subjecting the latter to acetylating agents, such as acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, propionyl chloride, etc. The products so obtained are said to be tasteless, and insoluble in the gastric juice, but decomposed into their constituents in the intestinal juices.

#### **Artificial Cinnamon.**

Attention has been called to an artificial cinnamon (*Pharm. Centralh.*, XLII., p. 526). The bark employed as a substitute is known as Guava (Jungle bark), which is sold in the markets of Colombo at ridiculously low prices. The bark is carefully peeled, treated exactly like cinnamon and dried. Externally, it greatly resembles cinnamon; the aromatic odor and taste is imparted to it by immersing the bark in the by-products of the oil-distillation, and rubbing the outside of each bundle of sticks with a cloth moistened with a cheap cinnamon oil.

**To Clean Gelatin Capsules.**—These directions are given in Merck's Report: Fill a box of 6 to 8 ounces capacity one-third full of clean, dry salt. In this shake the capsules for a few seconds, then either pick out the capsules or sift the salt through a small sieve. One charge of salt will readily clean up to 300 capsules before requiring renewal.

#### **New Books.**

**THE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.** By T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Doctor en Medicina de la Facultad de Paris, Comisionado Cientifico de S. M. en las Islas Filipinas y Delegado, General en las Mismas de la Societe Academique Indo-Chinoise de Francia, Miembro Founder Correspondiente de la Sociedad Espanola de Higiene, etc. Translated and Revised by Jerome B. Thomas, Jr., A. B., M. D., Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. N. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, 1901. Price, \$2.00 net.

Dr. De Tavera has in his volume of somewhat over 250 pages, described the plants in the newly-acquired possessions of the United States, the Philippine Islands, which possess therapeutic value and in a concise, yet complete form, gives the results of investigations and experiments made in Manila. The author recommends that Filipino physicians "should employ many of the indigenous plants in their therapeutics," and that "in many instances they would find them more useful than the exotics."

**CASPARI'S PHARMACY.**—A treatise on Pharmacy for students and pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph. G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. New (2d) edition, revised and enlarged. In one octavo volume of 774 pages, with 301 engravings and a plate of portraits of the leaders in pharmacy during the last half of the 19th century. Cloth \$4.25, net. Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1901.

The new edition of this valuable work, in addition to the extended chapters of some of the principal subjects, contains a chapter on prescriptions, which is a valuable addition, as well also as one on the assay of Alkaloidal Drugs.

The general character of the work is in keeping with that of the first edition, additional matter being given and several chapters, notably those on Specific Gravity, Compressed Tablets, Solutions, Plasters, Suppositions, etc., have been largely re-written.

The author presents a work which is of the greatest value to practical pharmacists as well as to stu-

dents and professors in pharmacy. His experience of over a quarter of a century, both as practical pharmacist and teacher, together with his acknowledged ability in his chosen profession, commends his treatise to all modern pharmacists as a most useful guide and as an authoritative textbook.

**WARWICK OF THE KNOBS.**—A story of Stringtown County, Kentucky, by John Uri Lloyd, author of Edidoroha, Stringtown on the Pike, etc. 12 mo. price \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead Co., publishers.

The wonderful sale of the author's last work, "Stringtown on the Pike," and the high encomiums bestowed on the work and its author prepares one for still another treat in his latest volume of fiction.

"Warwick of the Knobs," is a strongly written work, if we may so describe a book which brings out the characters in realistic form which played so prominent a part in the history of the country during the exciting period of the Civil War in the United States.

The plot is laid in Stringtown County, Kentucky, and the dramatic picture given of life and scenes during the war between North and South are so ably portrayed and so true to nature that one seems to live over again that period of disturbance and of great trials and hardships, blended with the strong determination and inflexible will of the leading characters.

#### **The 25th Anniversary.**

The November number of Leslie's Monthly, marking the Twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, consists of 168 pages of reading matter. The number is profusely illustrated, and contains several pages in color, while every page is decorated. The contributors include Nansen, Maurice Hewlett, C. G. D. Roberts, author of "The Heart of the Ancient Wood," and a number of very notable authors. The issue is in every way a very extraordinary one.

The simple use of one or two striking colors makes the best window display. Most windows err on the side of too many colors. Let the window dresser take a fashion hint from the Italian woman's effective use of a brilliant neckerchief.

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Avoid cheap and inferior brands; they will disappoint the user and  
reflect discredit upon the dealer.

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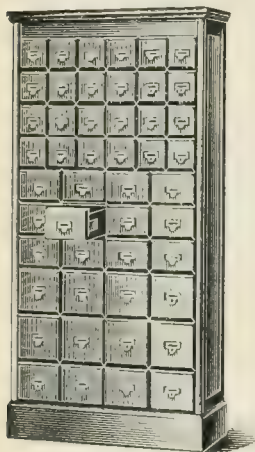


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## Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

### Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont

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| per doz. 2/9; 23/-                       | Price 1s. 1/2 doz. 2s. 9d. Stamp Duty included.                | 2/9... 2/6               |
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**Remarks on Essence of Lavender.**

FROM REPORT OF LAUTIER FILS, GRASSE, FRANCE, 1901.

The important question of Essence of Lavender, which is so much disputed, is still in abeyance and will ever

40 per cent. of ester. If we admit that the quality of an essence from two different districts can differ so greatly as regards delicacy and fragrance, we may be permitted to say further, that even in one and the same district the quality of the es-

mètres distillation is produced, so to say, at a reduced pressure and thus a deterioration in the ingredients, which water produces upon them at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, is avoided, or else the plant itself produces at those altitudes an essence of somewhat different composition which gives it a greater delicacy. Here it may be remarked that Essences of Lavender of the very best quality and of undoubted purity distilled by the firm Lautier Fils at its Alpine farms at Mont Blanc, Le Moulinet, Sospel, Castellane, Pélasque, Uteile, Suquet d'Uteile, Luceram, Saint Martin, Lantosque, La Bollène, le Figaret, Lourdes, Saint Coloman, etc, at the highest altitudes, have been shown to contain on analysis only 24 per cent. to 28 per cent. of ester. This same fact is stated by Messrs. Jeancard et Satie in their article on Essence of Lavender distilled on the Italian frontier, at altitudes varying from 1,200 mètres, which only contain 25 per cent. to 28 per cent. of ester, being at the same time of the very finest quality.

Is the composition, as regards quantity and even quality, sufficiently well known to justify the statement that one essence is better than another because it contains so much per cent. of ester? To this question we reply unconditionally, "No." Certainly, it would be of the utmost importance to find the percentage of ester, if this compound were the only odorous one in the essence, but we



Distilling the Essence of Lavender. (Lautier Fils.)

remain so, as long as the examination of the oil is conducted in a manner that lacks method and exactness. When we reflect on the numerous factors which enter into this manufacture, it is by no means surprising to meet with considerable difference in the quality.

On the majority of facts on this subject, brought before us, we find very few distillers, and we might even say there is no house, with the exception of Messrs. Jeancard et Satie, which gives the place, where the essence they have analysed is produced, together with its altitude. At the most they state that the essence comes from such and such a département, Alpes Maritimes, Basses Aples, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Hérault, etc. But statements of this kind are vague, for in the Alpes Maritimes the altitude varies from 0 to 2,000 mètres and even more. As to the influence of the district where the lavender grows, this point was cleared up a long while ago and nobody will dispute for example that the quality of essences from Drôme or Vaucluse is much inferior to those distilled on the Alps. Nevertheless, that from Drôme and Vaucluse contains on the average 38 per cent. to

sence will vary with the situation of the Lavender farms. It has also been proved that the delicacy of an essence from the same district increases with the altitude of the place where it has been distilled. This fact has never yet been satisfactorily explained. At an altitude of 2,000



Preparing Flowers for the Extraction of Perfumes. (Lautier Fils.)



must not forget to take into account the Geraniol, Linalol and compounds produced by the high boiling point. These compounds have not yet been determined, but they make an essence more or less agreeable according to their quantity. Is there an expert who would not ridicule the chemist who proposed to classify the famous wines of Burgundy & Bordeaux, not according to their bouquet, flavor and age, but solely according to the results of his analysis?

Now, an essence such as lavender is a real aroma and its value does not depend upon a large quantity of one ingredient, but indeed upon a well proportioned quantity of all its compounds.

Well now, it is just the same with essence of lavender. Because an essence contains 30 per cent., 35 per cent., 40 per cent., or even more, of ester, it is not on that account finer and more delicate. What makes one essence superior to another is that its ingredients are so proportioned to form an harmonious and agreeable perfume.

How is it that essences of lavender from Drôme or Vaucluse, in spite of their containing 40 per cent. of ester are considered by distinguished experts to be of a quality vastly inferior to essences distilled on the Alps, which often contain only 24 per cent. or 26 per cent. of ester? An essence of lavender does not derive its quality from the ester it contains.

This point is further emphasized by the following experiment which we had performed during our last distillation. A certain quantity of plants were picked so as to completely separate the flower heads from the stems and leaves and the two parts thus obtained—flowers on the one hand and stems and leaves on the other—were distilled in the same manner, in the same still and with the same quantity of water and materials. The essences thus obtained on our different farms showed on ana-

lysis that the essence from the stems and the leaves always contained a larger quantity of ester than the essence obtained from the flowers. Here any question concerning the delicacy of the perfume is inadmissible. The essence from the flowers is unquestionably superior to that obtained from the stems and leaves. This latter is coarse and devoid of fragrance, although we found it to contain a larger proportion of ester. We have much pleasure in stating that the results we have obtained are in conformity with those published by Messrs. Jeancard et Satie.

In all chemical researches, analysis and synthesis, are two parts which perfect each other in an inseparable

perfume, powerful bodies the odor of which may be also destroyed by the potash?

Has it yet been proved that if a quantity of acetate of linalyle be added to an essence of only a medium quality we should make this essence superior in delicacy to a first class oil? No! To reason thus is altogether erroneous. The delicacy and the value of essence of lavender must not be judged by its large or small proportion of ester, but by the harmony of all its ingredients and first of all by the absence of constituents supple, that might disturb this harmony and so produce an oil of inferior quality. The difference in quality between two essences of lavender lies

not in their contents of ester, but in their composition taken as a whole. The lavender oil distilled in the Alps is therefore always superior to those from Drôme and Vaucluse districts, as the first contributes all the ingredients in such proportions that, when combined, they tend to improve the delicacy of the perfume, without even one of them disturbing the perfect harmony of the whole. Whilst with Drôme and Vaucluse essen-



Treatment of Violets by Maceration. (Lautier Fils.)

manner and there is no example in chemistry of a compound being determined by analysis only. A compound can only be definitely classified and its nature determined when synthesis has clearly shown the progress of its composition. When dealing with essential-oils we must not confine ourselves to mere analysis, which is mostly very incomplete; suffice it to say, as regards lavender for example, that acetate of linalyle is the chief odorous constituent, for if the essence is saponified with an alcoholic solution of caustic-potash a part of the odor is destroyed. Is the composition of essence of lavender sufficiently well known to explain this? May there not exist in its ingredients with a high boiling-point very important, and from the point of view of

ces the too large proportions of the camphorate constituents penetrate the other odorous ingredients prejudicially.

We have stated above that essence of lavender contains component parts with a high boiling point which probably affect the quality and that the essences distilled in the Alpine districts are of greater delicacy. These two points may have the same cause: the falling of the boiling point owing to the higher situation of the farms, where the oil is distilled, so that these ingredients distil easier and with much less risk of decomposition. It seems to have been this observation which Mr. J. B. Lautier made long since and which induced him to be first to give the name of "Lavende Mont Blanc" to the very best es-

# WAMPOLE'S

## Compound Syrup of White Pine

### With Eucalyptol and Honey

---

The newest and pre-eminently the handsomest and most efficient of the popular cough syrups.

To each fluid drachm of the regular Compound Syrup of White Pine we add—Honey, ten (10) minims; Eucalyptol, one (1) minim; and Terpin Hydrate, one (1) grain.

### We were the Originators of this Combination.

Our representatives are bringing it to the attention of physicians.

For DISPENSING PURPOSES we can supply in one (1) pound bottles, in winchesters and in larger bulk lots of any quantity.

For POPULAR DEMAND we can supply to the retailer in packages of handsome lithographic designs (our assortment is very complete) under labels and wrappers bearing his private imprint.

The neat and attractive manner in which we turn out this and similar lines will commend the goods, not only to our customers, but to the consumers as well.

We guarantee to use the same Syrup if supplied under the purchaser's label as under our own label.

By us quality is the first consideration invariably entertained—price next.

Write to us for quotations—we are anxious for your orders and assure, a favored, prompt attention and courteous treatment.

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Pleasant and effective. Indicated in the treatment of all recent or chronic bronchial or laryngeal affections, relieving irritating coughs by promoting expectoration and serving as a sedative in all pulmonary troubles.

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Representing in strength Four (4) times the alkaloidal value of Cod Liver Oil, combined with equal volumes of Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry, Liquid Extract of Malt and the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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## HYPNOTIC SEDATIVE.

## Hypno Bromic Compound.

No stupor or narcotism. No disagreeable or deleterious after effect. Condition produced most natural.

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## Asparoline Compound.

A true and most appropriate specific in the treatment of Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, etc.

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## CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDAL CONDITIONS (Adult and Infant) Alvinine Suppositories. Sizes.

Combines the local effect of the Suppository, as well as the systemic action of the Glycerine, Sulphur, Nux Vomica and Witch Hazel.

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## Antiseptic Vaginal Cones.

Indicated in the treatment of Leucorrhœa and similar ailments. Composition: Boro-Glyceride, Zinc Borate, Hydrastis, Thymol, Eucalyptol, etc.

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Composition same as above with addition of Ichthyol. Used in same manner.

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# Wampole's Soluble Medicated Bougies

We are now prepared to furnish these. For the present our assortment will be limited, embracing those formulæ which have, after long-continued trial, been found of value in the treatment of those diseases where their use may be indicated.

Bougies of our manufacture are practically a cylindrical suppository similar in both shape and size to an ordinary Catheter, containing the medicaments thoroughly incorporated with a base which is a mixture of gelatine and glycerine, this combination insuring flexibility, elasticity and ready solubility. Introduced into the urethra they dissolve slowly, and purposely so, that the medicating ingredients may be in thorough and prolonged contact with the mucous membrane. They cause no pain, and after insertion a prompt and immediate effect is noticeable, which effect continues until the bougie is entirely dissolved.

Bougies of our manufacture are six and one-half ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches in length, and are packed in boxes containing one (1) dozen wrapped in oiled paper and tin foil. When ordering simply specify the number of formulæ desired.

The use of WAMPOLE'S BOUGIES in preference to other methods of medication is suggested in consequence of:—

FIRST.—Prolonged and direct contact with the diseased mucous membrane.

SECOND.—Distention of the urethral walls lessening irritation, and preventing stricture.

THIRD.—No gastric disturbances as are usually caused by the indirect method of treatment.

FOURTH.—Cleanliness, Portability.

FIFTH.—Absolute and unvarying accuracy in dosage.

WAMPOLE'S BOUGIES do not turn rancid or become brittle like those made with a base of cocoa butter.

## LIST, WITH FORMULÆ.

### FORMULA No. 1. Protargol Bougies:—

Each Bougie contains one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) grain of Protargol.

Protargol is universally conceded to be the most valuable of the Silver Salts in the treatment of Specific and Acute Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Urethritis. By its penetration the gonococci are killed without increasing suppuration or inflammation. Protargol is highly recommended by Professor Neisser, Dr. Goldenberg, Dr. E. Desnos and others, as being far superior to SILVER NITRATE, COPPER SULPHATE and other remedies, the use of which (accompanied with many disadvantages) afford but a temporary relief.

### FORMULA No. 2 Each Bougie contains:—

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Boric Acid.....                   | 2 grains            |
| Acetanilid.....                   | 1 grain             |
| Extract Hydrastis Fluid.....      | 2 grains            |
| Zinc Sulphate.....                | $\frac{1}{2}$ grain |
| Creosote.....                     | $\frac{1}{4}$ "     |
| Extract of Opium, Aqueous.....    | $\frac{1}{2}$ "     |
| Extract of Belladonna Leaves..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ "     |

This combination is of the greatest value in the treatment of Sub acute Gonorrhœa, particularly when a sedative effect is desired.

### FORMULA No. 3. Each Bougie contains:—

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Morphine Sulphate.....       | $\frac{1}{4}$ grain |
| Boric Acid.....              | 2 grains            |
| Corrosive Sublimate.....     | 1-32 grains         |
| Extract Hydrastis Fluid..... | 1 grain             |

Particularly adapted to the treatment of Catarrhal Gonorrhœa when accompanied with a fetid discharge.

### FORMULA No. 4. Each Bougie contains:—

|                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Zinc Sulphate.....             | $\frac{1}{2}$ grain |
| Acid Carbolic.....             | $\frac{1}{4}$ "     |
| Extract Hydrastis Fluid.....   | 1 "                 |
| Extract Belladonna Leaves..... | 1 "                 |

For Gleet and Chronic Gonorrhœa of long standing.

Made by **HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.**

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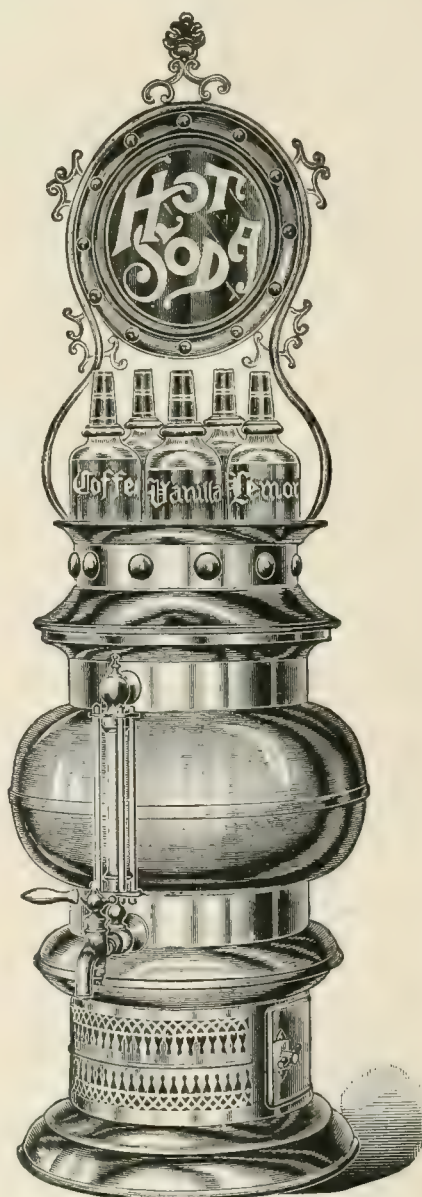
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HOT SODA URNS  
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Perfection Hot Soda Apparatus.



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IN REGULATING,  
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AND PRICES.



Perfect Hot Soda Apparatus.

WELL FINISHED AND VERY DURABLE



sences which he himself distilled on the large farms, that he secured by contract, on the Alps. This name, which Mr. Lautier left for the use of his confrères was in great favor and was definitely adopted to designate the finest essences known.

Unfortunately there are to-day dealers who abuse this well-deserved renown; they use the name of "Lavende Mont Blanc" to push the sale of lower grade oils and the prices at which they offer them ought to forwarn buyers of the quality of the goods.

Nevertheless, in order to avoid confusion, it may be well to re-establish the facts with their due importance: There is not the least reason for applying the name "Mont Blanc" to second grade qualities, even when they are delivered pure and contain 30 per cent., 40 per cent., and even 60 per cent. of ester. The proportion of ester signifies absolutely nothing as regards the delicacy and market value of "Essence of Lavender."

We repeat, that we have had essences of lavender of our own distillation "Mont Blanc extra" containing only 25 per cent. and even as low as 24 per cent. of acetate of linalyle and yet they have always been classed by real connoisseurs as first rate essences.

The above results are not exceptions, but the results of a collection of observations, which the house Lautier Fils is in a better position to make, as its position in this branch is quite especial owing to the large quantities of essence of lavender which the firm distills year by year, and by the numerous distilleries which it has established and continually increased in those parts of the Alps most suitable for the cultivation of lavender.

We again state that the ester content has nothing whatever to do with the delicacy of the perfume: all connoisseurs are agreed in saying that the best means of judging is by the odor.

In support of this we repeat what we have already said in our report of last June, viz.: "That we have never had but two buyers asking us for this essence who took in account its proportion of acetate of linalyle.

The gratuitous abuses which are continually committed in the sale of essential oils and especially with "Essence of Lavender" are the sole in-

ducement to write this in vindication of the truth, notwithstanding the apparent value of opposite theories which have never yet been confirmed by practise and which are circulated in certain countries only, where they cannot be controlled practically.

### A New Economic Order in Pharmacy

(Continued from page 252)

I would not be understood as an unqualified defender of company pharmacy as it exists to-day in England. The movement has in some respects exerted an unfortunate influence, and this I shall refer to in another paragraph. On the other hand, that company pharmacy has been of undoubted economic benefit cannot be gainsaid. Basing my statements upon the reports of five fair-minded, unprejudiced men, thoroughly familiar with the conditions in England and Scotland, I may say that the companies have considerably reduced operating expenses; applied what might well be termed scientific methods to the conduct of business; avoided credit losses by adopting an absolutely cash method; and lessened the percentage expense of running a shop by increasing the amount of trade done at a given cost. It is significant that, with here and there an exception, the companies have the largest establishments in London. It is likewise significant that the clerks, except for the sentiment against companies, a sentiment which, as I have said, is now diminishing, had much rather work for the companies than for individual pharmacists. The businesses are larger and the room for advancement therefore more ample; the division of labor is greater, and the hours of service therefore fewer—a condition made more desirable still by the custom of closing at seven o'clock evenings and all day on Sundays; and the profits being good, and a fair effort being made to divide them more or less equally between employee and stockholder, the salaries are much larger—from twenty to fifty per cent. larger, declares one of my correspondents.

#### 5. THE NEED FOR IT BECOMING MANIFEST

It is only a question of time when what is thus known in England as "company pharmacy" will, with certain differences, be generally realized in the United States. The conditions

favorable to its development are gradually being given birth. The need for it is slowly but unconsciously coming to be felt. During the last two or three decades pharmacy has become less and less remunerative. The inevitable and natural development of the department store has taken away much of the trade in toilet articles, sundries, and even proprietary medicines; the equally inevitable and entirely natural development of manufacturing pharmacy which is but the tardy application of the factory system to the drug industry, has taken away most of the manufacturing of medicines formerly done by the pharmacist himself; and the physicians' supply-house, which, though hated by the pharmacist, is still but a natural outcome of the tendency toward combination and centralization of effort, has taken away a considerable share of the physician's patronage, while even more of it has been taken away by the physician himself, who, impelled by the gradual lessening of his income, has been more and more given to doing his own dispensing and leaving the pharmacist entirely out of the reckoning. Nor is this all. Not only has the content of retail pharmacy—the quantity of it, so to speak—been greatly reduced, but that which is left has been rendered less remunerative through the lessening of prices and the consequent reduction of profits. Finally, as if this were not enough, the number of pharmacists has continued to increase. Not only has the pasture gotten thinner, but more and more men have been turned into it for sustenance.

Under these conditions there could be but one result. While the more capable and energetic have, by redoubled efforts, continued in the path of success, the majority have been reduced to a condition which is far from satisfactory. Discontent and restlessness have naturally developed. Grumbling has been heard on every hand, and on every lip has been the wail: "Pharmacy is a failure. No longer can any money be made in it. No longer, indeed, can we scarcely keep our heads above water." The era of industrial prosperity which has been casting its mantle over us now for two years, and which has brought warmth and gladness into pharmacy as elsewhere, has lessened the growing dissatisfaction, but when the reaction comes, as it in-



evitably will during the next two or three years, the old feeling is sure to break out again. And what does this feeling portend? What means this restlessness, this discontent? Simply this: the old order is gradually being outgrown and the need for a new one is gradually being developed. The point is slowly being reached like that in the evolutionary history of an animal species when continued growth and development make necessary an organ of hearing or one of sight, and as in the one case, so in the other, the organ will slowly follow and respond to the changes which make it necessary.

#### 6 THE PREPARATION FOR IT BEING MADE

And while thus the need for a new order in pharmacy is slowly developing on the one hand, on the other preparation for its reception is unconsciously being made. I mean by this that the co-operative spirit is growing among pharmacists; and much of this growth may be attributed to the National Association of Retail Druggists. This body has made the pharmacists of the entire country to realize, as they have never realized before, that they are one in thought and purpose; that they are striving to fight the same battle and endeavoring to accomplish the same ends; and that they should stand together in the protection and advancement of their interests. To a considerable extent, at least, mutual distrust has given way to mutual confidence; hostility and warfare have been succeeded by harmony and united action; and the energies which were formerly wasted in fighting one another have been marshaled against common enemies.

But turning from these beneficent results achieved by the N. A. R. D., other evidences may be noted of the growth of the co-operative spirit. Three notable successful mutual insurance companies among pharmacists are to be found in Ohio, Wisconsin and South Dakota, and the establishment of two or three additional ones is a probability of the near future. Several local associations have within recent years provided defense for their members in damage suits and the like, and others have lately been considering the advisability of undertaking, not only this work, but other co-operative activities as well. And, until they were

seen to threaten the failure of that union of interests between retailer, jobber and proprietor upon which the N. A. R. D. plan depends for success, "buying clubs," as well as companies manufacturing "non-secrets," had developed to a considerable extent. All these phenomena are evidences of the growth of the co-operative spirit in pharmacy, and they pave the way for, and make possible, the approaching era of combined activities, centralized control, and a more complex and highly-organized structure.

#### 7. EARLY BEGINNINGS OF THE NEW ORDER IN THIS COUNTRY.

But while the new order in pharmacy will be ushered in very slowly, and will by no means be complete, or perhaps even well started, within the lives of any of us here present, there are already evidences of its tentative appearance among us. Within the last few years corporations owning a number of stores, like Hegeman & Co., of New York, have developed in several large cities; and other bodies controlling stores in different cities, like the Los Angeles Drug Co., have similarly come into existence. But more recently a much longer step has been taken. In Pittsburg, Pa., forty drug stores, I believe, are now under the control of one corporation; and thus has "company pharmacy" already gotten an appreciable start in this country. In Chicago a similar effort to bring a considerable number of the best stores in the city under one centralized control was made last spring, as those of us will remember who were much disturbed by the "drug trust" reports in the newspapers and drug journals. And now, as I am writing this paragraph, the air is full of rumors from that staid old town of Philadelphia concerning the operations of some syndicate, duly incorporated, and having a capital of \$1,000,000, which proposes to buy a large number of stores, close up those which are unprofitable, and improve the others in every possible way, in each case retaining the former proprietor as manager. These beginnings are experimental; it is possible that some of the more ambitious ones will not succeed, that the need and the preparation for them have not yet proceeded far enough; but, if I mistake not, they all show the direction in which the current flows, and though they meet with obstacles at the outset, they are sure to gather

force and impetus as the favorable influences continue to grow.

#### 8 THE FORM WHICH THE NEW ORDER WILL ASSUME.

The precise form which the new order in pharmacy will ultimately assume it would be folly to attempt to foretell. It can only be said with probable accuracy that at first, and doubtless for a considerable period, what in England has been termed "company pharmacy" will obtain here—that is, a number of stores will be under the control of one corporation. Barring a few unprofitable stores that will doubtless be closed from time to time, each store now existing will be continued with the present owner retained in most instances as manager. As it is in England, so probably will it be the case here, that several "companies" or combinations will exist in a single city; and it seems probable that these will continue to grow in size until, fierce competition arising between them, as it did between the individual factories, a large combination formed out of them all in each city will be created exactly as the trust was created, and for exactly the same reason.

It will, of course, be a considerable period before all individual stores will pass into combination control. Those pharmacists with whom the element of personal reputation is strong, and particularly those who have built that reputation up by virtue of professional and scientific activities, will for a long time remain in possession of their individual businesses. Nay, more, I believe that at first the number of such pharmacists will even increase in response to the growing demand for scientific services from pharmacy, and in resistance to that commercialism which is quite likely to attend combination in its early history. But when the point in the history of combination has been reached when commercialism begins to disappear through the elimination of competition, when professionalism begins to develop as a natural reaction, and when the increasing demand for scientific service will be satisfactorily supplied, the day will have arrived when even the scientific pharmacist with a large reputation will discover that it is suicidal to continue in competition. He will find it desirable to give his services to a combination which will reward him liberally, and in which,



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**Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B."** and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1 oz. cakes, in 2-pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired.

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**GIVEN AWAY** and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an Improved Linen Stretcher.

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## Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  GROSS AND  $\frac{1}{4}$  GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



moreover, his reputation will suffer little or no diminution.

It would seem at first thought that the control of all, or nearly all, the stores in the city by one central power, and the continued maintenance of these individual stores under the charge of managers, would be the ultimate form assumed in an era of combination. The apparent necessity of having separate stores scattered throughout the city for the supply of local trade would appear so manifest as to preclude the possibility of these ultimately giving way to one great, central establishment in each city—or perhaps to two or three such establishments. And yet, though I dare not predict such an outcome, I should not be at all surprised if, returning to this sphere three or four centuries hence, I should find it realized. Distance has been "annihilated" with great rapidity during the last few decades; and it is a perfectly safe prediction that it will be "annihilated" to a still greater degree in the decades to come. The electric railway, now only in the early stages of its development, is sure to increase in rapidity and convenience until a mile will be but as a rod. The telephone is equally sure to be improved and cheapened until an instrument will be found in every house, and until two persons miles apart will be as near together as though sitting in the same room. Already, too, we have pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail from the central to the branch post-offices in a city; and it would be strange indeed if in time a complete pneumatic delivery service, by which the large stores could send goods to their customers, did not succeed the slow and expensive wagon system employed at present. When one can give his order through the 'phone to a store five or ten miles distant, receive the desired goods within five or ten minutes, and do this without stepping out of the room, or perhaps even rising from the chair, what need will there be for separate stores scattered throughout the city to supply local trade? What purpose will be served by a store two blocks away when, through the perfection of mechanical agencies, one five or ten miles distant is, in terms of convenience, much nearer?

#### 9 THE FINANCIAL EFFECTS UPON THE CALLING.

But leaving aside all interesting

speculation as to what the ultimate form of combination will be, let us ask ourselves a more practical question: What will be the effect of the new order upon the well-being of the calling to which we have devoted our lives, and the improvement and advancement of which we desire most devoutly? All forms of combination have been greeted on their appearance with hostility, and we may expect the same greeting to be given at the appearance of combination in pharmacy. But in reality will the change be for weal or will it be for woe? What, in short, is likely to be the effect of an era of combination upon the financial, the educational, and the professional interests of pharmacy?

These are questions fraught with vital importance to us, and I regret that I have but little time and space left in which to discuss them on this occasion. So far as the financial advantages alone are concerned, it is scarcely necessary to argue that combination will result in great improvement. Indeed, it is primarily to avoid the economic wastes of the pre-existing industrial order that the new one is ushered in, and if it be doubted that these wastes will be avoided in pharmacy as elsewhere, it is only necessary to point to the history of company pharmacy in England. Despite the fact that the companies have in every case started new stores instead of buying those already in existence, thus greatly increasing competition; and despite the additional fact that they have greatly reduced the percentage of profit through the reduction of the retail price which this competition made necessary—despite these unfavorable conditions, I say, the companies have paid their managers and assistants salaries considerably larger than those paid by individual pharmacists; they have meanwhile paid their shareholders good dividends; and their stock can usually be bought only at a premium.

In this country, where existing stores will be bought instead of new ones started, where it will not therefore be necessary to reduce prices and so reduce the percentage of profit, and where, moreover, it will be possible after a time to begin the closing of unprofitable stores, is it not reasonable to expect that still greater economic advantage will re-

sult? Nor will this advantage rebound only to the benefit of the officers and leading stockholders in the corporation. We have seen how salaries all along the line have been increased by the English companies; and, moreover, as in the great field of industrial production the stock will more and more be owned by the wage-earners, and thus the day of real co-operation will be gradually brought about, so will the clerks and managers of pharmacies in the new order be part owners in the organization which employs their services. Thus securing larger salaries, and in addition getting their share of the general profits, they will be directly benefited by the superior economic advantages of combination.

#### 10 EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EFFECTS.

That combination will result in educational and professional advantage to pharmacy, as it will to its economic or financial advantage, is by no means so certain. It must be admitted that the tendency of company pharmacy in England has been rather to lower than to elevate the professional status of the calling. But I think this has been largely, and perhaps wholly, the result of conditions which would not obtain in this country. The English companies, as I stated a moment ago, started new stores instead of buying those already in existence; this, of course, meant competition with the existing stores; and competition meant cut-rate and other methods which could only result in professional deterioration. In this country the tentative movements towards combination already under way indicate that existing stores will be purchased and the foregoing condition of things therefore avoided.

But, even with this rock avoided, it is possible, and I think quite likely, that in its early stages combination, giving an impetus to the commercial spirit, will sink the professional spirit into partial shadow. Should this really come about, however, I believe it will be but temporary. I have faith that ultimately, when the new order has become fairly well established, and when it has adjusted itself to the conditions, it will rebound to the professional and educational interests of pharmacy not less than to its economic interests.



By reducing the number of men in the calling it will cause the elimination of the unfit, and place a greater premium upon excellence, and by demanding, in the interests of economy and success, a better and better service from employees, it will make necessary a greater degree of education and training. Moreover, combination, in making possible a higher degree of organization, and a more extended division of labor, will separate pure pharmacy from the innumerable side lines which conceal it from public view, and which make its advancement well-nigh impossible. The specialism which has developed other professions and sciences so markedly within the last decade will be possible in pharmacy, and with the same good results. If there ever comes about the great central establishment which I have not dared to predict, then will pharmacy truly come into its own. The various chemical, microscopical, compounding and dispensing operations will be split into numerous divisions; each will be developed to its utmost; and the day will have arrived which we all wish for so devoutly—the day of the trained pharmaceutical specialist!

#### 11. THE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE.

But I do not desire to be understood as a special pleader for the combination system in pharmacy. I am not endeavoring to make out a good case for it. Neither am I striving to hasten in the least the day of its appearance. My purpose is simply to express my belief that it is coming; that it is as inevitable as the tide; that, whatever its consequences, we shall have to accept it and adapt ourselves to it; and that we had better prepare ourselves for its appearance, and endeavor to increase its advantages and decrease its disadvantages, than to waste our time and dissipate our energies in a futile and Quixotic effort to hurl ourselves against it and destroy it. As to just when it will come no man can tell. Economic law operates with exceeding slowness. Great natural movements sometimes consume ages in their development. We may not expect that the new order in pharmacy will suddenly appear among us, and quickly attain its perfection. The youngest of us will scarcely see it well established, and it may be ten or twenty or thirty years—perhaps even fifty years—before it gets even a good

foothold. It is folly to predict the date when a change is likely to come about, for no one ever knows anything about it, and the wisest make prophecies which are proved ridiculous in the unfolding of time. Let us be content with the belief that the new order in pharmacy is coming, though we cannot tell when; let us realize that all efforts to oppose it will be futile; and let us, remembering Darwin's law, prepare to adapt ourselves to it and be the fit to survive instead of the unfit to perish.

#### Dispensing Notes.

By Henry P. Hynson.\*

The motive which leads me to present these notes must quickly disarm criticism, since their presentation involves no greater ambition than to be plain, common-place, and helpful, and to lend encouragement to those who could do much better, but who persistently withhold the wealth of information and valuable experiences they could easily offer.

Ninety per cent. of these notes have been collected within the last year, and more than as many additional important occurrences have escaped record or memory. Those collected, which will be given without any effort at systematical arrangement, are as follows:

Lithier boric or salicylic acid can be added to a solution of cocaine muriate without causing much trouble, and either is a desirable preservative; but, if both acids are added, a precipitate occurs. Why?

From a mixture, no matter how prepared of quinine sulphate, 2 drachms; iron sulphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; magnesium sulphate, 1 ounce (Troy); dilute sulphuric acid, 3 fluid drachms; and water enough to make 3 fluidounces, the alkaloid will be precipitated, but if hydrochloric acid be substituted for the sulphuric, a perfectly clear and permanent solution results, due, of course to the greater solubility of quinine dihydrochlorate, the bisulphate not being sufficiently soluble in the strong solution of magnesium sulphate.

An attempt to make gelatin lozenges containing orthoform proved that this substance entirely overcame the

\*A supplementary report of the chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association, presented at meeting in St. Louis.

gelatinizing power of the gelatin. Tragacanth and sugar base had to be used.

A permanent and satisfactory solution of gelatin and salt for venous infusion may be made by dissolving 2.5 per cent. of the former in water and adding .06 per cent. of sodium chloride, c. p., and sterilizing thoroughly.

The sterilization of fluids for subcutaneous medication and surgical uses is best effected by placing the cork very lightly in the bottle, and covering it with a considerable quantity of absorbent cotton, tied over with gauze. The bottle is then kept in boiling water or an active sterilizer for thirty minutes or longer; the heating is repeated the following day, if time is allowed, when the cork is tightly pushed in place without removing the cotton of gauze.

Neither morphine nor its salts can be made to dissolve in petroleum; oil, heat, chloroform or oleic acid are of no assistance.

Occasionally it happens in making pills of mercury and chalk, that the mercury separates into noticeable globules. This results from excessive kneading of the mass or from poorly made gray powder.

Camel's-hair pencils are frequently ordered to be fixed in the corks of bottles containing collodion. Care should be taken that the silk used in wrapping the hair does not contain coloring matter soluble in ether, or the collodion will be greatly discolored.

Care should be taken to cleanse the bulbs of eye droppers dispensed with eye solution; much of the trouble of these solutions is due to the dropper. Bulbs made of pure antimony maroon rubber are the most desirable to use.

In filtering eye solutions, the best chemical paper should be used; and, in addition, if a small piece of long-fiber absorbent cotton is placed in the neck of the funnel it will catch much of the fibre which is difficult to get out of the solution. The running over or out of the filtering liquids, due to the fact that the air from the bottles does not escape, can be prevented by using long-stem funnels and by keeping the necks of the bottles dry.

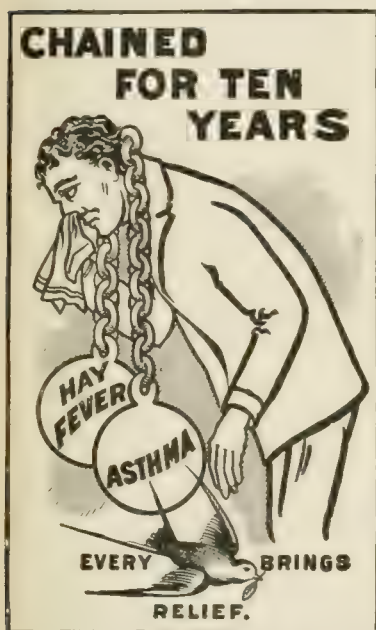
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AND PERMANENT CURE IN ALL CASES**

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## ASTHMALENE

IT BRINGS INSTANT RELIEF, EVEN IN THE WORST CASES.  
IT CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

The REV. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had over-spoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

AVON SPRINGS, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen:—I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th St., New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

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Gentlemen:—I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington Street.

S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129th St., New York City.

**TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL**

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WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

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**Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES**  
**PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand**  
**BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT**  
**MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.**

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

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**BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.**

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 BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists

for a hair tonic containing small amounts of oil of lavender and rosemary, and requests that something be put in to hide the disagreeable odor of the oils, would it be wrong simply to omit the oils? The answer must be based upon the worth of these oils as hair restoratives, of course.

\* \* \*

White turpentine, softened with alcohol, makes a better ointment than when softened by heat.

\* \* \*

Strong solutions of salts in aromatic waters have a cloudy appearance because the full amount of oil will not remain in solution. This can be avoided by using not quite all (say 90 per cent.) of the water prescribed and making up the quantity with distilled water. Add 5 per cent. of the latter to the salt and the balance to the solution after it has been strained. This especially applies to camphor water.

\* \* \*

For making strong solutions of quinine sulphate, hydrochloric acid naturally answers much better than sulphuric acid.

\* \* \*

Lead acetate with alum or zinc sulphate makes a paste or mass which cannot be dispensed as intended, for making solutions. The dried salts might be used, but these were objected to in one instance by the physician and the substances were dispensed in separate packages with directions.

\* \* \*

A good general rule for selecting suspending agents is to use acacia for non-alcoholic liquids and tragacanth for all solids and alcoholic fluids.

\* \* \*

Better and quicker results can be secured in the Hayden process for coating pills with salol if a few drops of alcohol are added to the pills from time to time while the smoothing is in process.

\* \* \*

Equal quantities of calcium glycerophosphate and the 25-per-cent. aqueous sodium glycerophosphate can be made into a mass and capsulated. The capsules will stand indefinitely.

\* \* \*

Gum asafetida should be kneaded with water until sufficiently soft, when it is made in mass with powdered substances.

\* \* \*

Saturated solutions of potassium iodide mix with equal quantities of tincture of cinchona compound with-

out precipitation; further additions of water cause precipitation.

\* \* \*

Chloretone is not soluble in petroleum oil, but when dissolved in a fixed oil the solution will mix with the liquid petroleum in fair proportions.

\* \* \*

Only one elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine on the market will remain clear when mixed in equal quantities of U. S. P. syrup of hypophosphites; this same make will also hold large quantities of sodium sulphate in solution. It contains free hydrochloric acid. There are instances of the same prescription having a different appearance when prepared in different stores.

\* \* \*

Acid carboic, when added to Goulard's extract, causes a heavy mass to precipitate; this can be prevented by first dissolving the carboic acid in a little glycerin.

\* \* \*

The mixture containing bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate is well known and understood. When sodium carbonate, not bicarbonate, is prescribed with bismuth, the sediment becomes as hard as marble and cannot possibly be shaken into the fluid.

\* \* \*

To make a pill of extract of ergot and potassium permanganate, it has been suggested that a sugar-coated pill of the potassium salt could be used and the extract worked around it.

\* \* \*

It may not be generally known that solutions of zinc chloride may be made clear by the addition of just enough hydrochloric acid to dissolve the carbonate present.

\* \* \*

Eucaïne B dissolves in solution of adrenalin hydrochloride without objectional pharmaceutical behavior. Adrenalin hydrochloride cannot be dissolved in petroleum oil alone, or by aid of chloroform, heat, or oleic acid.

\* \* \*

Most of the soluble pepsins on the market are entirely too acid to be permissible in elixirs or pepsin and bismuth, and they are no doubt the cause of so many failures with these preparations. They must be nearly neutralized with sodium bicarbonate before they can be used. On examination several specimens made by three different leading manufacturers

were found to contain 3, 2.2, 7.0, 7.8, 2.3, 3.8, and 1.1 per cent., respectively, of hydrochloric acid.

\* \* \*

If, in making aromatic spirit of ammonia, the solutions are made and allowed to stand about four days instead of twenty-four hours, and the ammonia solution then added in small portions to the alcoholic solution, allowing the mixture to stand fifteen or twenty minutes after each addition, none of the usual precipitate will be formed at the time, and very little, if any, will form after longer standing.

\* \* \*

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. H. A. B. Dunning, manager of our prescription department, as well as Messrs. Singer and Hanrahan, for many of these observations and for much of the work done.

### Greatest in the World.

PROF SCHWEITZER PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED WITH PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S PLANT.

### Celebrated Expert Pays a Visit to Detroit.

Prof. H. Schweitzer, one of the foremost chemists in the country, secretary of the American branch of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, England, ex-professor of chemistry in the great Heidelberg University, and a member of the committee on adulterations of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, is at the Russell House.

Prof. Schweitzer comes to Detroit for the purpose of giving expert testimony in the case against Detroit men charged with counterfeiting trademarks owned by Farbenfabriken, Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, Germany. The professor is well known to the courts in the east, as he is almost invariably called as an expert in cases where the questions involved are similar to those that will come before the court in the Detroit case.

Herr Schweitzer is but 41 years old, yet he has reached the very pinnacle of success in his chosen profession. In appearance he is the typical dashing student of the German university, ever ready to quaff a glass of Rhine wine or bock beer, and just as ready to fight a duel in the moonlight.

The professor has travelled all over the world perfecting himself in his profession, but not until he came to



Detroit did he realize the greatness of the Park, Davis & Co. plant. He said he had heard of it in all quarters of the globe, and yet he did not expect to see such an enterprise in what he called the "middle west of a half-populated country."

Prof. Schweitzer visited the plant yesterday afternoon, and this is what he says he found:

"The greatest industry of the kind in the world, the greatest beyond all question. The biological department was astounding. The physical assay work on animals is worth to a student a walk of 1,000 miles. The scientific atmosphere is an inspiration and the ingenious machinery a marvel. I was told that there were employed in the factory alone over 1,500 people, and that the firm has 207 travelling men employed.

"There are five American branches, I was told, and there are manufacturing plants in England and Canada. In the English plant are employed 250 persons. There is nothing wanting in this plant for the production of powerful, accurate, uniform and palatable medication. They have a circulating library for the employes, as well as an emergency hospital, and I understand the employes have decent hours and are well treated."

The professor was asked why such plants are not established in the old world. He said:

"The reason is that in the countries of Europe every druggist is a manufacturer. He compounds his own medicines in the back room of his store. He has his own laboratory, and there he experiments. Here it is different. If the druggist of the old world could have walked through the plant that I walked through today, they would, no doubt, have become discouraged, for they would realize that they could never hope to learn in a lifetime what is learned in that institution every hour."

Prof. Schweitzer will remain in Detroit until the cases before the courts are disposed of. In the meantime he will visit the University of Michigan. This is his first visit to this city, and he expresses himself as being charmed with the city and with its people.

Attorney Allan H. Frazer, who is a friend of the professor, will see to it that he comes in contact with the bright side of Detroit life.—From the Detroit Journal, Tuesday, October 22, 1901.

## Should Purity be the Prime Consideration.\*

(Contributed to Meck's Report.)

By J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.

The question of the quality of drugs may be said to be of threefold importance, affecting in varying degrees the physician, the pharmacist, and the patient.

It affects the physician because he must depend upon the purity of the drug for the desired result. With an inferior drug all his efforts are futile; his skill goes for naught, and his reputation suffers.

It concerns the pharmacist because upon him rests the entire responsibility—a responsibility the gravity of which cannot be overestimated nor participated in by either the physician or the patient. The druggist who fails to recognize this fact or who is indifferent to it should not be trusted to compound or dispense medicines.

It affects the patient most of all, because to him the question is always of serious importance, and frequently a matter of life or death.

As the responsibility for the quality of the drug rests solely with the pharmacist, three reasons will be given, attempting to show why "purity should be the prime consideration."

First—A Business Reason:—While the financial success of a retail druggist may not depend solely, nor even chiefly, upon the quality of his drugs, he will find it a matter of good business policy to adhere closely to the rule that purity of drugs is of much importance in securing and retaining a liberal share of public patronage. It may be said that those who adopt this practice, all other things being equal, meet with the largest measure of commercial success. In the matter of medicine the public wants purity first. A man may be persuaded to buy an inferior coat, a woman may even be sometimes persuaded to purchase a cheap gown; but neither will be induced to sacrifice quality for price by buying cheap or impure drugs. A temporary financial advantage will accrue to the retailer by handling inferior, and consequently cheap, drugs, but the public will learn sooner or later, directly or indirectly, whether or not the quality of drugs dispensed by a particular druggist is reliable; and slowly perhaps, but very surely, will a large class of trade leave those who indulge the hope that

the public may be fooled all the time. As a matter of good business policy, then, it pays to make purity the prime consideration.

Second—A Professional Reason:—Someone has said that "The affairs of life hinge upon confidence." Certain it is that the extent and character of a retail druggist's patronage hinge upon, and become an index to, the confidence which is reposed in his professional integrity. In fact, the relation between a druggist and his patron is something more than that of confidence—it amounts, especially where the purity of the drug is involved, to an absolute trust. This trust is violated; and professional integrity is sacrificed if any other than drugs of the first quality are dispensed. This proposition is true as to the public, and true with particular emphasis as to the physician. The public may be imposed upon for a time—never ultimately, but it must be apparent to the most casual observer that to in any measure acquire and maintain the confidence of the physician, the dispensing of drugs of known purity is imperative. Hence, it is, that in order to establish and maintain that reputation and character for professional integrity without which a druggist is a professional failure, purity must be the prime consideration.

Third—A Moral Reason:—This is more binding than either of the foregoing; the great and controlling consideration which makes purity of the highest importance is the moral obligation, which, whether it is recognized or not, or whether it is discharged or not, every retail druggist assumes when dispensing or compounding drugs, to the effect that each individual item represented should be, so far as lies in his power, all that the most rigid standards require. This is tacitly demanded and justly expected of him by both the physician and the patient; and a failure to discharge this obligation, the more binding because it is understood, outrages the confidence of both. The question as to whether an article of inferior merit will answer is not for the druggist to determine. He should slavishly do his full duty. He who dallies with his obligation in this particular is guilty of the grossest misconduct. The effect of a failure to furnish the highest quality cannot be overcome by the most superior skill or the most painstaking accuracy.

The gravity of the position of the druggist is exceeded only by that of the physician. Frequently the slightest deviation from the rule under discussion is attended by the most serious consequences. It may be that in the case of disaster the blame is never fixed, but it rests, notwithstanding, unerringly upon him who, knowing, as he must know, the importance of the minutest detail, dares to trifle in the slightest with his moral obligation to make purity the prime consideration.

\* Read at the 24th annual meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.



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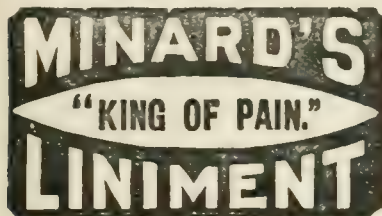
**VACCINE FARM,**

**A. STEWART, M.D.,** Palmerston, Ont.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phospholine, Retalls \$1.  
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retalls \$1.  
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retalls \$3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phospholine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*



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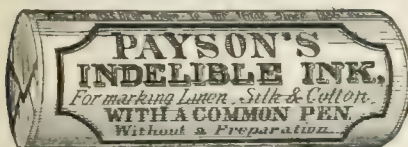
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Its handsome, costly furnishings were cleaned with

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THE UNEQUALLED CLEANER

We quote letter from C. P. R., to above effect, in our "ads." to consumers. H and H will do you credit. Send list of prominent ladies, and will mail samples directing them to you for the goods (if you have or will get H and H.)

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TORONTO

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And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

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## EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,  
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,  
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy

## Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

For prices write to

**BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.**  
MONTREAL

## Areca Nut

# Tooth Soap

The finest preparation ever made for the TEETH.

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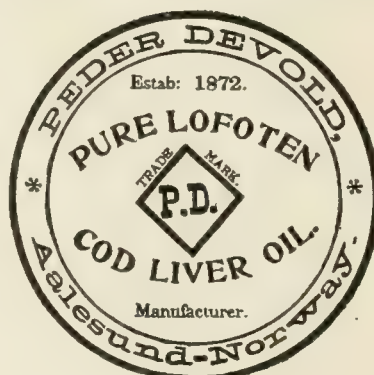
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Magnesium sulphate ..... 4 dr.  
Dil. sulphuric acid ..... 2 min.  
Syrup lemon ..... 1½ oz.  
Water ..... to make 2 oz.

## COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL WITH QUININE AND PEPSINE.

Oil bitter almond ..... 4 minis.  
Quinine sulphate,  
Pepsine saccharated, aa 1 dr.  
Syrup,  
Lime water, aa ..... 1½ ozs.  
Cod liver oil ..... 4 ozs.

## JELLY OF CINCHONA.

The following formula for the preparation has been published in a French journal:

Take of  
Caffeine ..... 6 parts  
Ext. of cinchona ..... 25 "  
Citric acid ..... 4 "  
Tincture of vanilla ..... 1 "  
Tincture of lemon peel ..... 4 "  
Rum ..... 80 "  
Syrup ..... 300 "  
Gelatin ..... 20 "  
Glycerin ..... 80 "  
Water ..... 180 "

C. and D.

## ESSENCE OF RENNET.

Calf's rennet, washed and  
finely cut ..... No. 1  
Salt ..... G. 100  
Water, distilled ..... G. 500  
Alcohol ..... G. 150  
Black pepper, whole ..... G. 5  
Cloves ..... G. 5  
Bayberries ..... G. 5

Macerate for twelve days, then filter. Preserve in amber vials.—Pharm. Zeit.

## IODOFORM EMULSION.

Iodoform oil ..... G. 2  
Almond oil ..... G. 8  
Saponin ..... G. 0.18  
Water ..... G. 90

## MARIENBAD PILLS.

The pills are recommended for the cure of obesity. Dieterich, in Nene's Pharm. Manicale, gives the following formula:

Potassium bromide ..... 10 gms.  
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 20 gms.  
Extract of bladderwrack 20 gms.  
Guaiaecum wood, pow'd 40 gms.  
Senega root, pow'd ..... 40 gms.  
Extract of dandelion ..... q. s.  
Divide into pills weighing 0.15 gm.

They should be consperged with powdered cinnamon, or if to be silvered should be dried at 20-25 degrees C.

## PALATABLE TURPENTINE EMULSION.

Oil of turpentine ..... 3 drs.  
Pow'd acacia,  
Sugar aa ..... 4 drs.  
Spir. lavender comp. .... 3 drs.  
Water to make ..... 6 oz.

## EUCALYPTUS MIXTURE.

Ext. eucalypti ext. .... 2 drs.  
Ammon. chlorid ..... 1 dr.  
Ext. liquorice ..... 1 dr.  
Syrup tolu, enough to make 2 ozs.  
Dose: One teaspoonful.—M. Pritchett.

## EMULSIFIER.

Cort. quillaya, crushed,  
Alcohol,  
Glycerin ..... aa 4 ozs.  
Aqua ..... 8 ozs.

Macerate 10 days with frequent agitation and filter. For emulsion oil ricini, lini, cod liver oil, etc., 1 dram emulsifier to 1 ounce oil, shake briskly, and add 1 ounce aqua cinnamon, gaultheria, or menth. pip.

## ELIXIR OF CASCARA.

Cascara elixir prepared after the following formula is claimed to yield an elegant and efficient preparation:

Cascara bark, cut into  
small bits ..... parts 6  
Alcohol, 60 degrees ..... parts 12  
Madeira wine ..... parts 50  
Syrup ..... parts 25  
Distilled water, sufficient  
to make ..... parts 100

Proceed in the usual manner in the preparation of tinctures.—Bull. Pharm. Sub-Est.

## ELIXIR CASCARAE C. GLYCERINO.

Ext. cas. sag. liq. .... 3 xxx.  
Ext. g'ycyrrh. liq. .... 3 xxx.  
Glycerin ..... 3 xxx.  
Saccharin (soluble)..... gr cclxxx.  
Ol. anisi ..... mxx.  
Ol. menth. pip. .... mxx.  
Ol. anethi ..... mxx.  
Ol. caryoph ..... mxx.  
Ol. cinnam. .... mxx.  
Alcohol, 90 per cent. .... 3j.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and add to the other ingredients.

Dose: 5j to 5j. as a laxative, or 5ss. t.i.s.  
Chemist and Druggist.

## WHOOPING COUGH MIXTURE.

Bromoform ..... 64 minims  
Sweet almond oil ..... 5 drachms  
Gum tragacanth ..... 30 minims  
Gum Arabic ..... 60 minims  
Cherry-laurel water .. 60 minims  
Distilled water to make 4 ounces.

A teaspoonful contains two drops of bromoform. Children under six months are given two to three drops

daily to begin with, from six months to one year, three to five drops, and valued in three doses. P. Manly.

## EMULSION OF TINCTURE OF BENZOIN

The following makes a preparation which is very pleasant to the patient:

Tincture benzoïn com-  
pound ..... drachms  
Honey, clarified .....  
Elixir simplex, q. s.,  
ad ..... 1 ounce

The tincture and honey are well mixed, and the elixir then added. The dose is fifteen minims, and it is very palatable.

## Wild Cherry Glycerine Drops

Thetwo following formulas for cough candies are quoted from the Confectioners' Journal: Take 10 pounds of best "A" sugar, 2 pints of water, 1 even teaspoonful cream of tartar (cook to 330 degrees), 1 ounce of wild cherry extract, 1 teaspoonful of powdered orris root, 6 ounces powdered sugar, 2 ounces of glycerin. Mix 1 ounce wild cherry extract, 1 teaspoonful powdered orris root, 6 ounces of powdered sugar and 2 ounces of glycerin, into a paste, or use just enough powdered sugar to make a thick paste of the above items. Put 10 pounds of best "A" sugar in a copper kettle and add 2 pints of water and 1 even teaspoonful of cream of tartar, mix well together; set kettle on a bright fire and wash down the sides of the kettle, and cook to 340 degrees. Add a little red color, turn out on an oiled slab; let the batch lie till it cools around the edges, then fold together, add the cherry paste and knead it well through the batch. Pass the candy through a drop machine; cutting it in small drops. Leave them on a cool slab till cold, then they are ready for use.

## HOREHOUND AND WILD CHERRY DROPS.

Take 15 pounds of best "A" sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, 3 parts of water (cook to 340 degrees), 4 ounces of wild cherry and horehound paste. Have ready four ounces of horehound and wild cherry paste. Put 15 pounds of best "A" sugar in a copper kettle, add 3 pints of water, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, mix together and cook to 340 degrees. Remove from the fire and stir in the paste, turn out on an oiled slab and, when cold, pass through drop machine; leave on slab till entirely cold; then pack ready for use.



# Photographic Notes

## Photographic Paragraphs.

(From Photography.)

The best hypo eliminator is water.

\* \* \*

Never use a dark background when the portrait is to be vignetted.

\* \* \*

All's well that ends well. A negative that gives a good print is a good negative whatever it looks like.

\* \* \*

Negatives for bromide printing should not have very strong contrasts, and there should be a considerable amount of detail in the shadows.

\* \* \*

Litmus paper is all a photographer wants to ascertain if solutions are acid or alkaline. Phenol-phthalein is a refinement quite unnecessary.

\* \* \*

To strip films from glass take eight or ten grains of potassium fluoride, and a few drops of formalin, to the ounce of water. Spread over with the fingers, and after a short time immerse in a dish of water slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The film will then come away.

\* \* \*

In the absence of a rolling press prints may be much improved by interleaving with "glaze boards," and screwed down tight in a copying press. After a few days all tendency to cockling will have been removed, and they will be smooth and flat.

\* \* \*

A cheap and effective plate backing can be made by dissolving a four-ounce stick of common licorice in eight ounces of water in the oven. When dissolved, an ounce of burnt sienna in powder is added, and worked well up with a spoon back. It is made up to a bulk of sixteen ounces with water, and bottled off for use. Cost, four-ounce stick of liquorice 2½ d., one ounce of burnt sienna ½ d., and water nil, or a total of 3d. for sixteen ounces.

\* \* \*

Screens for isochromatic photography may be made by flowing over a perfectly clean piece of plate glass, or cutting glass, with a two per cent. amyl acetate collodion colored with picric acid, aurantia, or chrysoidin.

When the film is dry (it must be carefully levelled) a diaphragm of thin cardboard is gummed on to a part of it, and when dry cut round with a knife. The film peels off, and should be protected on the other side with another cardboard stop. Use in diaphragm slot.

## The Agfa Reducer.

During the last few years several reducing substances and liquids have been put on the market and advocated, it being evident that the familiar formula known as Farmers' Reducer is not adapted to the requirements of present day photography. The solution can only be prepared as required, and the action has far too much influence on the halftones of an image.

A silver Bromide negative can really not be successfully treated with Farmers' Reducer, owing to the almost complete loss of detail.

Of the newer reducers Ammonium persulphate, introduced by Messrs. Lumiere Brothers is favorably distinguished in that its action is to reduce great contrasts and produce a more harmonious result for the reason that it acts chiefly in the denser parts of a negative.

In cases where it is necessary to reduce a plate which has been over-exposed or over-developed it is necessary to use a reducer having a more general action than that of Ammonium persulphate.

About the beginning of 1899 I recommended a reducer composed of Potassium and Sulphuric Acid, the action of which was about half way between that of Ammonium persulphate and of Farmers' Reducer. It does not spoil the half-tones as does the latter and it is especially suitable for the reduction of over-exposed and over-developed negatives.

I have found that this new Agfa-Intensifier of the Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation has the same advantage and characteristics as the Permanganate reducer.

The Agfa-Reducer is in the form of a brown powder easily soluble in water, and is composed of a Ferric Salt and an alkali thiosulphite. 5 grammes of this powder (the hollow stopper just holds this quantity) is dissolved in 50 cub. cent. (1¾ oz.) of soft or distilled water. The plate to

be reduced must be thoroughly washed before putting it into the solution.

Reduction takes place slowly and evenly and the negative is reduced without the detail being lost in the shadows and half-tones unless the process of reducing is extended for an excessive time.

Generally speaking, sufficient reduction will be attained in 5 to 8 minutes.

I find that even with a prolonged action of the reducer the gelatin is not affected as is the case with Ammon. persulphate.

While Ammonium persulphate and Potassium permanganate require a subsequent treatment of the negative, with Agfa-Reducer washing is all that is required.

It is very efficient, always ready for use and the action is complete in one manipulation.

For reducing Bromide Papers I advise the use of twice as much water, as reduction appears much quicker on paper.

Further I have found that a negative that has been over-intensified with mercury and ammonia may be successfully reduced with Agfa-Reducer.

The action is very rapid on Collodion Negatives and the employment of the preparation would be especially suitable for Photo-Mechanical Workers as a substitute for Farmers' Reducer.

Prof. Rudolfo Namias.

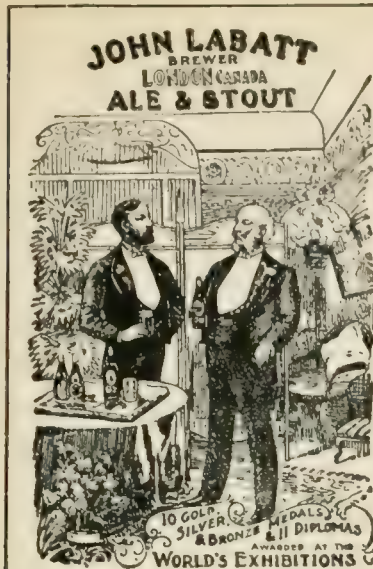
Milan, May 1901.

## Agfa Intensifier.

This new intensifying preparation consists of a mercury salt and an alkaline sulphocyanide, and is prepared by the Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. It is a colorless liquid which does not form any precipitate. For use dilute 1 part Agfa-Intensifier with 9 parts of ordinary water.

The negative which is to be intensified must be thoroughly washed and put into the dilute solution. Intensification starts immediately and in about 10 minutes the highest degree of intensification is reached. By transmitted light no considerable addition to the density of the negative is noticeable, but the precipitate produced by the Intensifier on the image in place of the Silver is of a very non-actinic nature. Every negative which is intensified in this way will therefore give much better copies than before.



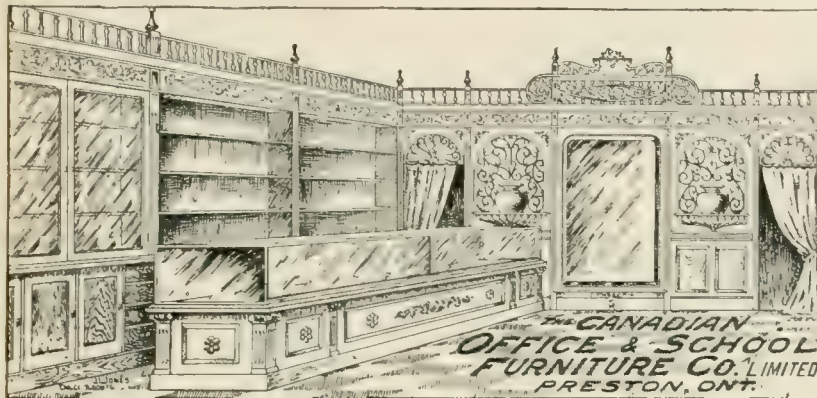


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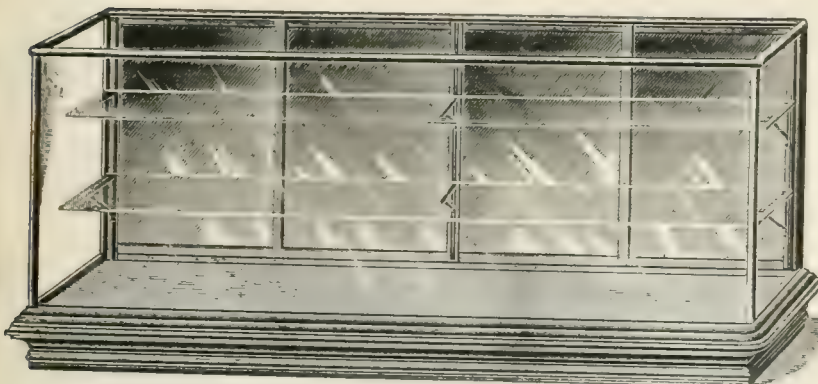
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"One great advantage of Agfa Intensifier is that its action is gradual or accumulative, and so can be watched and stopped just when the desired result is obtained."

—DR. JOHN NICOL.



"Although mercury and ammonia may give an apparently deeper deposit, it will be found that a negative intensified with Agfa gives a better print . . . . . Another advantage is that Agfa does not affect the clearness of a negative."—PROF. RUDOLFO NAMIAS.



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Although it may seem to the eye, as if the degree of intensification gained by intensifying with sublimate and following blackening process by means of Ammonia is higher, there is practically scarcely any difference between a negative intensified in this bath and one treated with Agfa-Intensifier.

The Agfa-Intensifier has the advantage over all similar solutions that it does not require a secondary blackening. By treatment with the intensifying solution and half an hour's washing a durable image is obtained that will perhaps get slightly darker in color on coming in contact with light, but besides this it does not change its appearance, not even when exposed to the light for a very long time.

Another advantage of the Agfa-Intensifier is that it has no influence upon the transparency of the image, a fact that cannot be claimed for the action of sublimate and ammonia.

When employing the latter process and when after using the sublimate bath the image is not thoroughly washed, a white precipitate of mercuric-ammonio-chloride will be noticed which has a bad influence upon the transparency of the negative.

If a slight degree of intensification only is wanted, the negative should remain in a correspondingly shorter time in the intensifying solution.

I have also treated Collodion negatives with Agfa-Intensifier, after having been developed, fixed and thoroughly washed. The negatives were put in the same strength solution of the Agfa-Intensifier mentioned before for the treatment of the silver Bromide Gelatine plates.

The result is obtained with great celerity and in 5 minutes a very considerable intensification is arrived at.

On drying, the image assumes a perfectly white color. This appearance is strange and one is inclined to believe that the precipitate on the Collodion negatives is of another form than that on the Bromide of Silver-Gelatine negatives. By blackening with ammonia before drying, the negative will improve as regards density.

Intensification done in this manner is greater than when obtained by means of any other method, except intensification done with sublimate and following bath of ammonia sulphide, but the latter process has many other disadvantages.

The Agfa-Intensifier can therefore be employed with great advantage in the photo-mechanical reproduction works for the intensification of line work.

Prof. Rodolfo Namias.

Milan, 1901.

## Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Two articles are this month reproduced from other journals, which, if carefully read, will amply repay you for your pains, care and trouble. Both are very practical and will to the "graduate optician" refresh his memory of optical data; while to the tyro they will elucidate many minor details. It is the object of the "Optical Department" each month to present something worth reading and we are desirous of the co-operation of every optical reader to make it interesting, and its columns are open to the craft. We would be glad if opticians would report their interesting or knotty cases for the eyes and opinions of others. Optical questions and answers are one of the best means of gaining information and we would welcome this feature in greater abundance. We have several to answer next month and we would like to have one from you also—wake up! and give us a lift.

### The "Crossed Cylinder" in the Determination of the Refraction.

The average oculist probably spends more time at the trial case than in any other professional service, more, likely than in all others combined. It is well worth while to formulate a plan of using the lenses which will lead to the result with the greatest certainty and despatch. Adherence to a method will develop the refractor's skill in its use and is in every way preferable to aimless searchings and trials.

Years ago Dr. Edward Jackson introduced and described a device admirably adapted for the rapid and certain determination of the refraction. This device is a crossed cylinder. We have never known any one who has learned to refract with it to abandon the method. It gives a sense of confidence in the result that cannot be acquired in any other way. The refractor who is in the habit of employing it becomes almost incapable of using the trial lenses satisfactorily without it. It is to the subjective method something similar to what the shadow test is to the objective.

And yet, notwithstanding the excellence of the method, we doubt if its use is as widespread as it deserves to be. It appears that a practical matter

like this is only likely to gain converts upon the evidence of personal demonstration, but there is no good reason why this need be so—a few minutes' attention to the details should make the application easy, if the description is as clear as it may be made.

The crossed cylinder, as its name implies, is a pair of cylinders of equal strength, one convex, the other concave, placed at right angles to each other. Such a pair of crossed cylinders is, of course, equivalent to a sphero-cylinder. Two such combinations of different strengths made upon the following formulae are desirable:  $-0.25 \text{ sph. } \ominus + 0.50 \text{ cyl.}$  and  $-0.50 \text{ sph. } \ominus + 1 \text{ cyl.}$  These are equivalent to a pair of 0.25 and 0.50 cyls., respectively, one plus, the other minus, placed at right angles to each other. The direction of one axis (the other being, of course, at right angles) and the strength of the cylinder is to be marked upon the glass.

The crossed cylinder is intended to determine the cylinder required in cases of astigmatism. It is to be used as follows: A correction, more or less approximately the right one, is placed in the trial frame. The approximation may be arrived at by the shadow test, ophthalmometer, trial lenses, stenopaic slit, astigmatic chart, etc.

Before proceeding to examination with the crossed cylinder, the approximate correction before the eye in the trial frame is to be tested with plus and minus spheres to make sure that no improvement can be made by changing the sphere.

The crossed cylinder is then held before the eye under examination with one of its axis parallel to the axis of the cylinder in the trial frame, and then turned so as to cause the other (opposite) axis to occupy the same direction. The person under examination is asked to state which of the two directions give the better vision, i.e., with the plus or minus axis parallel to the axis of the trial cylinder. The latter is then to be changed in accordance with the person's statement. If he states that the vision is better with the plus axis of the crossed cylinder coincides with the plus axis of the trial cylinder, the latter is to be replaced by a stronger cylinder; if the minus axis so coincides is preferred, the trial cylinder is to be weakened.



If the trial cylinder is concave, the crossed cylinder gives similar indications, i.e., to strengthen or weaken the cylinder according as the correspondence of the minus or plus axis of the crossed cylinder gives the better vision.

After every change made in the strength of the trial cylinder as suggested by the crossed cylinder, the sphere of the trial combination must be re-tested with plus and minus spheres to determine whether it is to be increased or diminished.

The axis of the trial cylinder is also to be re-tested after any change made in the sphere of cylinder. The examination with the crossed cylinder is to be repeated in the way just described after any change made in the sphere or cylinder until the crossed cylinder leaves the sight unchanged in either position, or when this is not attainable, until the change suggested by it in one direction is, after such change has been made, to be again reversed, i.e., the cylinder is now in equilibrium. The crossed cylinder now indicates that the true cylinder required is midway in strength between two successive ones of the trial case.

Where the best approximate correction is a sphere only and no cylinder seems required, the crossed cylinder is also valuable. Held in different positions it may suggest that one meridian is somewhat different; a weak cylinder, say  $a + 0.25$  or  $- 0.25$ , is placed in the position indicated, the crossed cylinder will show whether it is to be retained, increased or rejected. Both plus and minus cylinders may be tried successively in axis indicated by the crossed cylinder.

If the approximation is a cylinder only and no sphere seems required, this cylinder is to be tested with the cross cylinder as before; plus and minus spheres are to be tried after any change in the strength of the cylinder, just as if a sphere formed part of the correction. A sphere may be accepted when the correct cylinder has been found.

Of the two cross cylinders the stronger is useful where the astigmatism is considerable, the changes it indicates being greater. Even in cases where the difference between the meridians is considerable the weaker cross cylinder may be employed in the final determination.

It is to be borne in mind that the person under examination is not asked whether the crossed cylinder improves the vision—it may even make

it worse—but which of the positions is the better, or less bad.

An illustrative case may serve as an example.

Suppose the true refraction of an eye to be expressed by the formula  $+ 1.75$  sph.  $\ominus + 1$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ , and that  $a + 2.25$  sph.  $\ominus + .50$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$  has been placed before the eye as an approximate correction; although neither this sphere nor the cylinder is the true one, one meridian is corrected by them, and no sphere is capable of improving this combination, but both plus and minus spheres will make the sight worse.

The crossed cylinder in its two positions will give the following results respectively: (a) With the plus axis of the crossed cylinder parallel to the axis of the trial cylinder ( $+ .50$ ) we have  $+ 2$  sph.  $\ominus + .75$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ , and (b) with the plus axis of the crossed cylinder at right angles to the axis of the trial cylinder,  $+ 2.50$  sph.  $\ominus + .25$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ . The first being nearer the real correction, will be preferred as giving the better vision. Making the change indicated, the trial cylinder ( $+ 0.50$ ) is strengthened, being replaced by  $a + 0.75$  cyl., the combination now being  $+ 2.25$  sph.  $\ominus + 0.75$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ . Plus and minus spheres held before this will indicate that the sphere is to be reduced; replacing the  $2.25$  sph. by a  $2$  sph. and re-examining with the crossed cylinder the two following combinations result: (a) With the plus axis of the crossed cylinder parallel to the axis of the trial cylinder we get  $+ 1.75$   $\ominus - 1$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ , and (b) with the crossed cylinder in the opposite position,  $+ 2.25$  sph.  $+ .50$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ . The first is evidently the better. Making the change indicated we have  $+ 2$  sph.  $\ominus + 1$  cyl. ax.  $90^\circ$ . Trial by spheres now indicates that the spherical portion of the combination is to be reduced to  $+ 1.75$ . The crossed cylinder would now show no preference, held in either position, nor can the combination be improved by plus or minus spheres.

As mentioned before, the axis of the cylinder is to be re-tested after any change in the sphere or cylinder. For the sake of simplicity, we have assumed that the trial cylinder has been correctly placed in the example.—Dr. T. B. Schneideman, in *Ophthalmic Record*.

Saving on the advertising copy is usually equivalent to wasting on the returns.

## Helps for the Optician.

By LIONEL LAURENCE.

If the eye is emmetropic, a  $+$  spherical added blurs the sight, because accommodation not being exerted, it cannot be relaxed. In hypermetropia when the  $+$  spherical is applied, the accommodation relaxes to the extent of the power of the added lent. As a matter of procedure, every test should be commenced with a spherical lens to determine whether there is or is not hypermetropia.

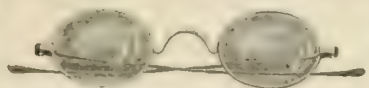
It sometimes occurs, that with normal vision a  $+$  spherical lens blurs the sight of the one eye, but a pair of weak  $+$  spherical lenses does not blur the sight of the two eyes together; this also determines the condition of hypermetropia; only in this refractive condition can good sight be obtained with convex lenses, in every other case vision must be made worse by them.

Vision might also be normal with a degree of hypermetropic astigmatism, the differential refractive error being compensated for by accommodation exerted only in the hypermetropic meridian, when it is simple astigmatism, or extended to a greater extent in the one principal meridian than in the other, when it is compound astigmatism. But normal vision in astigmatism can only obtain when that defect is of low degree.

If vision is sub-normal, the refractive condition might be that of absolute hypermetropia, myopia or astigmatism. If a  $+$  spherical lens improves the sight or does not make it worse, the condition is that of absolute hypermetropia. With sub-normal vision it is better to commence the test with a rather stronger convex lens than if vision is normal, say,  $a + 1$  D, or  $+ 150$  D.

If the spherical lens renders the sight worse, it can be taken that hypermetropia is excluded, and to determine the condition of myopia a  $-$  spherical lens is applied; if this lens makes an improvement in sight, the refractive condition is that of myopia, but the improvement must be definite so that the person reads, with the lens, smaller sized letters than he can without it. It is not sufficient that he can read more clearly with the glass or make out certain letters on a line of which some of the letters were previously legible. Of course, in myopia the vision must be sub-normal, therefore, if  $V = 6/6$  or even  $6/9$ , it is quite unnecessary to try concave lenses.





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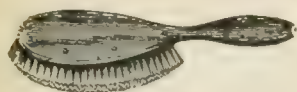
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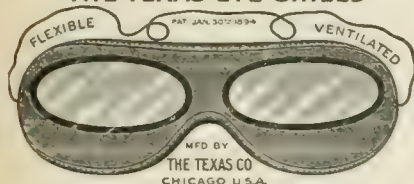
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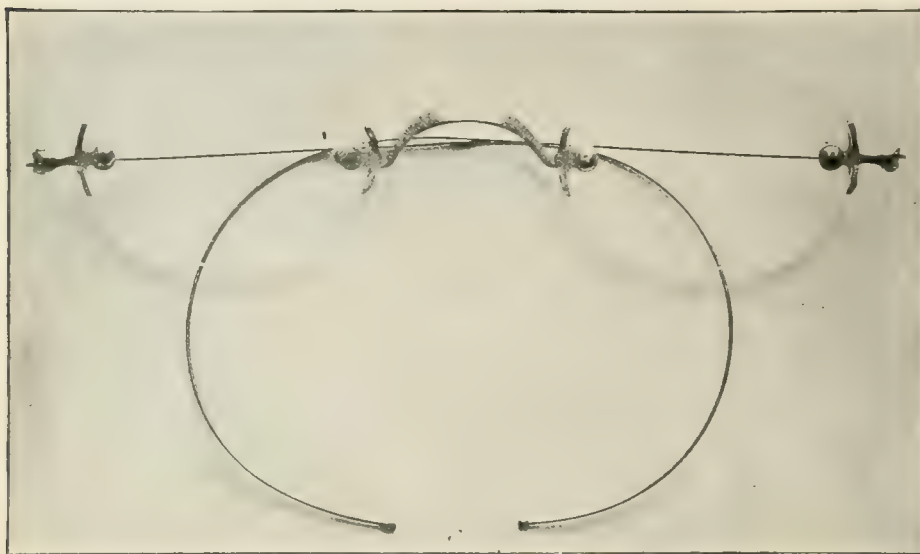
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If the myopia is of high degree so that vision is less than  $\frac{6}{60}$ , the test should be commenced with a fairly strong concave, the power of which can be approximately gauged by finding the greatest distance from the eyes at which fine print can be read, this distance being the focal distance, approximately, of the needed — spherical.

But although a weak + spherical blurs the sight and a weak — spherical improves it, it does not certainly follow that hypermetropia is excluded and myopia determined. An eye which is hypermetropic sometimes exerts for distance more accommodation than is needed to bring parallel rays to a focus at the retina; it exerts so much that the focus lies in front of the retina the same as in myopia, and this accommodative effort does not relax when a concave lens is applied. But when a concave lens is placed in front of the eyes, parallel rays of light being rendered divergent, the focus is made to lie further back and distant vision is improved. This condition is known as spasm of accommodation.

Also in emmetropia accommodation may be exerted in distant vision so that the eye appears to be myopic, the sight being improved by a concave lens.

To decide between true myopia and false, the place of the near point must be noted. If the eye is really myopic the near point is at a nearer point than the normal place indicated by the age of the individual; while if it is only at the normal place or more distant, it may be safely decided that the condition is not that of myopia, notwithstanding the improvement in distant vision made by the concave spherical. There are also other methods of determining the condition of spasm of accommodation.

If a + spherical blurs the sight so that hypermetropia is apparently excluded and a — spherical does not definitely improve the sight so that myopia is excluded, the refractive error must be that of astigmatism.

Astigmatism can be determined by the fact that some bars on the astigmatic chart are seen blacker or more clearly than others; this is the usual method employed, as unless the error is of very high degree, the astigmatic chart can be seen and some of the lines on it distinguished with more or less clearness, while the others are less clear or indistinguishable; or the defect can be determined by means of

the stenopaic slit which, being revolved in front of the eye, renders vision clear when it is opposite to that meridian which is emmetropic. In either case, simple astigmatism is determined.

It is also practically determined, if sphericals being excluded, a person distinguishes some letters on a certain line and makes errors in the naming of the others on that same line.

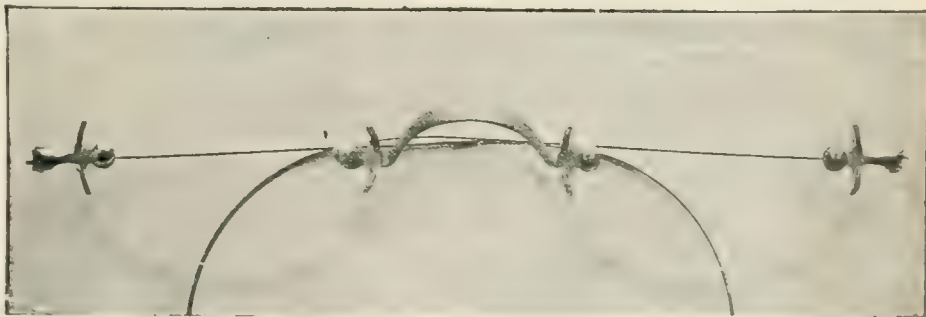
Notwithstanding that only a cylindrical is accepted or needed for improving the sight or that the defect appears to be that of simple astigmatism, yet the true error might be compound astigmatism or mixed astigmatism, there being a certain amount of latent hypermetropia, so that were the accommodation relaxed x spherical would be accepted. Thus it is, that the nature of the defect apparently changes with age, a case of low degree of simple hypermetropic or myopic astigmatism in middle age, becoming, later in life, a case of compound hypermetropic astigmatism.

If a + spherical is accepted or a — spherical improves the sight, but in either case is vision rendered normal, there is probably astigmatism in addition to the hypermetropia or myopia; then with the selected spherical lens in front of the eye, it being the strongest convex or the weakest concave which gives best vision, the determination of astigmatism is proceeded with in the same manner as in simple astigmatism; with the correcting spherical the eye being practically in the same condition as it would be if the one principal meridian were emmetropic.

Whether the astigmatism demands for its correction a convex, or a concave cylindrical is determined by the fact that the one or the other improves sight when it is placed in front of the eye with its axis corresponding to the direction of those lines on the astigmatic chart which are seen most indistinctly, the direction of these lines being at right angles to those which are seen most clearly.

When in low degrees of simple astigmatism vision is normal without a lens, it sometimes occurs that all the bars on the astigmatic chart are seen with equal clearness. But if a weak + spherical is placed in front of the eye, the accommodative effort becomes relaxed and a difference in the appearance of the bars is at once noted. A similar effect occurs in compound astigmatism when the spherical, if convex, is rather too weak or, if concave, is a little too strong. Therefore, in order to determine compound astigmatism, when the latter is of low degree, care must be taken in order to determine the nature of the defect, that the convex spherical is amply strong and the concave amply weak.

While errors of refraction are determined, each eye separately, presbyopia should always be determined both eyes together. When a person is well advanced in age there is little need to make such determination, since the accommodative error would naturally exist, but at an age when there might or might not be presbyopia, say, forty to forty-five, the determination is necessary. If there is no presbyopia, the lenses found by the distance test suffice for near work, while they would



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not otherwise. The determination must be made with the lenses which correct any refractive errors in front of the eyes.

Presbyopia is determined if the near point is receded beyond 8 inches, or 20 centimetres, No. 1 print on the hand card not being legible so near to the eyes, but only further away or not at all; or the error might be said to be determined if, with the distance glasses, ordinary sized type, say, No. 3, is more clearly legible at a distance greater than the natural reading distance, which natural reading distance is 13 to 16 inches (33 to 40 centimetres.)—The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

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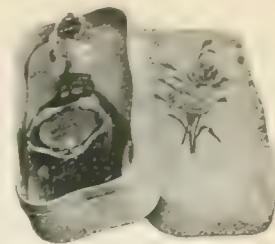
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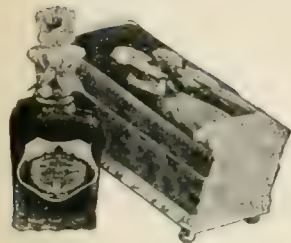
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| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb...           | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....               | 5 50    | 5 75   |
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| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....                | 40      | 45     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....               | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 55     | 60     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 85      | 90     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85      | 00     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERE, Althea, lb.....           | 27      | 35     |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....                | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  |       | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 17     |
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| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....           | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robust a, lb.....     | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18      | 30     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45      | 20     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 35      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....              | 21      | 00     |
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| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38      | 42     |
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| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GUARANA, lb.....                         | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 25      | 30     |
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| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Socotraine, lb.....                      | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 80     | 90     | Asafoetida, lb.....                      | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25      | 20     |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 65      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                  | 50      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                   | 55      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiaac, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                 | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                 | 70      | 75     |



|                                                      |       |       |                                       |       |       |                                             |       |         |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....                           | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                      | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                         | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                                   | 20    | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                      | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIKAMNIA.....                             | 1 35  | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....                                  | 20    | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....           | 45    | 55    | ANTIPEYRIN, oz.....                         | 50    | 55      |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                                    | 15    | 18    | Cut, lb.....                          | 50    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz.....                            | 1 80  | 1 90    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....                           | 1 00  | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....            | 25    | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                               | 48    | 50    | Squill, lb.....                       | 13    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb.....                      | 10    | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                                      | 35    | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                   | 22    | 27    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Grasso.....                                          | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40    | White, lb.....                              | 6     | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.                    | 27    | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                      | 38    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 80c., | 6 00  | 6 25    |
| " Purity, 100 sticks in box                          | 75    | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....      | 20    | 45    | oz.....                                     | 40    | 45      |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50  | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....              | 40    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....           | 40    | 45      |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00  | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....                  | 15    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 55    | 60      |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....                          | 2 00  | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                    | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 20    | 25      |
| " Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,                           |       |       | Essence, lb.....                      | 3 00  | 3 50  | Subcarbonate, lb.....                       | 2 50  | 2 75    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                                      | 2 00  | 2 00  | SACCHARIN, oz.....                    | 40    | 45    | Subnitrate, lb.....                         | 2 10  | 2 25    |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                                     | 30    | 35    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13    | 40    | BORAX, lb.....                              | 7     | 8       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....                                  | 95    | 1 00  | Star, lb.....                         | 35    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                           | 8     | 9       |
| MACE, lb.....                                        | 1 20  | 1 25  | Burdock, lb.....                      | 30    | 30    | BROMINE, oz.....                            | 8     | 13      |
| MANNA, lb.....                                       | 1 85  | 1 90  | Canary, bag or less, lb.....          | 6     | 7     | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 20    | 25      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....                               | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb.....                      | 10    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 45    | 50      |
| Irish, lb.....                                       | 12    | 13    | Cardamom, lb.....                     | 1 15  | 1 25  | CAFFEINE, oz.....                           | 50    | 55      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....                               | 46 00 | 50 00 | Celery.....                           | 25    | 30    | Citrate, oz.....                            | 30    | 35      |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                                    | 20    | 22    | Colchicum.....                        | 90    | 1 00  | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....              | 1 50  | 1 55    |
| Powdered, lb.....                                    | 22    | 25    | Coriander, lb.....                    | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 95    | 1 00    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                                     | 1 00  | 1 00  | Cumin, lb.....                        | 15    | 20    | Phosphate, precip., lb.....                 | 35    | 38      |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....                                  | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.....                       | 15    | 17    | Sulphur, oz.....                            | 5     | 6       |
| Powdered.....                                        | 20    | 25    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....          | 7     | 9     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....                    | 10    | 12      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                                       | 12    | 15    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....                | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                         | 15    | 10      |
| ointment, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ . | 70    | 75    | Ground, lb.....                       | 6     | 6 1/2 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....                   | 1 10  | 1 20    |
| Citrine, lb.....                                     | 45    | 50    | Hemp, lb.....                         | 6     | 7     | Croton, oz.....                             | 75    | 80      |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....                                 | 20    | 22    | Mustard, white, lb.....               | 11    | 12    | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                         | 60    | 2 00    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....                               | 16    | 18    | Powdered, lb.....                     | 15    | 20    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....               | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                    | 18    | 20    | Pumpkin.....                          | 25    | 30    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....               | 30    | 35      |
| PITCH, black, lb.....                                | 3     | 4     | Quince, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....                      | 6 75  | 7 00    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....                              | 10    | 12    | Rape, lb.....                         | 5     | 6     | CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....               | 75    | 80      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....                    | 25    | 3 25  | Strophanthus, oz.....                 | 50    | 55    | COLLODION, lb.....                          | 65    | 70      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                                    | 13    | 13    | Worm, lb.....                         | 22    | 25    | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.          | 8     | 10      |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                  | 65    | 70    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Iodide, oz.....                             | 65    | 70      |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....                              | 80    | 85    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.     | 10    | 12    | COPPERAS, lb.....                           | 1     | 3       |
| Lead, lb.....                                        | 25    | 30    | White, Conti's, lb.....               | 15    | 16    | DIURETIC, oz.....                           | 1 60  | 1 65    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....                            | 1 00  | 1 10  | Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....                      | 75    | 80      |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....                               | 23    | 3     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....         | 25    | 40    | Sulphur, lb.....                            | 40    | 50      |
| White, lb.....                                       | 34    | 4     | SPERMACEIN, lb.....                   | 60    | 65    | EXALGINE oz.....                            | 1 00  | 1 10    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....                             | 25    | 30    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....            | 75    | 80    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.           | 25    | 30      |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....                               | 25    | 28    | Venice, lb.....                       | 10    | 12    | IODINE, lb.....                             | 4 00  | 4 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....                               | 22    | 25    | WAX, White, lb.....                   | 50    | 75    | IODIFORM, lb.....                           | 5 00  | 5 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....                                 | 30    | 35    | Yellow.....                           | 40    | 45    | IODOL, oz.....                              | 1 40  | 1 50    |
| Belladonna, lb.....                                  | 25    | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....             | 5     | 6     | IRON, by Hydrogen.....                      | 80    | 85      |
| Blood, lb.....                                       | 18    | 25    | Quassia chips, lb.....                | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....                 | 15    | 16      |
| Bitter, lb.....                                      | 27    | 30    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....         | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb.....                             | 30    | 35      |
| Blackberry, lb.....                                  | 15    | 18    | Santal, ground, lb.....               | 5     | 6     | Chloride, lb.....                           | 45    | 55      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....                            | 18    | 20    |                                       |       |       | Sol., lb.....                               | 13    | 16      |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....                      | 20    | 25    |                                       |       |       | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....                    | 90    | 1 00    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....                                | 30    | 35    |                                       |       |       | And Ammon., lb.....                         | 70    | 75      |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....                               | 15    | 20    |                                       |       |       | And Quinine, lb.....                        | 1 65  | 3 50    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                                   | 40    | 45    |                                       |       |       | Quin. and Stry., oz.....                    | 25    | 35      |
| Columbo, lb.....                                     | 20    | 22    |                                       |       |       | And Strychnine, oz.....                     | 13    | 15      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                    | 25    | 30    |                                       |       |       | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....                 | 50    | 50      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                                   | 38    | 40    |                                       |       |       | Ferrocyanide, lb.....                       | 55    | 60      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....                            | 20    | 28    |                                       |       |       | Hypophosphites, oz.....                     | 25    | 35      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....                           | 15    | 15    |                                       |       |       | Iodide, oz.....                             | 40    | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                                   | 20    | 20    |                                       |       |       | Syrup, lb.....                              | 40    | 45      |
| Elecampane, lb.....                                  | 15    | 15    |                                       |       |       | Lactate, oz.....                            | 5     | 6       |
| Galangal, lb.....                                    | 15    | 15    |                                       |       |       | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....               | 15    | 16      |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                                   | 22    | 23    |                                       |       |       | Phosphate scales, lb.....                   | 1 25  | 1 30    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....                          | 12    | 15    |                                       |       |       | Sulphate, pure, lb.....                     | 7     | 7       |
| Ground, lb.....                                      | 13    | 24    |                                       |       |       | Exsiccated, lb.....                         | 8     | 10      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                    | 13    | 15    |                                       |       |       | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....               | 80    | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....                             | 18    | 10    |                                       |       |       | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....                 | 80    | 85      |
| Po., lb.....                                         | 20    | 22    |                                       |       |       | JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....    | 2 28  | 2 50    |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.....                             | 30    | 35    |                                       |       |       | " 50c. bottles, per doz.....                | 4 50  | 5 00    |
| Po., lb.....                                         | 35    | 38    |                                       |       |       | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....               | 13    | 15      |
| Ginseng, lb.....                                     | 6 50  | 7 00  |                                       |       |       | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 7     | 8       |
| Golden Seal, lb.....                                 | 1 00  | 1 20  |                                       |       |       | odide, oz.....                              | 35    | 40      |
| Gold Thread, lb.....                                 | 90    | 1 15  |                                       |       |       | Red, lb.....                                | 7     | 9       |
| Helebores, white, powd., lb.....                     | 15    | 98    |                                       |       |       | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....            | 5     | 6       |
| Indian Hemp.....                                     | 85    | 90    |                                       |       |       | In packages, lb.....                        | 7     | 8       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                                     | 4 00  | 4 20  |                                       |       |       | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....                   | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered.....                                        | 4 25  | 5 20  |                                       |       |       | Carbonate, oz.....                          | 30    | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                                       | 40    | 50    |                                       |       |       | Citrate, oz.....                            | 25    | 30      |
| Powdered.....                                        | 45    | 50    |                                       |       |       | Iodide, oz.....                             | 50    | 55      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                                   | 40    | 90    |                                       |       |       | Salicylate, oz.....                         | 35    | 40      |
| Licorice, lb.....                                    | 12    | 15    |                                       |       |       | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....                   | 55    | 60      |
| Powdered.....                                        | 13    | 50    |                                       |       |       | Carbonate, lb.....                          | 18    | 20      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                                    | 13    | 15    |                                       |       |       | Citrate, gran., lb.....                     | 35    | 40      |
| Masterwort, lb.....                                  | 16    | 18    |                                       |       |       | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....                | 1 1/2 | 3       |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....                           | 30    | 40    |                                       |       |       | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....             | 50    | 55      |
| Powdered, lb.....                                    | 40    | 35    |                                       |       |       | MENTHOL, lb.....                            | 90    | 1 00    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....                         | 40    | 45    |                                       |       |       | MERCURY, lb.....                            |       |         |
| Pink, lb.....                                        | 40    | 45    |                                       |       |       | Ammon (White Precip.).....                  | 1 30  | 1 35    |
| Parsley, lb.....                                     | 30    | 45    |                                       |       |       | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....                | 1 05  | 1 15    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                                    | 20    | 35    |                                       |       |       | Calomel, lb.....                            | 1 20  | 1 30    |
| Poke, lb.....                                        | 15    | 25    |                                       |       |       | With Chalk lb.....                          | 1 50  | 1 85    |
| Queen of the Meadow.....                             | 18    | 18    |                                       |       |       |                                             |       |         |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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J. E. Seagram

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J. Labatt

## Beeswax

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## Brushes

Bidwell, Bidwell & Co

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## Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.  
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C. F. Boehringer & Soehne  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
E. Merck  
B. & S. H. Thompson & Co.  
W. R. Warner & Co.

## Chewing Gum

Canada Chewing Gum Co.

## Colleges of Pharmacy

Detroit College Medicine.  
Ohio Institute of Pharmacy.  
University of Michigan.

## Corks

Ayrton & Saunders  
Saunders & Evans Co.

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F. C. Calvert & Co.  
R. Wightman

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J. S. Bennett

## Druggists' Confectionery

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## Drug Sundries

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Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
S. Maw, Son & Sons  
May Roberts & Co.  
Saunders & Evans Co.  
J. Stevens & Sons Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

## Drug Journals

Meyer Bros. Druggist  
Pharmaceutical Journal  
Spatula

## Druggists—Wholesale

The Bole Drug Co.  
Dominion Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
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Young & Smylie  
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Toronto Pharmacal Co.  
H. K. Wampole & Co.

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## Optical Goods

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Dominion Optical Co.  
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## Pharmaceutical Preparations

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John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.



|                                   |       |       |                               |        |        |                                  |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Iodide, oz.....                   | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....    | \$2 50 | \$2 75 | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | \$1 50 | \$1 75 |
| Bin., oz.....                     | 25    | 30    | Bromide, lb.....              | 85     | 90     | Geranium, oz.....                | 1 75   | 1 58   |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....               | 1 30  | 1 35  | Carbonate, lb.....            | 3      | 6      | Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20   | 3 50   |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....         | 70    | 75    | Hypophosphite, oz.....        | 12     | 15     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb ....     | 30    | 35    | Hyposulphite, lb.....         | 3      | 6      | Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 75     |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....        | 1 90  | 2 00  | Iodide, oz.....               | 40     | 40     | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 50   |
| Muriate, oz.....                  | 1 90  | 2 00  | Salicylate, lb.....           | 75     | 80     | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |
| Sulphate, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 05  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2      | 5      | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 85   |
| NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb... | 3 00  | 3 00  | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8      | 10     | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....   | 3 10  | 3 10  | SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85     | 00     | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |
| " 1/4 " " " ".....                | 3 20  | 3 20  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38     | 68     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 3 25   | 4 00   |
| " 1/8 " " " ".....                | 3 60  | 3 60  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18     | 2      | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |
| (Glycerole of) per oz.....        | 1 60  | 1 60  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80     | 85     | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....      | 35    | 40    | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 50     | 55     | Origanum, lb.....                | 65     | 50     |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....              | 38    | 40    | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2 1/2  | 4      | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....   | 12    | 13    | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13     | 20     | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....               | 90    | 1 10  | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....        | 45     | 50     | Peppermint, lb.....              | 2 50   | 2 75   |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....  | 60    | 65    | THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 65     | 70     | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00   | 2 10   | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....              | 15    | 17    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70     | 75     | Rose, oz.....                    | 6 50   | 8 50   |
| Bichromate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25     | 30     | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....     | 25    | 28    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13     | 15     | Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |
| Bromide, lb.....                  | 70    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60     | 65     | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |
| Carbonate, lb.....                | 12    | 13    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13     | 60     | Sassafras, lb.....               | 80     | 85     |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....           | 18    | 20    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9      | 11     | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 50   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |        |        | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |
| Citrate, lb.....                  | 70    | 25    | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75     | 80     | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |
| Cyanide, lb.....                  | 40    | 50    | Sweet, lb.....                | 40     | 50     | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....           | 12    | 15    | Amber, crude, lb.....         | 40     | 45     | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |
| Iodide, lb.....                   | 3 25  | 3 50  | Rect, lb.....                 | 60     | 65     | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 50   |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....            | 8     | 10    | Anise, lb.....                | 2 75   | 3 00   | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 75   |
| Permanganate, lb.....             | 40    | 45    | Bay, oz.....                  | 50     | 60     | Wormwood, lb.....                | 8 75   | 9 00   |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....           | 50    | 55    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 50   | 3 75   | FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 32    | 35    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90     | 1 00   | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 12     | 17     |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....        | 25    | 30    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60   | 1 70   | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 20   | 1 20   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                | 25    | 30    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75   | 3 00   | Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 50   | 1 60   |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....             | 35    | 46    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 00   | 2 25   | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 00   | 1 00   |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....         | 36    | 41    | Cedar.....                    | 55     | 85     | LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 90   |
| Ozs., oz.....                     | 41    | 45    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75   | 3 00   | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 1 00   | 1 05   |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...  | 16    | 20    | Citronella, lb.....           | 80     | 85     | Raw, gal.....                    | 95     | 1 00   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                  | 6 50  | 7 00  | Clove, lb.....                | 1 20   | 1 30   | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |
| SALOL.....                        | 1 30  | 1 40  | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75   | 2 00   | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 75   |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                 | 55    | 60    | Croton, lb.....               | 1 75   | 2 00   | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| SACCHARINE.....                   | 4 00  | 4 50  | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 00   | 2 75   | PALM, lb.....                    | 10     | 12     |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....   | 75    | 80    | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50   | 6 00   | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 65   |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....          | 30    | 35    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20     | 25     | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 65     | 70     |

## Drug Reports.

Toronto, Nov. 9th 1901.

Business during the last month has been fairly active. While there have been some slight changes there is nothing radical to speak of.

Balsam Peru is easier.

Camphor is considered a good purchase at present price for spring demands.

Cocaine Mur—Price now is \$6.50 in ounces.

Glycerine—The tendency is for higher price.

Gums, Arabic and Tragacanth, are a little easier temporarily.

Insect Powder—No one can lose money by buying at present figure for next season's trade.

Opium is a trifle easier.

Ipecac Root is easier. There are two grades in the market now, Rio and Carthage. The Carthage is about \$1.00 a lb. cheaper than the Rio. It is not as clean a root but contains quite as large a percentage if not more of the active principle.

Saccharine is easier.

Carbolic Acid is lower.

Acid Salicylic and Soda Salicylate are lower.

Oil Peppermint is higher and will likely further advance.

Oil Rose is easier. The artificial oils are almost out of the market on account of the low price of genuine commercial oils.

Quinine has advanced 10 an ounce.

Peruna.—Price has been fixed in less than one dozen lots \$8.75; full dozen \$8.50; three dozen lots \$8.25.

Pinkham's Compound Blood Purifier.—Less than one dozen, \$9.00; full dozen, \$8.50.

Maltine preparations have had an addition in Maltine and Glycerophosphate. Price is \$9.00 a dozen.

Ripan's Tabules.—5c size are now 45c a dozen, 25c size \$2.10 a dozen, 60c size \$5.00 a dozen. The 50c size has been withdrawn by the manufacturer but some of the wholesale houses have a stock left.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, etc., have been reduced to \$2.10, \$4.20, and \$8.40 respectively.

Pancreone is the more or less indefinite compound produced when tannic acid is allowed to react with pancreatin. It is a greyish powder, quite odorless, and possesses great peptonizing-power

## COMMERCIAL

### PRINTING

### A SPECIALTY

# The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,

TORONTO.

Telephone Main 2377

# Canadian Druggist

*Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.*

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 12

## Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

**Subscription \$1 per year in advance.**

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

**Canadian Druggist,**

**15 Toronto Street,**

Telephone, Main 3203.

**TORONTO, ONT.**

**Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

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A  
Merry Christmas  
and a  
Happy and Prosperous  
New Year

### REMOVAL.

**The offices of The Canadian Druggist have been removed to No. 15, Toronto Street, where all correspondence should in future be addressed**

### A Year of Progress

With the present issue we close the thirteenth year of the existence of the Canadian Druggist. Our growth has been a steady, healthy state of progression and our experience of the past which has been gratifying and helpful, will, we trust, be the means of making "The Druggist" still more acceptable and indispensable to the pharmacists of our fair Dominion.

Our constant aim from the date of our first issue up to the present has been to make each succeeding number still better than the previous ones, and we trust that with the kind co-operation of those druggists who have something to say of interest to the trade and are willing to say it, our issues for 1902 will be still better and more helpful to our readers.

As for ourselves we have every cause for satisfaction at the progress made, the past year proving the best in our history and the prospects for the future appearing equally bright. We extend to all our friends, readers and advertisers sincere thanks for their material assistance, and trust

that the coming year may prove to all a year full of resources and of remuneration in keeping with the evident spirit of progress displayed.

Having moved our office and editorial rooms to No. 15 Toronto St. we will be pleased at all times to have our friends call on us, in our new and much more commodious premises.

### Lessons of the Year.

A history of the drug trade of Canada during the past year would not possibly disclose more changes than the preceding years but it would show tendencies formerly unthought of. The co-operative club system amongst retail druggists for buying purposes has taken a deeper hold upon the trade than we appreciated or cared to look upon as being strictly fair. The system has not only taken hold of the city druggists but the principle of it has been gradually gaining foot-hold amongst country members of the trade as well. We do not believe the system to be a correct one but our belief does not alter the fact that it is in operation and rapidly extending its limits. We do not for a moment believe that the cupidity of the retailer has been the prime factor in bringing about this form of conduct as we are well aware that the necessity of self preservation and the definite need for greater profits has been the generative impulse. For the sake of the jobbing trade, which, after all, is the sole sufferer from this practice, we would have liked to have seen a more equitable arrangement. The jobber did not cause the trouble, yet is punished for the sins of the manufacturer who derives his full quota of profit in supplying the jobbers legitimate customers. Had the manufacturer refused to sell to any but the jobber the evil of price-cutting and the necessity for club-buying would never have had an existence. The manufacturer still sells to the cutter, still sells to the jobber and likewise sells to the club-buyer, and the club-buyer condones the of-



fense because he gets the jobber's profit as a solace. The lesson is not a nice one and we sincerely hope its teaching will speedily be eliminated.

### Meeting Changed Conditions.

The future well-being of Canadian pharmacy must largely depend upon the readiness of the drug trade to adapt itself to the changed conditions of the times. The druggist of the future, for some time at least, must be prepared to complete commercially with any and every house that handles similar lines of goods to those which custom has made him familiar with. The dispensing of physicians' prescriptions has largely been taken from him by the prescriber acting as compounder as well. The specialty houses who manufacture for physicians have deprived him of the small amount of jobbing which he formerly did. The departmental and general stores have not only robbed him of the volume of sale which he might have had but have made it impossible for him to secure a reasonable profit on the portion of that trade which still belongs to him. The co-operative buyers amongst his confreres also threaten somewhat to limit his chances in fair competition with them, and from some or all of these causes arises the necessity for the individual push and enterprise to which we refer. If he cannot compound physicians' prescriptions he assuredly can compound his own and is certainly at liberty to push them with all the energy which he possesses. He is still at liberty to compete with the specialty manufacturing houses in soliciting the trade of physicians. If the departmental and general stores have the power to diminish the volume of his cash sales by twenty-five per cent. on toilet and proprietary articles they cannot prevent him manufacturing such lines of his own as he can both control the trade in as well as the volume of sale. The competition from the members of his own business will doubtless be the most difficult feature of his trade to handle, yet the seeking of an understanding with these parties may possibly be easier attained than any of the rest. In proportion as the volume of his trade diminishes the percentage of his profits must increase or he cannot be otherwise than a loser. One of the difficulties of the situation is the liability on his part to await the advent of patronage without solicitation. Ten

years ago comparatively few butchers, grocers or general dealers solicited trade from any source and to-day the custom on the part of butchers and grocers, at least, is so common as not to be noticed. We are not prepared to say that a very large portion of a druggist's trade could be secured in this way yet the practice would be perfectly legitimate if carried out. Every locality would necessarily require treatment to accord with the class of trade which might be secured from it, and doubtless the circular form of solicitation would be the most generally applicable one to the druggist's customers. It would be impossible for any one to give definite instructions in all cases as to the wisest thing to do, but the general advice to seek every avenue of trade and to act regardless of the feelings of general competitors would be wise.

There are two things the druggist must do in all cases. He must do a certain volume of trade and he must do it profitably. If he can't get it the way he wants it he must get it the way he can take it. If he can't do this he is a failure in meeting changed conditions.

### The Sale of Liquor in Manitoba.

The recent decision of the Privy Council of England on the appeal of the Manitoba Legislature from the ruling of the lower courts, sustaining the action of the Legislature and declaring the act passed by it in June, 1900, to be *intra vires*, possesses considerable interest to the druggist of that Province. Under the provision of the Act, no new licenses will be issued after June next and the measure will then become law unless repealed, or action is taken by the Legislature of the Province looking to some amendments. Clause 48 of the "Liquor Act" provides that: No person shall within the Province of Manitoba, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, or upon pretence or upon any device, sell or barter or, in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing, or at the time of the transfer of any property or thing, give to any other person any liquor, without having first obtained a druggist's wholesale license or a druggist's retail license, under this act, authorizing him so to do, and then only as authorized by such license and as prescribed by this act."

Exception is made in the case of alcohol sold for mechanical or scientific purposes up to the amount of ten gallons, none of which is to be used as a beverage—and for such sale it is enacted that an affidavit must be produced declaring for what use it is to be put.

Regarding the licensing of druggists, it is provided that a druggist's wholesale license may be granted only to a person carrying on exclusively a drug business.

And no more than five gallons is to be sold at a time to a druggist, and he must hold a retail druggist's license. A record of every sale, with particulars, is to be kept.

The licensed retail druggist is to be allowed to sell liquor only upon presentation of a bona fide prescription from a registered medical practitioner or to a dentist or veterinary surgeon, or to a clergyman for sacramental purposes, the amount being restricted to two gallons. Under penalty of forfeiture of the license and a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$300, or imprisonment for not less than two nor more than four months, a full record of every sale is required to be kept. Under penalty of forfeiture of license and a fine of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months, no liquor is to be consumed on the licensed premises.

The word "liquor" includes all fermented, spirituous and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and all drinks and all drinkable liquids which are intoxicating.

Every applicant must be the true owner of a stock of drugs worth \$1,000 if in the city, and \$200 if elsewhere, and he is required to give a surety bond, himself for \$500 and two sureties of \$250 each.

Physicians, under the Act, may have liquor in their possession, but not to exceed two quarts, and a penalty of not less than \$50 and not more than \$200 is provided for where any physician prescribing intoxicating liquors not intended for bona fide medical use. A similar provision also applies to veterinary surgeons and dentists, who are dealt with in the Act in a similar manner to physicians.

If Provincial Confederation has been a good thing for the people of Canada why should not Pharmaceutical Confederation be a good thing for the druggists of Canada?

# Every Live Druggist Knows—

That the style of the wrappers, cartons and labels he has on his own preparations make half the sales.

That the neatness of his labels, boxes and envelopes give the public the impression of the quality of his goods.

## Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS AND BOX-MAKERS  
TO THE DRUG TRADE.

LONDON, CANADA.

## Seasonable GOODS

### HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES MINT JUJUBES ASSORTED JUJUBES

In 5 cent Packages and 5 lb. Boxes.

Licorice Mint Wafer Lozenges—5 cent.  
DRUGGISTS' Pepsin Wafers Lozenges, 40—5 cent packages.  
DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges,  
New—Ready in a few days.

CE - ESS - CO.'S Peanut Brittle—10 cent packages.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Fig-Nut—10 cent packages.  
CE - ESS - CO.'S Butter Scotch—5, 10 and 15 cent packages.  
All handsomely cartoned, original designs.

We have also a large variety of Confectionery in 5-6 lb. screw cap bottles and 5 lb. boxes. Our travellers carry full line of samples.

ALSO IN STOCK: Rentz's Salted Peanuts, CE - ESS - CO.'S Glycoleum, Res'uccia's Finest Olive Oil in gallon cans, French Cave & Co.'s Celery, Caffeine Bromide; Chapireau's Cacheurs and Cachets, Candy Section Jars, etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street,

Toronto, Ont.

# Sorting-up Sundry Orders

Ebony Brushes  
Ebony Mirrors, Round  
Ebony Mirrors, Oval  
Ebony Sundries  
R. & G. Perfumes  
Ricksecker's Perfumes  
Piver's Perfumes  
Atkinson's Perfumes

E. & Co. PERFUMES

Eleventh Hour Wants for Sundries will be carefully filled according to specifications

## “E & CO.” Druggists' Confectionery

80c. per bottle, if five,  
85c. per bottle, if less.

These drops will be found excellent in quality. You will make no mistake in giving us a well-assorted order.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Acid Drops      | Lime Fruit    |
| Lemon Slices    | Mint          |
| Butter Scotch   | Mixed Fruit   |
| Cough, English  | Orange Slices |
| Cough, Black    | Pineapple     |
| Cough, “B.F.P.” | Raspberry     |
| Cough, Menthol  | Rose          |
| Horehound       | Strawberry    |

COUGH DROPS in 20 lb. Pails.

The Elliot & Co.  
LIMITED  
Toronto



**A GREAT CHEMIST'S WORK**

JOHN URI LLOYD'S New Story

**Warwick of the Knobs***Cloth, Fully Illustrated \$1.25**Louisville Times says:**"The story is clear as crystal, etched with unerring hand and told with splendid vim and terseness. . . . It is a remarkable study of a remarkable people."***W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited**  
TORONTO**FEATHERWEIGHT EYE SHADE***The Shade that TAKES your Eye  
and KEEPS it in Good Health.**Light weight only 1/4  
ounce. Adjustable  
to any size or posi-  
tion. No Metal  
band to press the  
head or tarnish. Lies  
Flat when not in use.  
Visor wider than  
others.**Hygienic perspira-  
tion has no effect on  
it. Healthful color  
peculiarly restful to  
the Eye. Trans-  
parent for natural  
light. Opaque for  
artificial light and  
glasses.*

THE FEATHERWEIGHT EYESHADE CO., BAYONNE, N.J.

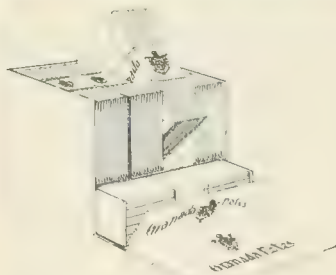
**ATTENTION!**We have on hand a large and well selected  
stock of**PERFUMERY, ALL KINDS  
TOILET CASES  
EBONY GOODS**All of which we are clearing out at a reduction in  
price before stock-taking.

Sorting orders should be sent in early.

**The London Drug Co.**

PROPRIETORS

London - - - Ont

**Holiday Stationery**

THE SALE OF

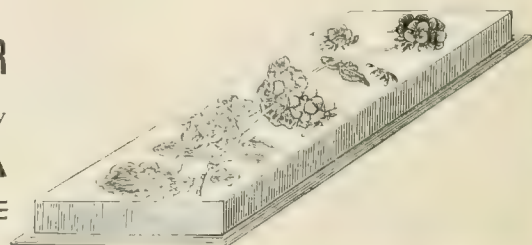
**FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY****AS** Christmas remembrances is very large and ever growing larger, and no more suitable line of goods  
is to be found to act as a remunerative side line to the Drug business.We have a large and varied assortment of the most fashionable styles of papers, put up in attractive  
boxes to retail at all prices.

Write for a Set of Samples to

**WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER**

Makers of High Grade Stationery

TORONTO—CANADA



**District No. 3 Meeting.**

The druggists of Ontario District No. 3 met at Lindsay Thursday, Nov. 28th, at the call of District Representative J. H. H. Jury.

If there is a druggist in Ontario who doubts the benefit of such meetings he should have been present on this occasion. A very interesting and profitable discussion took place on many subjects of interest to the retail trade and the whole proceedings were of the most cordial and helpful nature.

Every one present expressed himself as feeling well repaid for the time spent and although the attendance was not as large as one would naturally expect on looking over the programme as given in the notice of the meeting, yet much good was accomplished, and when the next meeting is announced, its success is assured if one can judge by the enthusiasm of the members who attended this time. The following resolutions were passed:

It was moved and carried that Mr. Willis, Uxbridge, act as secretary.

Communications were read from Mr. Wilson, Cobourg, enclosing \$1.00 toward expense of meeting, Dr. Bateman, Pickering, and many others, all in hearty sympathy with the movement.

Session adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

On reassembling, a short discussion of the "Liquor Law" was held with the general opinion expressed that the business was a curse to the trade and most of the druggists have stopped selling liquor.

The question of "fees" was then brought up.

Moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Nugent, that they remain as at present and that a part of the money be applied to the "commercial" side.

A discussion of the "Worcester Plan" followed. Moved by Mr. Nicholls, seconded by Mr. Madill, and carried unanimously, that this district place on record its disapproval of the cutting system and that we endorse the "Worcester Plan" or some similar plan.

Moved by Mr. Lynch, seconded by H. Baldwin, that we favor the extension of the College course to two years, the first one to count in the four years' apprenticeship. Carried.

A discussion on the question of "apprentices leaving before the four years are up," followed. Moved by Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

and carried, that this meeting record its disapproval of the practice of druggists accepting apprentices from other stores who had only partly served their time except for some valid reason.

It was moved by Mr. Nugent, seconded by Mr. Nicholls, and carried, that where a properly qualified druggist can be engaged as a lecturer or examiner at the O. C. P., he should have the preference over an outsider.

Under the head of business for the mutual benefit of the members, it was arranged that all members having slow selling stock should send a list of same to the District Representative, Mr. Jury, and that he should prepare a full list and supply it to members.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Nugent, that this district favor the putting of ac-carbolic on schedule B. instead of as at present on schedule A. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Willis, seconded by Mr. Madill, and carried, that Mr. E. Gregory, Mr. Nugent and Mr. Jury be a committee to arrange time and place of next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Nugent, seconded by Mr. Madill, that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Jury for the able representation he has given us at the "Council" meetings, also thanks to the secretary of the day and to the Y. M. C. A. of Lindsay for use of the pleasant room.

Meeting then closed to partake of luncheon together at the Benson, which was provided by the Lindsay druggists.

**Telephone Rates.**

The policy pursued by the Bell Telephone Co. in Toronto as well as in other cities of Canada has created considerable interest amongst their patrons, and it has been thought for some time that not only is the service in many cases inefficient, but that the charge in any case was larger than is justified.

It is estimated that there are about 8,000 telephones in Toronto, meaning a service of about one for every thirty of the population, which is a high percentage and compares with other cities. San Francisco, we believe, leads with a service of one in 16, and Boston comes next with one in 24, while Toronto stands third in the list. With this number of instruments in use, the rate now charged appears exceptional, when we take into account the fact

that other cities have a much lower rate.

A municipal system is in our opinion the only one which will give perfect satisfaction at a minimum figure, and the sooner that our city fathers in the leading cities and towns make this a special feature of their legislation and put it into operation, the better satisfied will their constituents be.

In the small town of Neepawa, Man., with a population of nearly 1,500 people there are, we are informed, 129 telephones in use, averaging about one to every eleven inhabitants, and the sole explanation is that it is the municipal system maintained by the people for their own accommodation, and not to make money nor to accumulate large dividends for shareholders. The rate charged being \$20.00 per year for business houses, and \$10.00 per year for residences.

**The Most Suitable Christmas Gift.**

Which you can bestow on your drug clerk or apprentice is a book on some practical subject in connection with the business. Any of the following will be mailed free on receipt of price:

Practical Dentistry, 50c; Minor Ailments, 50c; Practical Methods of Wine Analysis, 75c; National Formulary, 75c; Soda Water Guide, \$1.00; Soda Fountain Requisites (Dubelle), \$1.00; Manuel of Pharmaceutical Testing, \$1.00; Beasley's Druggist Recipe Book, \$1.00; Gould's Pocket Medical Dictionary, \$1.00; Monograph on Fluid Extracts (Harrop), \$1.00; Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist, \$1.00; Refraction of the Eye (Morton), \$1.00; Spectacles and Eye Glasses (Phillips), \$1.00; Muter's Analytical Chemistry, \$1.35; Veterinary Counter Practice, \$1.25; Heebner's Synopsis of B. P. Preparation, \$1.50; Materia Medica for Nurses, \$1.50; The Art of Dispensing, \$1.75; Pharmaceutical Formula (McEwen), \$2.25; Art of Compounding (Scovil), \$2.25; Bartley's Medical and Pharm. Chemistry, \$3.00; Gould's Students' Medical Dictionary, \$3.25; Duam's Medical Dictionary, \$3.25; Coblent's Hand Book of Pharmacy, \$3.50; Calbreth's Materia Medica, \$4.00; Sayre's Organic Materia Medica, \$4.50; Caspar's Treatise on Pharmacy, \$4.50; Pharmacopodia, \$3.75. — Canadian Druggist, Toronto, Canada.



### Reorganization.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Mr. S. E. Milburn was chosen president as successor to his father, the late Mr. Thos. Milburn. The other officers chosen were: T. H. Yeoman, Vice-President; W. Stephenson, secretary; G. E. Milburn, treasurer.

### An Advertisement Which Demands Attention.

We would specially call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Iron-Ox Remedy Co. on pages of this issue. The proprietors of this remedy are entering on a system of splendid advertising, which must necessarily create a good demand, and the confidence felt in the excellence of the remedy as is shown by the exceedingly gratifying results already obtained, warrants the belief that it will be one of the best selling preparations in the market.

### Advertising Pays.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, report an increased sale of their chamois vests and shoulder braces advertised in our last month's issue. They are advertising this month their well known Cough Drops put up in a handsome, decorated tin, which makes an elegant show package, and when empty can be used as a drug container. See their illustrated advertisement page.

The Canadian College of Optics had a nice class last month, at which the following students attended: L. R. Harvey, Rodney; J. E. Bolster, Cherterville; S. B. Stevenson, Toronto; J. McRobie, Petrolia; W. J. Hughan, Lindsay; Thos. McKenzie, London. Dr. Hamill announces the next class to be held Feb. 10th, 1901.

Merck's Digest No. II just to hand treats of the glycerophosphates quoting recent investigations of Aujesky, Kahane, and Perez fully confirming the experience of other authorities in reference to the therapeutic aspect of the glycerophosphates.

Try your advertisement on yourself. Consider whether or not it would appeal to you, were you a buyer.

### A Powerful Work.

Prof. Lloyd had made a world-wide reputation as a chemist before he became a writer of fiction. His first novel, "Stringtown on the Pike," explored a new field in fiction and also explained a new theory in chemistry. This novel caused much discussion and had a sale of over 50,000 copies.

His new novel "Warwick of the Knobs," is causing great discussion and the critics have not yet decided whether his portrayal of Kentucky life is more lifelike than that of James Lane Allen and John Fox. Amid all this discussion Mr. Lloyd has many champions and a number of leading journals give his story unqualified praise.

The New York Times Saturday Review says: "A powerful novel—a portrait true in every lineament. The tale is not only original and dramatic but is extremely well told."

While possessing the strength and dramatic intensity of "Stringtown" it contains very little dialect. A handsome cloth edition containing many full page illustrations has been issued by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, and it bids fair to lead Christmas books.

### A Co-Operative Department Store.

An interesting development in the department store idea is to be tried in Chicago. A number of independent retail merchants, carrying different lines of goods and occupying separate stores, will combine in renting one big establishment in which each will carry on his old business. Each store will be separate as now, and each will have its own proprietor, but they will be all under one roof, and each will do what he can to help the others. The plan will make several important economies possible, and the good-will which each individual merchant will bring into the combination is counted on as a valuable asset. It will take time to prove the wisdom of the plan for the individual merchants who thus bunch their resources, and not the least interesting feature to observe will be whether harmony will continue to exist among them.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Turbid Cider is said to be the best clarified with catchu solution, 21 pounds, dissolved in 2 gallons of water, for 352 gallons (imp.) of the cider.

### Returning Goods—A Pernicious Trade Practice.

W. A. Given.

The constant returning of goods is a source of great annoyance and extra expense, requiring extra clerical service and more work in many departments. It is also in many cases a source of positive loss, by reason of goods coming back in a damaged condition, or so long after purchase as to be unseasonable—and the wholesaler divides his feelings (?) between the fear of loss on the goods so returned, and on the other hand the fear of losing a customer if he refuses to make the credit.

The retailer who is guilty of this practice, evidently does not realize that he is gaining an unenviable reputation in the business world and that it affects his credit standing in a very great degree.

However, the wholesaler is very largely responsible in furnishing the excuse for the return of goods. Orders are frequently made out in a careless manner by the salesman, leading to mistakes in filling. Still more frequently are substitutions made in the hope that the customer will keep the goods when they are at his store, of course knowingly taking the risk of their very just return.

We must not overlook the fact that misunderstandings often occur in filling orders, and for all these reasons the customer is certainly justified in making returns.

By such faults of the wholesale house the customer falls easily into the habit of returning goods, and is then not always too particular about having good and sufficient cause for his action.

This is a case where reform must begin at home. Let the salesman use more care in taking the order and the house in seeing that it is correctly filled, and the annoyance of having goods returned will be much reduced.

The aggravated cases will then come more forcibly to the attention of credit men, who will find little trouble in appraising such actions at their true value.

Business Topics.

A genius is a man who can make other men believe he knows more than they do.

When a man confesses his ignorance he is apt to boast of it.

# Everything for the Drug Trade

## NEW GOODS

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Carbolic Acid,  
56lb. Drums  
" 112lb. "  
" 280lb. "  
Rock Candy, Amber  
" " White  
Licorice, Solazzi, genuine  
" Clarnico 5's  
" Zuvia 12's  
" Pellets 5lb. tins  
" " Bulk  
" Pomfret Cakes  
Shell Castile, 2lb. Bars  
" 2 1/2 lb. Bars  
" Cakes (small)  
" " (large)

## SUNDRIES

Ebony Brushes  
" Mirrors  
" Novelties  
Aluminum Brushes  
" Mirrors  
Celluloid Cases  
Smokers' Setts  
Shavers' "  
Powder Puffs  
Perfumes  
Chamois  
"Betsy Brown" Feeders  
Sanitary Sponges  
Dr. Dix's Soap  
Red Cross Soap

## PATENTS

Omega Oil  
Acorn Salve  
Green Oil of Comfort  
Mincasea Food, small  
" " large  
Pray's Rosaline  
" Ongaline  
" Nail Enamel  
Razorine  
Bark's Pastilles  
Taft's Asthmalene  
Carpel's Corn Cream  
Edwards' Nervine  
Lancaster's Liniment  
Carlsbad Salts, Genuine

## SPECIALTIES

Anglo-French Talcum  
Powder  
"American" Tooth  
Paste  
Parisian Balm  
"Dominion" Syrup  
Linseed, Licorice and  
Chlorodyne  
Syrup White Pine and  
Tar  
Emulsion of Cod Liver  
Oil (Permanent)  
Blaud's Pills (100's)  
Horse and Cattle Spice  
"Dominion" Cascara  
Bromide Quinine Tablets

The **DOMINION DRUG CO.**  
LIMITED

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

# The Toronto Drug Company

LIMITED

## Offer the following specialties :

AROMATIC CASCARA.  
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.  
BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground  
for percolation.  
SELECTED POWDERED DRUGS.  
CASTOR OIL CREAM.  
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE  
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE  
AND TAR.  
COMPRESSED TABLETS.  
EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.  
ENGLISH WHITE LINIMENT.  
VITALLIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
WHITE PINE LOZENGES.  
WHITE PINE AND TAR LOZENGE  
DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.  
ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE.  
OUR OWN HORSE AND CATTLE  
FOOD.  
OUR OWN POULTRY SPICE.  
IMPROVED CONDITION POWDERS.  
BULLER'S HEAVE POWDERS.  
AROMATIC EXTRACT BLACKBERRY.  
COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPAR-  
ILLA AND CASCARA.

MANUFACTURING  
PHARMACISTS AND  
DRUG MILLERS

**FRUIT TABLETS :** Strictly pure, all flavors.



92 Adelaide Street East

**Toronto**



PRICE NOT ADVANCED

12c. per Pound as Before

# • LYMAN'S COUGH DROPS •

Our Handsome New Container.

Light  
Cough  
Drops



Menthol  
Cough  
Drops



Dark  
Cough  
Drops



Wild  
Cherry  
Cough  
Drops

Try our New Drops: Horehound, Honey, Menthol and Eucalyptus.

THESE tins hold twenty pounds—handy hinged lids—beautifully lithographed—artistically decorated. As show package for store or window has no equal. When empty will be prized as drug containers.

## THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists, Toronto

WE wish our Patrons and Friends A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR, thanking all for favors shown us during 1901.

## Trade Notes.

Dr. Lorenzo Chapman, druggist, Albert, N. B., has sold out.

R. B. Taylor, druggist, Grenfell, B. C., has sold his drug stock.

Alphonse Martineau, druggist, Quebec, has made an assignment.

W. H. Snider, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., has made an assignment.

Wm. Geary has purchased the drug business at Innisfail, N. W. T.

T. A. Argus, druggist, Grenfell, B. C., has sold his stationery stock.

D. M. Ross is opening a branch drug store at Frank, Alberta, N. W. T.

C. F. Ackerman, druggist, Welling-ton, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. Lauther has purchased the drug business of C. S. Touchburn, Alexander, Man.

F. B. Hursley has purchased the drug business of L. R. Harvey, Brussels, Ont.

The drug store of R. A. Dakin, Pughwash, N. S., was destroyed by fire this month.

E. S. Knowlton has purchased the drug business of A. H. Burkell, Vancouver, B. C.

J. Schaick, formerly of Moyle, B. C., has moved his drug business to Marysville, B. C.

The drug stock of F. W. Jeffs, Wallaceburg, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire Nov. 18th.

E. C. Harvey is now sole owner of the drug business formerly carried on by Harvey & Jamieson, Rodney, Ont.

The Thousand Island Mineral Water Co. of Brockville, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

La Compagnie du Suip de Grand Mere has dissolved partnership and registered as a new company at Montreal, Que.

Marcus Auerbrach has registered as sole owner of the Dr. Garrot Medical Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, Montreal, Que.

J. W. Tresidden has discontinued business as the Hope Medicine Co. and has registered as sole owner of the Court Medicine Co., Montreal, Que.

Mr. G. E. Rason of Strathroy was a visitor to this city on his wedding tour, having been married to Miss Lula Ray, also of Strathroy, Nov. 20th.

W. C. McLean and John Jackson, Jr., doing business as the Rossland Drug Co., Rossland, B. C., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by W. C. McLean under the same name as before.

J. P. Marchildon, formerly doing business as manufacturer of patent medicines, under the name of the "Compagnies Darmoe," is now registered as sole owner of "La Compagnie Normale Francaise," Montreal, Que.

Moreau & Ibbotson are opening a new drug store at Edmonton, N. W. T.

The Mallery Drug Co., Limited, Kamloops, B. C., has been incorporated, taking over the business of G. T. Mallery.

### Manitoba Notes.

Mr. Rowland Dixon's stock, Winnipeg, was badly damaged by fire recently. The loss was a heavy one but fairly well covered by insurance.

Harrison Bros., Winnipeg, are moving their stock to a new building erected a few doors north of their present stand on Main Street. The new store will present a very fine appearance.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, manager of the Morden Pharmacy, Morden, was in Winnipeg on a purchasing trip last week.

Dr. J. B. Chambers of Elgin has just opened up in his new drug store with a new and complete stock of drugs, etc. Elgin has now one of the finest drug stores in Manitoba.

Reston, Manitoba, is to have a fine drug store. Dr. Chapman has put up a new building and is now arranging for a magnificent stock with which to open it.

Dr. J. H. Edmason of Dunrae was in Winnipeg last week, with a patient for the hospital. Dr. Edmason is proprietor of the drug store at Dunrae.

Messrs. A. Young & Co., Neepawa, have bought out Mr. S. A. German at Arden. They will run this as a branch store.

Dr. H. G. Lanigan of Binscarth is opening up a drug store at that point.

Dr. R. L. Morrison and Mr. Arthur Brown have opened a drug store on Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, under the name of A. Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is one of Winnipeg's rising young druggists, and his many friends will wish him all possible success in his new venture.

Mr. D. E. Clement, druggist, Brandon, has been called upon to mourn the loss of his father, Sheriff Clement, who died in Brandon a few days ago. Sheriff Clement was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Brandon, and his death is deplored by the whole community.

The drug trade in Manitoba has received quite an impetus since the crop began to move, although money is not moving quite as freely as was anticipated. The druggists are all sanguine as to ultimate result of the gross harvest, and are preparing for a winter of activity and good business. Many new drug stores are opening up throughout the province and the indications are that many more new points will be touched before spring.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

There has been a change in the proprietorship of the Royal Pharmacy, at North Sidney, C. B. Messrs. Crowe & Morse having purchased the business. Mr. Morse was formerly Manager of the Medical Hall, North Sidney. The management of the latter store has now been assumed by Mr. A. J. McCallum, formerly of Yarmouth.

The druggists who were sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Sidney, were F. J. Hardison, Stuart, Burns & Son, and Gordon MacGillvray. The first named was fortunate enough to save his building, but the stock was heavily damaged by water and smoke. All these gentlemen, however, have made temporary arrangements for continuing their business, and are looking forward to having improved stands in the near future.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., was elected President of the Halifax Curling Club, for a second term, at the annual meeting of club on the 19th inst.

Dr. D. M. Chisholm, of Port Hood, C. B., is about opening a drug store in that town, and will conduct same



in addition to continuing his medical practice.

Mr. Jas. B. Chambers, who was for several years a popular member of the staff of Simson Bros. & Co., has been obliged through ill health to resign his position, and is now sojourning at the Laurentian Seminary, Quebec, where he reports his health improving.

Mr. J. Fred. Irwin, senior partner in the drug firm of Irwin & Sons, Gottingen street, Halifax, was married recently to a Halifax young lady, and judging by his smiling countenance since the event, the venture has been an exceedingly happy one.

#### P. E. I. Notes.

Mr. Geo. E. Hughes, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, is now doing business in his new store, where he has the advantage of modern and commodious premises.

The business formerly conducted by Mr. H. L. Higgs, at Tignish, has been purchased by Dr. W. W. Wickham, who will continue the drug business there.

#### Montreal Notes.

A very handsomely appointed drug store has been opened by Mr. E. Richard at the corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne Sts.

The drug store formerly carried on by Mr. A. Savard at the corner of Rachel and St. Denis Sts. has been sold to Mr. Ernest Nadeau, formerly head clerk with Mr. T. E. Gagner.

Mr. Jean Bisaillon, proprietor of the Balmoral Pharmacy, will shortly remove to the corner of St. Denis and DeMontigny Sts.

Mr. Henri Genereux, formerly with John T. Lyons, has opened a new store at 1226 St. Catharine St.

"Pharmacie du Boulevard" is the name of a very attractive drug store which was opened recently at the corner of St. Denis and Carriere Sts.

A West End girl recently went to a well known drug store to purchase a bath sponge. The story goes that when the good-looking and sprightly new clerk pranced up suddenly to enquire her wants she became "rattled" and asked for a sponge bath. Roy immediately fainted and has not yet entirely recovered from the shock.

#### District No. 10.

A meeting of the druggists of District No. 10 was held in the Opera House, Woodstock, on November 13, 1901. It was a good meeting; nearly every part of the district was represented by some one of the prominent druggists. Practical discussions were held on live questions. The druggists were in earnest.

An invitation was sent to every druggist in the district. The meeting opened at 10 a. m., and elected Mr. J. T. Pepper, Secretary, following which came an address from the District Representative, Mr. W. A. Karn, who gave a full and comprehensive talk on the work that the Council of the O. C. P. had done and referred to the financial and educational prosperity of the College.

The members present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the Council and the College.

It was moved by Mr. F. G. Walley, Ingersoll, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Waloon, Woodstock, that our representative, Mr. W. A. Karn, be empowered to ask the O. C. P. Council to endeavor to have the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council add to Part II, Schedule A. Ammonia and Compounds, Sut. Ether, Nit. and Nitrate of Potassium. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. J. Bannon, Norwich, and seconded by Mr. F. H. Hyde, Woodstock, that this District Meeting strongly recommend the O. C. P. Council to take steps through District meetings to get an expression of opinion of the members of the College concerning new legislation that will better protect our interests, and so soon as this expression is obtained, call a meeting of three members, appointed by each district for such purpose, together with the Council, to discuss the details of a Bill, such Committee to appoint a sub-committee which, with the assistance of the College Solicitor, shall draft a bill for the Legislature, and this meeting pledges the support of District No. 10 to this effort. Carried.

It is moved by C. E. Nasmith, Stratford, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Scott, Tavistock, that the annual fees remain as they are, and that the Council seek new legislation so that they will be authorized to appropriate funds for purposes other than educational, and that this meeting ap-

proves of the action of the Council in making May 1st the date at which the fees shall be paid in order to obtain rebate. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. S. Fraleigh, St. Mary's, and seconded by Mr. J. E. Gayfer, Ingersoll, that this meeting of District No. 10 endorses the Worcester plan and recommends that manufacturers be urged to adopt this plan in the selling of their proprietary remedies. Carried.

It was decided that this meeting appreciates the endeavors of the Council in trying to obtain better relations with physicians.

It was the general opinion of the members present that with the information at hand, the time has not arrived for the adoption of a two years' course at the College.

The growing sentiment that the Examiners and Lecturers at the College should be retail druggists was endorsed by the members present at this meeting.

It was moved by Mr. F. G. Walley, Ingersoll, and seconded by Mr. J. J. Bannon, Norwich, that the next meeting of the druggists of District No. 10 be held at Woodstock. Carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the sympathy of this District meeting assembled be tendered to all druggists in this division who had failed to be present and who, in consequence had lost their opportunity of profiting by the general discussions of the live questions that are affecting the trade of to-day and which discussions were so gratifying and satisfactory to those assembled.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. W. A. Karn, the District Representative, for his past services to the district and to the College and confidence expressed in him for future attention to our best interests.

It was moved by Mr. F. G. Walley, Ingersoll, and seconded by Mr. S. Fraleigh, St. Mary's, that the thanks of the visiting druggists be tendered to the Woodstock druggists for their kind efforts in entertaining them. Carried.

The Woodstock druggists entertained the visiting druggists in the evening by taking them to the Comedy Farce, "The House That Jack Built," and after that to an oyster supper at which speeches were made by the visitors, including Mr. W. B. Graham of Ridgetown, representative of district No. 13, and Mr. P. Bowden of the same town.

# Accept Our Thanks

---

It is with considerable pleasure that we look back over 1901.

It is the best year we have had in our history. We are glad you are showing that you appreciate the truism:

**"GOOD GOODS ARE WORTH THEIR PRICE."**

The danger limit is soon reached when price is the only consideration.

Canada has used more KASAGRA this year than ever before.

We have tried to serve you as well as we know how, and you have responded generously with your trade.

We hope your Christmas trade exceeds your most sanguine expectations.

## FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

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MANUFACTURERS OF MONEY MAKERS FOR THE DRUG TRADE





## The Iron=Ox Outfit

"The novel advertising outfit, depicted on page 471, is employed by the Iron Ox Remedy Company, of New York, for the distribution of advertising literature. The ox is driven to harness, like a horse, while the cart is blood red in color, coach finish, with polished brass in place of the usual ironwork on vehicles of this character. The ox is a pure Holstein, black and white, weighing 2,000 lbs., well groomed, and with its richly mounted patent leather harness makes a striking combination of color effect that is rarely seen in outdoor advertising schemes. A driver and two pages, in colonial dress, lend additional attractiveness to this very striking enterprise. Several outfits are now being used by this company in different sections of the country, and they attract unusual attention."

(From "PROFITABLE ADVERTISING," November, 1901.)

In August last we sent circulars to the Retail Druggists of Canada regarding our new remedy,

# Iron=Ox Tablets

A very considerable number favoured us with orders; a great many did not. To the latter we address ourselves now.

We are well aware that new medicines are constantly appearing, and that most of them speedily disappear.

We do not wonder that as a rule you regard new remedies with aversion, and refuse to take them up until demanded by the public.

Nevertheless, we venture to think that it would be to your interest to make an exception of IRON-OX.

1. BECAUSE the medicine is a most excellent one—if no better than others, certainly equal to any.
2. BECAUSE it is put up in a form altogether more handsome and convenient than any other, and thereby exceptionally attractive to consumers.
3. BECAUSE its early popularity is sure; and as you will need it soon you had better get it while the terms are specially advantageous.

There is no question about the future of IRON-OX. We have abundant capital, and already it is one of the best selling medicines in many places.

See Page 312A

## Canada is Awake.

By James Patterson in *Canadian Magazine*

In the history of Canada undoubtedly there never was a time when she was closer to the point of experiencing a wave of progress. The tide of European emigration has flowed steadily

as Canada's population expands and as her buying power increases, we may expect to find exporters from abroad catering for the Canadian market more largely than ever.

We consider that a definitely progressive step has been made when an exporter from abroad, having secured

factory, necessitates the soap required for Canadian use being manufactured in Canada. The site of the Canadian Sunlight Soap Works is on the River Don, Toronto, where Lever Brothers, Limited, have acquired 23 acres of land. They have erected a factory which has been described by an insurance authority as "the finest soap factory on the American continent." The buildings are worthy of Canada and represent in building and plant a capital of over \$300,000.

A view across the Don shows the offices and works on Eastern Ave.

The Canadian public who have been accustomed to associate soap-making with small, crowded, evil-smelling factories would be wonderfully surprised on entering the soap-boiling room of Lever Brothers, Limited. The soap pans take up the whole centre length of the boiling room. There is a row of storage tanks on either side of the room, while oil and fat pipes connect with other storage tanks in the basement of the works; but the whole operation of amalgamating the ingredients in the pans for boiling is under the control of the few operators in this room. Labour is reduced to a minimum. The important purpose of this room is to produce Sunlight Soap with skill and experience rather than with cheap labour, and the whole process is under the immediate control of a superintendent whose experience has been gained in the best school.

It is a most interesting sight for a visitor to see the soap boiling in these great cauldrons, and the most frequent and natural remark is: "I am surprised; how pleasant the smell is." This is explained by the fact that in



A Model Business Office.

for years to the United States, and if but the edge of it touched Canada's shores it was simply because the emigrants knew little or nothing of her resources. The reproductions of ice carnivals and snow scenes that have been published so widely have caused the British people to view Canada as a cold inhospitable region, and even the British emigrant was chilled.

Canada is now becoming known in the old country in her true light as an agricultural and industrial country of great opportunities. Great Britain has seen Canadians side by side with the English troops on the battlefields of South Africa. The daily papers of Great Britain have continually had something to say about Canada during the war, thus inciting enquiry. The Royal tour through Canada brought together a staff of newspaper writers who have visited every part of the country, and to-day Canada is to the front in British journalism. There can be no question that the British people, and particularly those who desire to emigrate, have now a truer picture of Canada than at any previous period. The curtain has risen on a new scene in the drama.

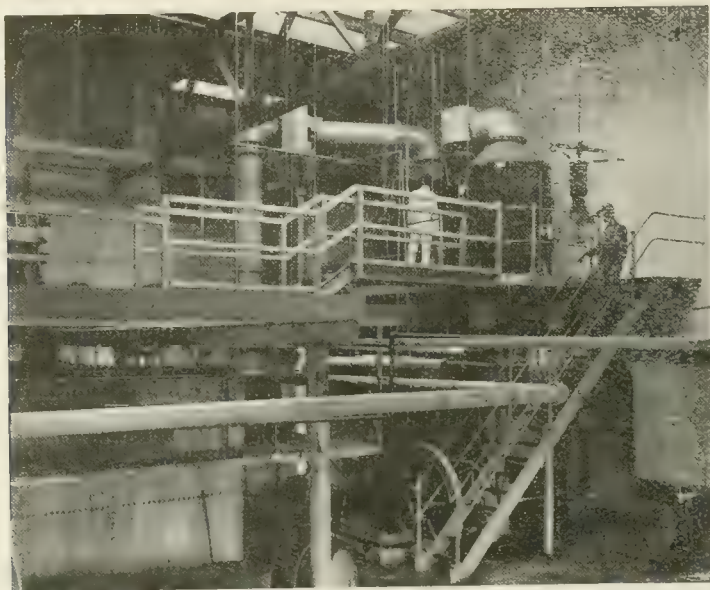
Manufacturers of note are pushing trade in Canada to-day more persistently than they have ever done, and

a permanent demand for his goods in this country, brings the whole strength of his organization here and builds a factory to make on Canadian soil goods for Canadian consumption. This is exactly what has happened during the past year in a notable instance, that of Sunlight Soap. This soap has been known in Canada for over twelve years, and was imported from England until the growing popularity of the soap here and the overgrowth of the demand on the English



The Laboratory





Crude Glycerine Refinery.

the making of Sunlight Soap no rancid fats or slaughterhouse offal are used.

It is really surprising what an amount of care, organization, and skill is expended on an article like soap. The Sunlight Soap Works are provided with a laboratory and staff of chemists to test the raw material and to prevent anything but pure oils and pure fats entering into the soaps there produced. The soap is tested at every stage of its manufacture; it is tested after boiling; it is tested after cooling; it is tested as a finished product, and further, a sample of every boil of the finished soap is sent to the laboratory at the Port Sunlight Works, England, where it is again tested to ensure that the same uniform high quality of Sunlight Soap is being maintained throughout the world. One wonders that so much care should be necessary; but Lever Brothers, Limited, have a maxim that Sunlight Soap must not vary in its high standard of excellence, wherever manufactured.

The soap pans are built into and through the floor to the room below, called "The Lyes Room," where the residue, after making Sunlight Soap is drawn and stored. This residue is afterwards treated in the Glycerine Department.

After Sunlight Soap has been boiled and has stood every laboratory test, it is run in pipes from this building to "The Frame Room" to be cooled. An accompanying illustration shows a section of this room. After cooling, ingenious machinery quickly trans-

forms the frames of soap into slabs, slabs into bars, bars into tablets, and an automatic stamping machine, electrically driven, places the well known brand on each tablet. Incidentally it may be remarked that Lever Brothers, Limited, print and make their own card boxes. The wood boxes are also printed, lock-cornered, and made up on the premises.

The factory is run by a 250 h. p. engine, with dynamo attached, and the company make their own electric light for the works and offices. They have their own railway sidings, and every modern convenience for receiving and shipping goods. All loading platforms are roofed over.

The office building, standing in front of the works, is an imposing piece of architecture, the inside being finished in mahogany, and fitted throughout with the most approved conveniences.

Rooms above the offices comprise a kitchen for preparing meals for the employees, where the food is cooked by electricity, and other rooms are fitted up as dining halls.

The factory is open by appointment at certain hours for visitors, and every visitor will be amply repaid for the trouble of inspection. Sunlight Soap Works is really one of the sights of Toronto.

In an interview with the president of the company, the writer endeavoured to trace some reasons for the very rapid development of Sunlight Soap. Within fifteen years of the first manufacture of this Soap, it has risen to the position of having a larger sale than any other three soaps combined. It employs more workpeople in its manufacture than any other soap in the world. It has a larger capital invested in it than any other soap in the world, and the Canadian works of Lever Brothers, Limited, show that they have certainly come to Canada to stay.

The writer's impressions after the interview were, that the officials themselves of Lever Brothers, Limited, have certainly a strong faith in Sunlight Soap. They advertise the soap as being of a very high standard of merit, and they claim that there is no advertisement ever published by Lever Brothers, Limited, that they do not live up to. Whatever the cost of raw materials, they never adulterate. The whole faith is in publicity and keeping faith with the public.

Although Sunlight Soap appeals to the drug trade as a profitable and withal a trade-drawing article, the lines manufactured by Lever Bros., Limited, which appeal more particularly to the druggists of this country are the Life Buoy Soap (a high-class Carbolie Soap) and Lever's Dry Soap, the latter of which is put up in convenient packets and is used for all household purposes as well as for washing dogs, poultry, etc.



General View of a Great Factory.

# Look at This

Our first sale was made July 8th, 1901.

In the 20 weeks following we opened 1,716 accounts, besides filling between 200 and 300 repeat orders.

The original orders averaged 1½ dozen each; the repeat orders 3½ dozen each.

We have received hundreds of absolutely unsolicited testimonials.

Our only advertising thus far (other than material supplied to druggists) has been newspaper work in Connecticut, Buffalo and Toronto, the two latter only a fortnight each, and in Toronto in but one paper.

Yet we have customers in every State and Territory of the Union, except Alaska, Delaware and Indian Territory, and in every Canadian Province save Prince Edward Island.

## This Wonderful Record is Thus Explained

**Mr. Wm. T. McBay, Rochester, N.Y.**—"I like the appearance of the package, and believe that with a little push it should prove to be a good seller."

**Mr. Will. H. Murgittroyd, Marysville, Mont.**—"Your liberal manner of introducing the goods should win both the help and confidence of every druggist."

**Mr. J. R. Schoonmaker, Plainwell, Mich.**—"You may send me one gross, your policy is good and will win."

**Messrs. J. H. McLain & Co., Inkster, N. Dak.**—"We cannot afford to turn down so liberal an offer."

**J. Gustave Laviolette, M.D., Montreal, Canada**—"After reading your circular I have come to the conclusion to run the risk of a five gross lot of IRON-OX Tablets. I procured a box of them this morning for a customer, and I believe in their ultimate sale."

**Mr. S. E. Hick, Goderich, Ontario**—"After 25 years' experience I have no hesitation in saying that the plan adopted by you is the most liberal I have ever seen put in operation."

**Mr. Wm. H. Gardner, Bridgeport, Conn.**—"IRON-OX Tablets are by far the most attractively put up remedy I have ever seen, and the immediate favour they have found with my customers surpasses anything in my experience. I can also speak most highly of the medicine itself."

**Mr. H. A. Dupee, Bridgeport, Conn.**—"In perfection of make up IRON-OX Tablets are absolutely unique. From the first they have sold as readily as the oldest established remedies. My customers are delighted with them."

**The Broadway Pharmacy Co., Denver, Colo.**—"We like your plan of doing business, and trust you will make a success of your remedy."

**Mr. Wm. T. McBay, Rochester, N.Y.**

Ordered as follows:—Aug. 10, 6 dozen  
" 27, 6 "  
" 31, 72 "

**Mr. Wm. H. Gardner, Bridgeport, Conn.**

Ordered as follows:—July 15, 2 dozen  
Aug. 20, 6 "  
" 21, 12 "  
Sept. 24, 24 "  
" 30, 12 "

**Mr. H. A. Dupee, Bridgeport, Conn.**

Ordered as follows:—July 15, 1 dozen  
Aug. 7, 12 "  
Sept. 30, 12 "

**Mr. S. E. Hick, Goderich, Ontario**

Ordered as follows:—Aug. 10, 10 dozen  
Sept. 3, 12 "  
" 20, 12 "

**Mr. J. P. Deegan, New Haven, Conn.**

Ordered as follows:—July 20, 1 dozen  
Aug. 27, 24 "

**Mr. Chas. Williamson, Frankfort, N.Y.**

Ordered as follows:—Aug. 21, 2 dozen  
Sept. 21, 3 "  
" 24, 3 "  
" 24, 3 "  
" 27, 6 "

**Mr. L. L. Elgin, Hopkinsville, Ky.**

Ordered as follows:—Aug. 22, 1 dozen  
Sept. 23, 11 "

**Mr. P. J. Meserve, Brunswick, Maine**

Ordered as follows:—Aug. 29, 1 dozen  
Sept. 21, 11 "

If you would like a small stock while the special discounts last, write at once to our Canadian Selling Agent,

See Page 310B

MR. F. J. MILLER, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

# The Iron=Ox Remedy Co.



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WALDHOF, NEAR MANNHEIM

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Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations.

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ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Heliotropin, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Salicylic Acid  
and Salicylates, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

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# TROPON

We have just received a  
Consignment of the new preparation

✻ *Iron-Tropon*

This preparation of *Tropon* contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pure Metallic Iron in the form of the Peptonate, and has been used with great success in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, etc.

Samples furnished free to Physicians on application to

**Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co.**

3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL  
Sole Consignees in Canada.

**Eau de Cologne \***

Many different claims have been made to the discovery of this renowned perfume. Some say that the invention is due to an Italian, Johann Maria Farina, who was born in 1685, at Santa Maria Maggiore. He set up in business as a perfumer in Cologne, having learnt the trade in Italy, where it was then already very highly developed, and first made Eau de Cologne in 1709. He bequeathed the recipe to his successors, who still trade under the well-known title of Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Julichsplatz. Others maintain that Eau de Cologne was not invented in Cologne at all, but that a certain Paul de Feminis made it in Milan, and sold the perfume in Cologne in 1690. Feminis left the secret to his nephew, Johann Farina, who used the name Milan in the style of the firm.

It is certain that Eau de Cologne was eagerly sought after as early as the middle of the eighteenth century, and there were naturally other makers in the field. People named Farina were brought from Italy, where the name is common, and given sleeping partnerships in perfumery firms, so that their name could be used. The result has been no end of protracted and costly law suits, but the encroachers upon the trade generally carried their point, and some of them, producing a really high-class article, have become very prosperous. No one knows who makes the original Eau de Cologne. Three firms claim to, viz.: Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Julichsplatz; Johann Maria Farina, No. 4. Julichsplatz; and Farina zur Stadt Mailand. All that can be said is, that all three make an equally good article. The first of the three is said to have the largest turnover.

The composition of Eau de Cologne, in its main features, is no longer a secret. It receives its high quality less from the exact nature of the perfumes used than from the use of absolutely the best procurable spirit in its manufacture, and in its being kept in stock for a long time, years, if possible, before being sold. This second condition excludes concerns of small capital from interfering in the trade. It is remarkable that persons habituated to any one of the great brands of Eau de Cologne can rarely

be got to take another. This is particularly the case with invalids.

In the last ten years a novelty has been introduced into the Eau de Cologne manufacture by the invention of the so-called Blumen-eaux de Cologne. These combine the simple fragrance of Eau de Cologne with a distinct odor of some one particular flower. At present, however, the three great firms keep aloof from this manufacture, and it is difficult to say to what degree of popularity the Blumen-eaux will attain. They are made with synthetic perfumes, which are anathema to the old Farina houses, each of which makes its own brand from the original recipe. The following are some recipes which can be confidently recommended:

**SUPERIOR EAU DE COLOGNE.**

|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..           | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Neroli oil bigarade ... | 10    | "    |
| Rosemary oil ... ..     | 5     | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..        | 15    | "    |
| Bergamot oil ... ..     | 5     | "    |
| Pomegranate-skin oil .  | 15    | "    |

**PRINCES' EAU DE COLOGNE.**

|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..           | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Rosemary oil ... ..     | 3     | "    |
| Mitcham lavender oil .  | 10    | "    |
| Bergamot oil ... ..     | 50    | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..        | 50    | "    |
| Bigarade Neroli oil ... | 10    | "    |

**EAU DE COLOGNE I**

|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..           | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Petit-grain oil ... ..  | 6     | "    |
| Bigarade neroli oil ... | 2     | "    |
| Lavender oil ... ..     | 2     | "    |
| Rosemary oil ... ..     | 5     | "    |
| Bergamot oil ... ..     | 12    | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..        | 12    | "    |
| Geranium oil ... ..     | 2     | "    |

**EAU DE COLOGNE II**

|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..           | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Bergamot oil ... ..     | 30    | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..        | 30    | "    |
| Lavender oil ... ..     | 2     | "    |
| Petit-grain oil ... ..  | 10    | "    |
| White thyme oil ... ..  | 5     | "    |
| Bigarade neroli oil ... | 2½    | "    |

**EAU DE COLOGNE WITH ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.**

|                        |       |      |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..          | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Mitcham lavender oil . | 15    | "    |
| Schimmel's neroli ...  | 12    | "    |
| Heine's orange blossom | 22    | "    |
| Geranium oil ... ..    | 5     | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..       | 30    | "    |
| Bergamot oil ... ..    | 15    | "    |

**BLUMEN-EAU BASIS**

|                        |       |      |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| Spirit ... ..          | 3,000 | ozs. |
| Bergamot oil ... ..    | 40    | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..       | 30    | "    |
| Schimmel's neroli ...  | 10    | "    |
| Lavender oil ... ..    | 5     | "    |
| Petit grain oil ... .. | 2     | "    |
| White thyme oil ... .. | 5     | "    |

To every 1,000 ozs. of this, add the ingredients for the several varieties, A—F, inclusive, as below:

**A—ROSE WATER.**

|                         |    |      |
|-------------------------|----|------|
| Rosewood oil ... ..     | 10 | ozs. |
| Rose geranium oil ...   | 10 | "    |
| Heine's rose-blossom .. | 2  | "    |

**B—ELDER FLOWER.**

|                        |    |      |
|------------------------|----|------|
| Terpinoel ... ..       | 25 | ozs. |
| Schimmel's jasmine ... | 8  | "    |

**C—LILY OF THE VALLEY**

|                         |        |      |
|-------------------------|--------|------|
| Linaloe oil ... ..      | 20     | ozs. |
| Schimmel's jasmine ...  | 8      | "    |
| Lily blossom oil, Heiko | ½ to 1 | oz.  |

**D.—MIGNONETTE**

|                                      |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| Schimmel's mignonette-geranium ..... | 10 | ozs. |
| Mignonette oil, Heiko                | 2  | ozs. |

**E.—VINEGAR**

(Especially for southern climates and exports.)

|                     |     |      |
|---------------------|-----|------|
| Acetic acid ... ..  | 30  | ozs. |
| Acetic ether ... .. | 20  | ozs. |
| Water ... ..        | 100 | ozs. |

**F—ICE WATER.**

Menthol, 20 ozs., or according to requirements.

A cheap form of Eau de Cologne may be made from the following recipe. After standing a month it should be mixed with china clay and white of egg, and filtered.

|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| 90 per cent. spirit ... | 1,000 | ozs. |
| Bergamot oil ... ..     | 6     | "    |
| Lemon oil ... ..        | 15    | "    |
| Rosemary oil ... ..     | 1     | "    |
| Lavender oil ... ..     | 2½    | "    |
| Water ... ..            | 1,000 | "    |

Seifensieder Zeitung, Augsburg.

**Suggestion for Prescription File.**

A great deal of interest is at present centred on a practical prescription file. The old wire is cumbersome and dirty, and the old method of pasting in books totally inadequate; they are both inconvenient to handle, occupy considerable space on the prescription table, and when stored in some unused place are nothing more or less but dirt traps.

The writer here advances a suggestion toward the realization of a really satisfactory, neat, simple, and compact file, and method of disposition and care. The method is one which the writer has personally used for over ten years, and which has been proved to be practical and to entail a minimum of cost.

On the desk use an ordinary spindle file. Number each prescription care-

\*Specially translated for and reproduced from The Soapmaker and Perfumer.



fully on the lower right hand corner, and place on the file about three-quarters of an inch from the top, so that the perforation will not damage the prescription in the least. When one or two hundred prescriptions have accumulated, they are removed from the file in bunches of one hundred, and placed on the desk face upward—that is, the largest numbers appear on the top as on the file. They are then made into books of 100 each, using a heavy manilla paper to form a cover. Through this cover force an ordinary brass fastener (McGill's), place the prescriptions on this one at a time, beginning with the largest number, so that when complete they appear as a book with the smallest numbers on top; bring top cover over and bind with fastener; this completes one book. Ten such books complete one box. Each book is numbered on the top, so that when stood upright in the box the contents of each book can be seen at a glance.

For a box we use an ordinary St. Jacob's-oil box, which we get from our jobber for the asking, so the cost is small. These boxes are sand-papered on one end, and then two coats of white enamel are applied; when dry they are numbered on the face and placed on a convenient shelf near at hand.

When a prescription is wanted for refilling it is quickly located, and is always in good condition, the books when opened leave only one prescription in view, leaving the back of the opposite one clear for penning any remarks necessary, which often occurs; it also lessens the chances of filling one prescription for the other, or the using of some one ingredient for another. The prescriptions are, moreover, always clean, and as originally received. The illustration will give a fair idea of the method of filing.

The box forms a very convenient paper weight when it is necessary to refill a prescription; it takes up but very little room, and is quickly replaced.

This method is durable, protective, and very neat; it affords a means of selecting the desired prescription in a minimum of time, its construction is simple, and the cost small, as the complete file of one thousand will cost about five cents.

Quite a number of these boxes can be rested on appropriate shelves or in a closet. Each box being painted white and numbered in black, the de-

sired prescription can be located at a glance, thus avoiding not only loss of time, but the trouble of a search through a dusty file or book; the prescription will always be found clean and neat, just as it should be kept.—(A. Ertel, in Merck's Report.)

### Improved Formula for Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

By Joseph W. England, Philadelphia.

Few of the official preparations are so generally used with such satisfactory results as the official aromatic spirit of ammonia. It is not simply a solution of the official ammonium carbonate in alcohol and water flavored with volatile oils, but a solution of normal ammonium carbonate. As is well known, the official ammonium carbonate is a mixture of ammonium carbamate and  $\text{NH}_4 \text{EH}_2$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  and ammonium acid,—carbonate  $\text{NH}_4 \text{HCO}_3$ . On solution in water the carbamate unites with water to form normal ammonium carbonate,  $\text{NH}_2 \text{CO}_3$ , while the acid carbonate remains unchanged. The use of ammonia water in making aromatic spirit of ammonia changes the acid salt into the normal salt. Hence the official spirit is a solution of the normal carbonate alone. The main value of this lies in the fact that the normal salt is more efficacious therapeutically than the acid carbonate, of which latter the official carbonate contains about one-half.

It has been proposed (Proceedings A. Ph. A., 1900, p. 266. By Wm. C. Alpers) to use stronger water of ammonia in place of ammonium carbonate in making official aromatic spirits of ammonia, on the grounds that it is difficult to obtain a carbonate that answers all the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. But in my experience this objection is not well founded. It is possible to obtain translucent ammonium carbonate, and it is possible to keep it so by wetting it from time to time with small quantities of ammonia water or keeping it in an atmosphere of ammonia gas so that the carbonic acid gas of the air does not change the normal salt into acid carbonate. The use of translucent ammonium carbonate in the making of this spirit is very important because the more translucent it is the more normal salt it is apt to contain, and the more normal salt present the higher the therapeutical value of the product, for it is a well-known clinical fact that the hard translucent crystals

of ammonium carbonate are superior as a diffusible stimulant to the human economy to the acid carbonate or ammonia water. In fact some of the older physicians in prescribing solutions of ammonium carbonate always specify "hard lumps" because clinical experience has taught them that this form of salt yields the best result. Apart from its weakness as a diffusible stimulant ammonia water is quite caustic to mucous surfaces.

The following formula was devised some years ago while on duty at the Philadelphia Hospital. It has several advantages over the official formula:

|                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ammonium carbonate (in translucent pieces) ... | Grs. 500    |
| Ammonia water, 2 ozs. Fl. drs. 7               |             |
| Oil of lemon .....                             | Fl. drs. 2½ |
| Oil of lavender flowers ...                    | Hin. 15     |
| Oil of nutmeg ... ..                           | Min. 15     |
| Oil of peppermint ... ..                       | Min. 45     |
| Alcohol .....                                  | Pints 1½    |
| Water, q. s. ....                              | Pints 2     |

To the ammonia water contained in a flask add 4½ fluid ounces of distilled water and afterward the ammonium carbonate reduced to a moderately fine powder. Close the flask and agitate the contents until the carbonate is dissolved. Introduce the alcohol into a graduated bottle of suitable capacity, add the oils, then gradually add the solution of ammonium carbonate and afterward enough distilled water to make the product measure 2 pints. Set the liquid aside during 24 hours in a cool place, occasionally agitating; then filter it in a well covered funnel. Keep the product in glass stoppered bottles in a cool place.

While the official aromatic spirit of ammonia has a grateful odor, its "soapy" taste on dilution with water is unpleasant to many. This can be practically overcome by the association with it of oil of peppermint, the preparation being very acceptable to the stomach. In fact, such a syrup can be used with advantage to replace the well-known "soda mint" (which decomposes and loses strength in time) by dissolving 5 or 10 grains of sodium bicarbonate in a tablespoonful of water. Try adding about 10 minims of the spirit. Further, the addition of the spirit to an effervescing draught of a "seidlitz powder" makes the latter very grateful to the sick stomach.

Aromatic spirit of ammonia is a neutralizant, stimulant and antispasmodic; with the addition of oil of peppermint it becomes also an anti-

## Maw's ENEMAS



ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Guaranteed for three years in any Climate.

BEST QUALITY, PER DOZ.: 44/-

OTHER QUALITIES, 36/- 23/- and 20/-

**THE ARABESQUE**

PER DOZ., 43/-

## Maw's TRUSSES

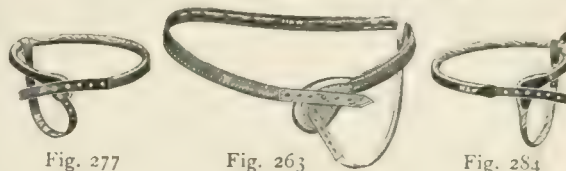


Fig. 277

Fig. 263

Fig. 284

**INGUINAL, Circular, Fig. 263.**

Basil and Moleskin, 12 to 40 in. per Doz.

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Single. | Double. |
| 22/-    | 36/-    |

Elastic Gum, "Washable," 30 to 40 in.

|      |      |
|------|------|
| EACH |      |
| 8/-  | 12 6 |

India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 277.

12 to 20 in. ....

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| PER DOZ. |      |
| 67/-     | 87/- |

**SCROTAL,**

India Rubber, for Children. Fig. 284.

12 to 18 in. ....

|      |    |
|------|----|
| EACH |    |
| 7 11 | 10 |

## S. MAW, SON & SONS

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Aldersgate Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND

# DR. BARK'S Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR BARK** of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

**H**IGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the patient and to the household.

**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

## Evans & Sons, Limited,

37-41 St Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS



## JUDGED BY RESULTS



The success of all commercial enterprises is judged by the results obtained and by the length of time taken.

Five years ago the business we established was small in volume and our future, in the eyes of older houses, was judged to be problematical. The prices we established were too close to admit of much hope for success unless the volume of business could be greatly augmented. We started with the aim of manufacturing specialties for the retail druggist, and with the intention of giving him the best value in our power. We consistently pursued this course and many of our customers are now free to admit that prior to our entry in the field the prices they were obliged to pay for similar goods were from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. higher. We do not ask any credit for reducing prices, as our price list was not framed from a competitive standpoint, but solely from a calculative basis of cost of production. We kept constantly in mind the fact that unless we could give the customer satisfaction we couldn't build a successful trade. We were well aware that the quality of our goods would soon be found out and we had no fear that better ones would be produced for the same money.

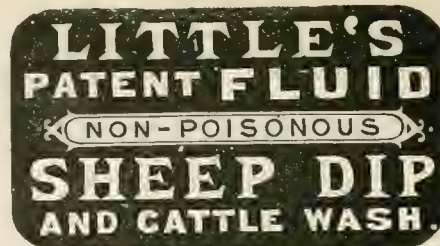
The results attained have been satisfactory to us and we hope also to all those who have been kind enough to consider us worthy of their patronage.



**The Toronto Pharmacal Co.**  
Limited

TORONTO and MONTREAL

**Essential Oils** for  
Druggists, Perfumers & Soapmakers  
**Lantier Fils**, = = Grasse, France  
Paris, London, New York.



For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and  
all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,  
Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

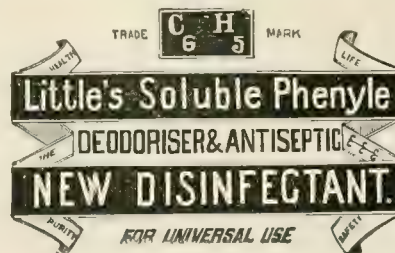
At 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

septic. It is of use in sick headache entirely due to flatulence, also in hysteria. Oil of peppermint, or its menthol, is a local stimulant and anaesthetic, having a direct, paralyzing influence upon the peripheral nerve fibers; and, being bacteriocide, is of a special value in fermentative conditions of the alimentary canal, and as a sedative to the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes in nervous vomiting and nervous diarrhoea.

### The Use of Formic Aldehyde

By GEORGE ROE.

Formalin, or solution of formic aldehyde, has taken a firm hold on the medical profession and is a useful addition to the list of drugs for the prevention and cure of diseases. Few antiseptics have so soon become popular, yet how often have physicians been disgusted with it on account of the intense pain it has caused patients through the lotions or otherwise having been made too strong, a fact due to an imperfect knowledge of this powerful solution. It may, therefore, be interesting to notice how it has been used, for what diseases, and in what strength.

The 40 per cent. solution of formic aldehyde in water best defines the fluid under consideration, because there seems some difficulty in understanding what is intended by the term 40 per cent. formalin. Water will not hold more of the gas, it is the highest point of saturation; there is, therefore, considerable difference in the strength of a lotion, say, of 2 per cent. formalin and that of 2 per cent. formic aldehyde; the latter would be more than double the strength of the former. Many mistakes have been made through not knowing the difference. One part of formalin added to 39 of water makes a 1 per cent. solution of formic aldehyde; from this factor any desired strength can be calculated.

The following strengths, calculated as of 40 per cent. formalin and not as formic aldehyde, have been found useful for the diseases stated below:

(Of a 40 per cent. formalin)  
Diphtheria, as a spray  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent.  
Diphtheria, as a paint 1 in 500.  
Ophthalmic practice. . . 1 in 2,000  
Ringworm (small patches) applied for a few minutes every second day) . . . . . 40 per cent.  
Tissue hardening (according to thickness 1 to 10 per cent.  
Sterilising instruments 10 per cent.

Sterilising hands . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
Gargles . . . . .  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Vaginal douches . . . . . 1 in 500.  
Pruritus vulvae, spray with . . . . . 4 per cent.

Formic aldehyde is capable of forming compounds. A good example is urotropin, made by the action of formic aldehyde on ammonia, and, on account of the former being liberated when it reaches the urinary tract, it has been highly recommended for diseases connected with the bladder.

Formalin has many uses as an antifermentive, antiputrefactive, bactericide, and general disinfectant; 1 in 50,000 will keep milk a considerable time. It is stated 1 in 50,000 kills anthrax bacilli, and 1 in 2,000 prevents the development of typhus bacilli as well as Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.

As a disinfectant it is well known. A convenient strength for general use is one tablespoonful to a quart of water; in this way it can be used wherever there is an unpleasant odor, or for washing articles of furniture, utensils, and infected linen.—Chemist & Druggist.

### Notes of a Few Elixirs.

By H. C. Bradford, Ripley, Tenn.

Many pharmacists never manufacture any of the elixirs when, as a matter of fact, no class of preparations are more easily made or afford a larger margin of profit.

To produce a palatable and elegant elixir—the great desideratum in this class of preparations—it is important to have as a basic preparation a simple elixir that is bright, sweet, and well-flavored. Such a one I have found to be the following, which is used as the foundation of those named in this article:

#### SIMPLE ELIXIR

Tincture sweet orange . . . 200 Cc.  
Alcohol . . . . . 800 Cc.  
Glycerin . . . . . 1000 Cc.  
Precip. Calcium Phosphate . . . . . 60 Gm.  
Water . . . . . to make 4000 Cc.

Add the alcohol to the orange tincture, then the glycerin in several portions, agitating well after each addition, and afterward in the same manner add 1200 Cc. of water. Add the calcium phosphate, shake well, then filter through a wetted filter, returning the first portion of filtrate until it runs through clear. Finally pass through the filter enough of the mixture of alcohol, 1 volume, and water,

3 volumes, to bring the product to the measure of 4000 Cc.

#### TINCTURE OF SWEET ORANGE.

The tincture of orange in the above formula is made by grating off the yellow oil-bearing rind of fine flavored oranges to the amount of 150 Gm., macerating 7 days in 500 Cc. of deodorized alcohol, and finally filtering

#### 'ANODYNE' ELLIXIR

##### Deodorized Tincture

Opium . . . . . 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. dr.  
Simple Elixir to make 12 fl. oz.

It is not necessary to filter this. Each fluid dram represents the anodyne equivalent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of morphine.

#### ELIXIR OF MERCURY, ARSENIC AND IRON CHLORIDES.

Mercuric chloride . . . 1 grn.  
Solut. arsenic chloride 1 fl. oz.  
Tinct. ferric chloride . . 2 fl. oz.  
Simple elixir . . . . . 4 fl. oz.  
Water . . . . . to make 16 fl. oz.

This is a most excellent preparation and gives good satisfaction both to pharmacists and physician.

#### ELIXIR HYPOPHOSPHITES

Calcium Hypophosphite 384 grn.  
Sodium " . . . . . 128 grn.  
Potassium " . . . . . 128 grn.  
Dil. Hypophosphorous Acid . . . . . 2 fl. dr.  
Simple Elixir . . . . . 6 fl. oz.  
Water . . . . . to make 16 fl. oz.

Triturate the salts with 8 fluid ounces of water, added in several portions, pouring off each portion as it becomes saturated. Finally to the remainder of the salts, add the acid, triturate until dissolved, and add to the aqueous solution. Now add the elixir, filter, and make up to 16 fluid ounces with water passed through the filter.

This preparation is of the same strength as the U. S. P. syrup, and is a very efficient form for exhibiting the hypophosphites in cases where sugar is contraindicated.

These formulas have all been tested by myself and found to give perfect satisfaction. It must be remembered, however, that not all the materia medica can be handled in the same way. Thus the simple elixir used in these formulas is entirely unsuited for making elixir of gentian with tincture of ferric chlorid, and also compound elixir of viburnum. For these two preparations I have never found anything better than the official aromatic elixir, and even that is not altogether satisfactory.—Western Druggist.



### Dispensing Notes in Practical Pharmacy.

In dispensing, if it is not possible to have each ingredient checked as it is weighed or measured, for the sake of safety the weighing of the more powerful drugs should be done by one man and verified by another. It is always possible if two are in attendance to call back a prescription from memory. This is a safeguard, as the memorizing of a prescription requires close attention to its component parts.

If a checking system is used, a check label should be put on the finished prescription, showing who compounded it and who verified it and the date. This will show the customer what is being done to dispense all prescriptions accurately.

#### DISPENSING OILS IN CAPSULES

In dispensing prescriptions calling for mixtures containing creosote, guaiacol, balsam copaiba or the oils in capsules, it is not necessary to make a mass. Use sufficient powdered licorice to absorb the oily mixture and make it fairly dry; ascertain the total weight and determine what each capsule must weigh; then place the capsule on a pill tile and fill the capsules by forcing the mass into them as though it were a dry powder.

#### MIXTURES OF SCALE SALTS OF IRON.

There are two rules that govern mixtures containing salts of iron: First, alkaloids into iron. In making combinations of the alkaloids or their salts and the scale salts of iron, select an ingredient in which each is soluble and dissolve them separately, diluting as much as possible, and pour the alkaloidal solution into the iron. If necessary use a small amount of water to dissolve the iron.

Second, tinctures into iron. To make a fair shake mixture of a prescription calling for the scale salts of iron and tinctures, dissolve the iron in a small amount of water, diluting with any ingredient that is compatible with it, and pour the tinctures into this in divided portions.

A mixture is sometimes prescribed of the scale salts of iron and syrup of hypophosphites. To make a fair shake mixture of this, dissolve the iron in a small amount of water and pour it gradually into the syrup of hypophosphites.

#### A RULE GOVERNING SIZE OF SMALL PILLS.

A rule should be established for the

prescription department to govern the size of very small pills. With such a rule in operation different clerks would turn out uniform work. A half grain is best, and if the ingredients of a prescription will not make this size pill, add sufficient powdered licorice or starch according to the color.

#### A WRINKLE IN THE DISPENSING OF EMULSIONS.

When prescriptions call for an oil to be mulsified and afterward diluted with other ingredients, the regular amount of gum arabic must be increased accordingly. The proportion of one drachm of fine powdered gum arabic to four fluid drachms of oil and sufficient water to make one fluid ounce has always proved satisfactory, but for each additional fluid ounce of ingredients in the prescription add one drachm more of gum arabic. The resulting mixture ought to hold together if properly made. The thing to be avoided in making any emulsion is using the oily graduate to measure the other ingredients. A clean one should always be taken.

#### INCORPORATING CHLOROFORM WITH SYRUP

In making compound syrup of white pine, N. F., some difficulty is often experienced in mixing the chloroform with the syrup; it sometimes separates even after prolonged shaking. This can be overcome by mixing the chloroform with the dry sugar and agitating it well, then when the percolate is added and the sugar dissolved by shaking, the resulting syrup will also contain the chloroform.

In making this syrup and similar preparations in which the menstruum is largely aqueous, it is often advantageous after the right amount of percolate has been obtained, to pass water through the drugs and collect enough to make the menstruum for the next lot. Mix this with the proper proportion of alcohol and preserve until the preparation is made again. By this method the drugs are completely exhausted.

#### AN OLD IDEA REVIVED.

If syrup of tolu is desired of a yellow color, substitute magnesium carbonate for precipitated calcium phosphate in the official formula, but use only half the weight. The magnesium carbonate dissolves a coloring principle, which may not have any medicinal virtue, but gives more color to the finished syrup.

In percolating gummy or resinous tinctures, the use of a little clean, washed excelsior will prevent the closing of the outlet of the percolator. First, put in a filter paper, followed by a small amount of excelsior, and cover this with absorbent cotton, previously moistened with the menstruum, and then pack in the drugs.—John H. Haydon, Jr., in *American Druggist*.

The thousands who have enjoyed John Uri Lloyd's "Stringtown on the Pike," "Etidorhpa," "Warwick of the Knobs," and more recently his inimitable satire, "The Mother of Sam Hill's Wife's Sister," which appeared in the September *Criterion*—will receive with pleasure the announcement that the second story of the "Sam Hill" series, "The Waisted Wife of Sam Hill," will appear in the Christmas *Criterion* (December). Professor Lloyd's style is distinctly unique, vigorous, and wholly free from the objectionable features which often mar satirical writings. His great success in the literary field is peculiarly note-worthy since his chosen life work is primarily scientific research. Unquestionably Professor Lloyd has the promise of many high honors in his production of enduring fiction.

The *Criterion*—the foremost of the newest, most progressive, high-class magazines—is published monthly and is for sale at all news stands and book shops. \$1.00 a year—10c a copy.

### Chrome Eyeglasses.

Yellow, or yellowish-green glasses, may be employed to advantage in the following:

In all cases in which the eyes require to be protected from the excess of violet or ultra-violet rays, as when working under strong electric light—here preference must be given to yellowish-green glasses:

Whenever the eye lacks the natural protecting elements, e. g. in aphakia, in which, according to Widmark, the absence of crystalline lens deprives the eye of the protection from an excess of violet rays, especially if the patient, for any reason, is suffering from weak eyesight.

An important property of these glasses is they facilitate distant vision, a fact which has already been recognized by the German Army Medical authorities. — Dolganoff (Vratch.)

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Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the great-  
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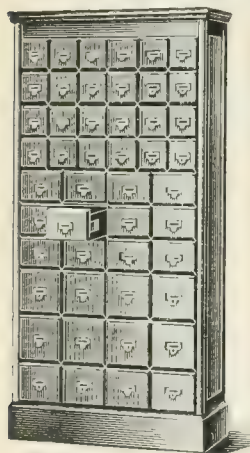


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What we call toilet fixture No. 10 has a handsomely and heavily nickel plated bail, bail holder and cigar holder. It is shipped all set up with screws for fastening to the wall. The construction is such that no wastage of the paper is allowed. Price per dozen, \$3.00.

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## Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

### Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 cents**.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont

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**FEMALE PILLS**  
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**Hot Soda Syrups.**

The hot-soda season has set in, and with its advent, formulas for reliable syrups are greatly in demand. We here give a number that are of approved merit.

**COFFEE SYRUP.**

Coffee (freshly ground) 8 oz.  
Sugar ... .. 24 oz.  
French Brandy (best) . . 1 fl. oz.  
Boiling water ... .. 16 fl. oz.

Moisten the coffee with a little hot water and brandy, pack firmly into a percolator, and pour on the boiling water; collect the first pint of percolate, and in it dissolve the sugar.

**CHOCOLATE SYRUP.**

Baker's Van. Chocolate  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.  
Baker's Com. " 1 lb.  
Cornstarch ... .. 6 oz.  
Hot water ... .. 2 gal.  
Syrup ... .. 3 quarts.

Dissolve the chocolate in the hot water, using great care not to scorch it; mix the cornstarch with some cold water, and add it to the chocolate after the latter is thoroughly dissolved and brought to a boiling heat, and boil well so that it may be sufficiently cooked to prevent any starchy taste; strain through a sieve to remove coarse particles.

**BEEF TEA**

Extract beef ... .. 5 oz.  
Hot water ... .. 1 pint.  
Tincture black pepper 1 fl. oz.

Mix the beef extract with the water and add the tincture. Of the mixture use about 2 fl. oz. to the cup.

Tincture of black pepper is made as follows:

Pepper (crushed) ... .. 3 oz.  
Alcohol ... .. 1 pint.  
Steep and filter.

**BEEF AND CELERY.**

Extract beef (Liebig's) . 8 oz.  
Hot water ... .. 1 pint.  
Fl. extract celery ... .. 1 dr.  
Carmel ... .. 1 dr.

Two teaspoonfuls of this is drawn with a sufficiency of hot water, add salt to suit the taste, and stir with a spoon.

The extract of celery mentioned in the above formula may be prepared as follows:

Celery seed ... .. 2 oz.  
Alcohol ... .. a sufficiency

Percolate slowly until 1 pint of percolate is obtained.

**BOUILLON.**

Extract beef ... .. 3 oz.  
Hot water ... .. 2 pints.  
Cornstarch ... ..  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Salt ... .. 2 oz.

To draw, take about 1 fl. oz. to a 6-oz. mug, and flavor with an essence composed of tincture of summer savory 3 fl. oz., and tincture of capsicum 2 fl. dr.

**MOCK TURTLE EXTRACT.**

Extract beef ... .. 2 oz.  
Extract chicken ... .. 2 oz.  
Clam juice ... .. 8 fl. oz.  
Hot water ... .. 3 pints.  
Tincture pepper ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Essence of celery ... .. 3 fl. oz.  
Essence of orange peel . 1 fl.  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr.

**MOCK TURTLE BOUILLON.**

Mock-turtle extract . . 2 fl. oz.  
Sweet cream ... ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.

**MOCK TURTLE BROTH**

Extract beef ... .. 1 oz.  
Armour's "Vigoral" . . 1 oz.  
Barley, oatmeal or starch  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Gelatin ... .. 2 dr.  
Tin. bitter orange peel . 3 fl. dr.  
Tin. capsicum . . . . . 18 drops.  
Lime juice ... .. 3 fl. dr.  
Worcestershire sauce . . 3 fl. dr.  
Salt ... .. 6 dr.  
Hot water ... .. to make 1 pint.

Make a thin paste from the starch or other material; swell the gelatin in cold water; dissolve the beef extract in hot water with the salt; add to the hot mixture the starch paste and softened gelatin, and bring all to a boil. Strain through a wire strainer, add the flavoring, and the balance of the hot water.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of this mixture are served in an 8 oz. mug with hot water.

**HOT OYSTER JUICE.**

Oyster juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Cream ... .. 1 tablespoonful.  
Hot water ... .. sufficient.

Add a small piece of butter, and serve with pepper, salt and crackers.

**CLAM BROTH.**

Clam juice ... ..  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Hot milk ... .. 2 fl. oz.

Fill the mug with hot soda, add a sprinkle of salt and white pepper, stir well, and serve.

**CLAM JUICE.**

Clam juice ... ..  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Hot milk ... .. 2 fl. oz.  
Hot water ... .. 4 fl. oz.

Add a pinch of salt, and a little white pepper for each cup.

**HOT CLAM JUICE COCKTAIL.**

Clam juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Lemon juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Hot water ... .. 7 fl. oz.

Serve with salt, pepper, and a few soda crackers.

**HOT GINGER CLAM BROTH.**

Pow'd Jamaica ginger.. 1 dr.  
Cream ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Clam juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Butter ... .. 1 dr.  
Hot water ... .. to make 8 fl. oz.  
Season with celery salt.

**HOT GINGERALE.**

Fluid extract ginger . . 10 fl. dr.  
Pr'p. calcium phosphate 4 dr.  
Sugar ... .. 20 oz.  
Water ... .. 20 fl. oz.

Triturate the fluid extract with the calcium phosphate, expose in a warm place until the alcohol has evaporated, triturate with the water, macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation.

Serve  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. in an 8-oz. mug with hot water. If desired 1 fl. oz. of cream may be added.

**HOT GINGER ALE.**

Ginger-ale extract . . . 4 fl. dr.  
Sol. citric acid (50 p.c.) 2 fl. dr.  
Syrup ... .. to make 1 pint.

**HOT GINGER WINE.**

Ginger wine ... .. 1 fl. dr.  
Sugar ... .. 4 dr.  
Hot water ... .. sufficient

**HOT GRAPE.**

Grape juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Lemon juice ... .. 1 fl. dr.  
Hot water ... .. sufficient

**HOT LEMONADE.**

Spt. lemon, U. S. P. . . 2 fl. oz.  
Solub. ex. orange-peel or  
com. spt. orange, N.F.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Lime juice ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Citric acid ... ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Essence nutmeg ... .. 3 min.  
Syrup ... .. to make  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal.

This, largely diluted, draws well with carbonated water as "soda lemonade," and is a favorite.

**HOT ORANGE PHOSPHATE.**

Orange syrup ... .. 1 fl. oz.  
Sol. acid phosphates . . 1 fl. dr.  
Hot water ... .. 8 fl. oz.

**HOT CURRANT,**

Red currant syrup . . .  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Hot water ... .. 7 fl. oz.  
Sol. acid phosphate .... 1 fl. dr.

**HOT CHERRY PHOSPHATE.**

Cherry juice ... .. 12 fl. oz.  
Sugar ... ..  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. av.  
Water ... .. 6 fl. oz.



Serve  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of the above syrup with 1 fl. dr. of acid phosphate solution in an 8-oz. mug with hot water.

#### HOT MALTED MILK-

Malted milk ... 2 tablespoonfuls  
Hot water ... sufficient.

Season with salt and pepper, or with celery salt, and serve with soda crackers.

#### HOT EGG PHOSPHATE.

Syrup lemon ...  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Acid phosphate solut. .. 1 fl. dr.  
One fresh egg.

Serve the phosphate from an essence bottle.

#### HOT EGG BOUILLON.

Liquid extract beef ... 6 fl. dr.  
Egg ..... one  
Salt and pepper ... to season.  
Hot water ... sufficient.

Stir the extract, egg, and seasoning together, add the water under constant stirring, strain, and serve. Or, shake together in a mixer and strain.

#### HOT EGG CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate syrup ... 1 fl. oz.  
Egg ..... one.  
Cream ... 4 fl. dr.  
Hot water ... sufficient.

Mix thoroughly in a shaker.

#### HOT EGG LEMONADE.

Juice of half a lemon  
Egg ..... one  
Sugar ... 4 dr.  
Hot water ... sufficient

#### HOT EGG MILK.

Sugar ... 2 teaspoonfuls  
Cream ... 1 fl. oz.  
Egg ..... 1  
Hot milk ... 8 fl. oz.  
—Merck's Report.

### The Practical Use of the Microscope.

By "A Pharmacist"

To the pharmacist who is so in something more than name, the microscope is perhaps the most useful scientific instrument which can find place in the pharmacy. Too frequently its aid is not requisitioned even by the possessor of one, and the cause is in many cases due to it being kept carefully locked up in its cabinet out of reach of the inquisitive apprentice. If, instead of being so carefully preserved, a moderate priced instrument were placed under a bell glass, and always had attached to it a double nose-piece, a half-inch and a sixth-inch objectives, its true value would soon be appreciated. The

value of it is not the amount of money it costs, but the amount of usefulness which can be gotten out of it. The amount of information which may be obtained by submitting all doubtful substances, and also many substances of good repute, to the scrutiny of the microscope is astonishing. It will often solve the strangest problems in the most unexpected way. Quite recently several bottles were returned containing liquids and deposits which were said to have formed in each. The said deposits were quite foreign to the original contents of the bottles. A microscopical examination proved the sediments in the different bottles to be absolutely identical in character, and certainly of a common origin. This fact led to inquiries which proved that the sediment had been found in one bottle only, and in some unexplained way had been distributed among the other bottles by a servant.

#### AT THE DISPENSING COUNTER

The microscope should, and in the hands of resourceful pharmacists does, frequently give good service. To place on a glass slip the deposit, which has formed in the mixture, and ascertain whether it is amorphous (perhaps mucilaginous) or crystalline is but the work of a few minutes, and information is gained as to chemical incompatibility or the mere precipitation of inert matter of vegetable origin. Although the microscope may fail in some instances to solve the problem forthwith, yet it very rarely happens that it does not give speedy assistance in indicating the direction whence the final solution will come. On one occasion a parcel of citrate of iron and quinine failed to yield a bright solution with water. The usual causes of cloudiness were investigated without avail. A second lot was obtained from the manufacturers, but it turned out equally bad, and the makers could give no explanation; they contended that their methods were such as they had always followed. On submitting the carefully collected deposit to the microscope it was seen to consist of ordinary dust and minute fragments of straw. The manufacturers were then able to trace the source of the trouble to a defect in the partition between the room in which the drug was put into bottles and the contiguous room used for packing purposes. Doubts

sometimes arise as to the correct dispensing of medicines, and the microscope will be found of great use in helping to determine the composition of mixed powders and pills.

It is so common for the pharmacist to buy his drugs in the form of powder that one would think the microscope would be indispensable if he is to be, as he ought to be, surety for the drugs he sells. The wholesale druggists of this country (England) are as a class above suspicion, and upon their reputation the retail pharmacist leans with an assurance which is very praiseworthy. There is no necessity to say a word to shake so estimable a confidence in the wholesale dealers, especially as the temptation to adulterate powdered drugs is extremely small. But the retailer ought, in these days of contentious commerce, to be in a position to demonstrate the grounds of his confidence to his customers if need be.

#### IN THE MATTER OF SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.

The druggist is on different ground, and must be content to see the greater part of his trade pass into the hands of the grocer unless he can compete with him in price or sell a superior article. In order to be master of the situation the pharmacist must be certain of the quality of his goods, and he cannot do better than to submit all his ground spices to microscopical examination. Cinnamon is sometimes mixed with starch, of which there should be normally present only a small quantity. Powdered walnut shells and the ground twigs of the cinnamon tree are also used for the same purpose. All these substances would be at once revealed by the microscope. Ground white pepper is not infrequently found mixed with other substances, such as foreign starches, ground olive kernels, walnut, almond, and hazel-nut shells. Exhausted coriander, fennel and anise fruits are also said to have been used for adulterating pepper. Ground mustard may contain an unusual amount of added starch, and it occasionally happens that such diluted mustard is fortified with cayenne pepper.

Cheap arrowroot is not always what it pretends to be. Having a complaint as to the price of arrowroot, and hearing that a neighboring grocer was selling it at a low price, it was decided to investigate the mat-

# WE ARE PROUD

Wampole  
Leads  
Again!

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O inform our friends that each sample (in original package) of WAMPOLE'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SODIUM PHOSPHATE collected from dealers located in all parts of the Dominion of Canada and analyzed by the CHIEF CHEMIST of the INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT at Ottawa was found to be GENUINE and up to standard of the BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA (See Bulletin No. 77, issued from Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department).

Of all samples collected and analyzed those of our manufacture ALONE proved in each and every instance to be up to the standard.

The significance of this report will be readily appreciated and evident to all who are interested in the purity of pharmaceutical products.

We invite a similar and most searching analysis of any product leaving our laboratory.

With us quality is the first consideration invariably entertained in manufacture—price next.



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# A QUERY

?

**I**F it is because GREASE or FAT is indicated in treatment, why force patients to take COD LIVER OIL (either pure or in form of an emulsion) which is the most nauseating of all known FATS, when CREAM, BUTTER or BACON FATS are so much more palatable and acceptable, and would answer equally as well as HYDRO-CARBONS.

?






# ANSWER

**B**ECAUSE COD LIVER OIL is known to contain a series of ALKALOIDS (not found in other fats) which give to it the peculiarly valuable property of a RECONSTRUCTIVE FOOD, a property not possessed by any other oil.

We have succeeded in extracting that which makes COD LIVER OIL valuable, (i.e. its ALKALOIDS), and in mixing a solution of these ALKALOIDS with equal volumes of LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT, COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES and FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY BARK form **WAMPOLE'S TASTELESS PREPARATION**, which, being devoid of grease, yields a product as palatable as CURACOA, yet four (4) times stronger than an equal volume of the CRUDE OIL.





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PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

ter by making a purchase from the said grocer. Accordingly a small quantity of each of his two qualities was obtained. The difference between them was only the difference in the retail price; the arrowroot was adulterated to the extent of between 30 and 40 per cent. with sago meal. In justice to the grocers as a class it should be said that the investigation was then extended and samples obtained from ten other establishments; these samples were all pure and of good quality.

#### THE DRUGGISTS' LITTLE GUESTS.

Linseed meal may sometimes be found to have an admixture of starch and at other times, especially when old, it may contain large numbers of a mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*). Powdered cantharides is also found sometimes to harbor mites, as is also saffron, especially when kept in a moist condition in tins. About ten years ago a friend sent a quantity of colorless powder from the bottom of a tin in which he had kept his saffron, of which he used considerable quantities. His suspicions were aroused as to the possibility of having been supplied with an adulterated article. The microscope at once revealed the nature of the powder; it consisted of innumerable mites, their eggs, and the debris of dead ones. Insects are much more common in the stock of the druggist than is generally supposed, and would be much more generally detected if the handy microscope were brought into use.

#### FILTERING OFTEN NOT WHAT IT SEEMS.

Another direction in which the microscope is rarely turned is towards the filtering papers. The nature of the liquids which the pharmacist has to filter is so various that it is of considerable importance to him that he should use filtering paper composed of suitable material. A microscopical examination will reveal such differences in the composition of the filtering papers in the market that he will be tempted to consider the whole question of filtration from another standpoint than that of price—namely, that of efficiency.

Besides the utility of the microscope in the immediate concerns of the shop, which have been merely indicated in the foregoing remarks, there is

#### THE WIDER APPLICATION.

To the concerns of the community at large. This is a work the pharma-

cist is pre-eminently fitted to undertake. No other class of professional men has the same opportunity of acquiring so extensive and varied a knowledge of the minutiae of vegetable and animal substances. Medical men are generally very glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of sending urinary deposits to a skilled microscopist; and a pharmacist may, with a very small expenditure of time and money, soon make himself so proficient as to meet all the demands of his medical friends, and thus earn their gratitude and perhaps something more tangible.

The microscopical examination of

#### ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Such as coffee, cocoa, flour, and tea can very well be undertaken along with the general work of the pharmacy. In the case of coffee, cocoa, and flour, when the characteristics of the tissues of the genuine materials are mastered, the detection of adulteration is easy, and the substances used for falsification are so few in number that it soon becomes easy to name the adulterants. Where tea is concerned the microscopical examination may entail somewhat more trouble, as in some instances it may be necessary to make sections, and in all cases a careful investigation of the venation is required. There are several works published which will quickly help the microscopist over these difficulties.

The examination of water has been purposely avoided, because it demands expensive apparatus and a certain amount of technical training outside the ordinary curriculum of the pharmacist. There is no reason why the investigation of deposits in potable waters should not be undertaken by the pharmacist; but unless the bacteriological character of the water is also ascertained, such an investigation is of little value. The phases of microscopy that have been exhibited here are just those which should commend themselves to the pharmacist who is willing, without any extra training or any increase in laboratory equipment, to turn to account the reserves of his scientific knowledge.—From the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The money that every druggist's customers owe him would enable him to pay his debts, buy to better advantage and save every discount of fered.

## Emergencies in a Drug Store and How to Treat Them.

In talking to you on the subject of emergencies I cannot help feeling that I am treading on ground just a trifle unsafe. Yet since the pharmacist is in so many cases the first who has to do with the wounded, those suffering from severe shock, or those, who either by accident or otherwise, are under the influence of poisonous substances it becomes one's duty as well as pleasure to throw what light he may be able upon the subject, both from the standpoint of humanity where life may be saved and from the standpoint of the pharmacist whose reputation may, as the case may be, be either saved or won. Almost at once I am confronted with the all-wise and omni-present pessimist who shrugs his shoulders, looks at me pityingly, whispering "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," swaggers off with his head elevated, his nose pointing heavenward with the air of a man who has, rather grudgingly, given to the world a new and brilliant idea. Yes, we meet this man on every side, he tells us the world is going wrong—at least the whole world but himself—that knowledge has reached its zenith and when a new 'dea which aims to the benefit and uplifting of humanity presents itself he again seeks to check the growth and development of the infant by saying again "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Well, granted this is true in some cases. One could easily imagine it to be true in the uneducated, over-confident individual, but I have no such people to deal with in this talk, but a thinking, educated class who have common sense and know how and when to use it. Yet in my opening sentence I said I felt that I were treading on unsafe ground, and unsafe in this way only. No two same cases present the same peculiarities since no two individuals are the same. Two cases of shock may be as unlike as two cases of typhoid fever, and one must take in symptomatic details in applying treatment. I cannot give you treatment of specific cases. Such would be impossible until the case were presented and even then I might not be able to recommend the best treatment, but I shall

\*Read before the graduating class of the School of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, at the request of the author for publication in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which we republish.



aim to give you a few general facts, which may probably be of use to you in the majority of cases.

And in such cases one needs first of all a presence of mind. Such are the times that, to use a common expression, "try one's nerve." The surroundings are in many cases such as are, to say the least, trying. An individual is knocked down in a seemingly deserted street yet, in less time than it takes to tell it, he is surrounded by an eager, curious crowd. Everybody waits on someone else to do something. Finally he is carried into your pharmacy. The crowd follows, eager to see this wise man bring the dead to life. Everybody is excited, everybody knows just how it happened, everybody wishes his neighbor to understand that he was first upon the spot, and everybody has by this time thought of something to do. You are advised to "lift his head," "lower his head," "loosen his clothes," "give him some whiskey," "where is your ammonia?" "Are you bound to let the man die?" And so on until unless you have yourself well in hand, you know less about the position of the articles in your store than your unconscious patient. Stop for a moment, take a brace, think to yourself, "I will not allow myself to get rattled." Clear out your store, these people are doing no good and may be doing a great deal of harm. Insist upon these people leaving. It may make you unpopular for the moment, but in the end will gain for you their respect, esteem and, a point never to be overlooked, their custom. If you want help send for a doctor, tell him what you have done and then freely and entirely turn the case over to him.

In the next place use your common sense. Look at your patient narrowly, try to picture his condition and act accordingly. Stop and think. If your patient is going to die in the time it takes you, or ought to take you, to think he'll probably die in spite of anything you could have done anyway. Does this man need stimulation, or is he already too much stimulated? Will he die if that bleeding is not checked—probably—then how is the best way to stop it? Because I or someone else has told you that we find cold water of use in morphine poisoning, don't subject every case to a shower bath at once, but ask yourself if the patient can stand it. Are there contraindications? You

are usually quite sensible, why not use it here? A good dose of common sense, injected directly into your own brain, will probably in the end be of more use to your patient than all the drugs on your crowded shelves.

#### FAINTING.

Now one of the most common, even though it is often the least serious, is a condition of fainting.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the fact that there are many different grades of this phenomenon. One individual only says he feels faint, yet he is perfectly conscious and answers your questions directly. Another probably complains that things are getting dark, he gropes his way along the wall, yet he is still conscious and able, with a little help, to walk. Yet another suddenly loses all consciousness and falls heavily to the ground. It is to be remembered that cases of fainting are not in themselves serious, though the conditions from which they rise may be. The causes are many—sudden emotion as a fright, joy, etc., the witnessing of an accident, the sight of blood, pain, prolonged irritation, and many such are in the category of causes. So-called prodromal symptoms are usually present. The patient says that things are growing dark, he staggers slightly, he has a ringing in the ears, complains of giddiness and falls in an unconscious state. In the meantime, the face has become very pale, the lips dry and bloodless, the eyes usually partially closed. The paleness is of a peculiar color, not exactly white, but of a shade usually known as ashy. The unconsciousness is of short duration. The heart action is not impaired in the least, but is regular and full. The respiration shows nothing abnormal except that it may be a little more full and deep than normal. In short, the general condition of the patient is good and is nothing that should alarm one.

The treatment is well known. Loosen the clothing so that the respiratory apparatus may have every chance of acting. Get the patient to cool, fresh air. Keep the head low and apply stimulants to start the reflexes, such as dashing very cold water on the chest or the inhalation of ammonia. When the patient is in a condition to swallow, a glass of wine or hot whiskey is of use. One point I wish to call your attention

to especially is to keep the head low. The loss of consciousness, the loss of equilibrium, the paleness of the face, all are indications that the head and brain are suffering from lack of blood and we can help nature by placing the head low and thus making a path of least resistance for the blood on its way to the brain. I emphasize this point because nine people out of ten forget it and the first thing is to lift the sufferer's head on the knees and begin, soothingly, pushing back tangled locks and gently rubbing the head, and while this might be a pleasant sensation for one conscious, it is hardly a remedial agent.

#### SHOCK.

The second phenomenon, which is met quite commonly and allied to the above, is a condition of shock. Shock is said to be caused by an intense irritation of the peripheral nerves, especially attacking the functions of the heart and respiration. Here again the causes are many. Injuries to the vertebrae column or the abdomen are especially liable to produce it. Further shock is caused by lightning, burns, a live wire, operative measures, pain, physical emotions, fear, etc. The so-called nervous or irritable individual is particularly liable to shock.

Shock is chiefly characterized by weakened energy of the heart action and irregular action of the respiratory apparatus. The temperature always falls, consciousness usually remains, the patient knows what is going on around him, but takes little interest in the surroundings. The skin and visible mucous membranes are pale. The pulse is small, markedly slow, and often interrupted and irregular. The breathing is irregular and labored. The nervous symptoms vary so that two kinds of shock are spoken of. In one set of cases the patient is much agitated, he may groan or shriek or cry out with fear. Such is spoken of as erethistic shock. In the second and most common series of cases, and the condition we usually associate shock with in our mind, the patient lies quiet, is listless, partially conscious, and takes no interest in his surroundings. The countenance is sunken and the patient shows symptoms of marked weakness. This combination of symptoms is spoken of as torpid shock. Death may follow from the cessation of heart's action and respiration which gradually weaken until they cease.

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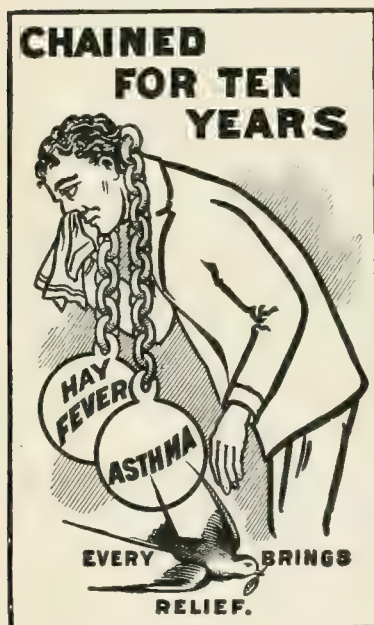


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Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

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Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

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The indications for treatment are—first, to get the patient warm. Wrap him in warm blankets and, if possible, apply hot water bottles. If these cannot be had, a vigorous massage is good to restore peripheral circulation. Heart and respiratory stimulants are indicated and probably the best is caffeine, given in strong coffee or hypodermically. Atrophine, if used, should be given carefully, since in large doses it may paralyze the respiration and thus add to the danger. The giving of whiskey or brandy has long been resorted to, but they are not direct heart stimulants, and do not seem to be of as much use as caffeine. They may by their depressant action remove inhibition and quiet the patient.

#### HEAT EXHAUSTION

Another condition quite commonly met with in the larger cities during the summer season is a condition of heat exhaustion and the still more common condition known as sun stroke. They may arise from exactly the same conditions. Yet they present clinical pictures which are opposites.

Prolonged exposure to heat, not necessarily the direct rays of the sun, often aided by impermeable clothing, physical exertion, and a lack of fluids in the body give us a picture of heat exhaustion. The patient is usually in extreme state of collapse and prostration, usually restless and often delirious. Face is pale, the surface of the body cool, the pulse small and rapid, while the thermometer would show the internal temperature markedly lowered—as low as 95 degrees or 96 degrees.

Here again one would attempt to get the patient warm by the methods mentioned. Hot drinks are indicated if the patient can swallow. A small amount of brandy or whiskey added to hot water would seem well. If the pulse be very small and rapid, strychnine would seem to be of use.

In sunstroke, on the other hand, we have a very different picture. The condition is most serious, death being at times almost instantaneous; in other cases, the patient barely survives an hour. However, the usual form seen in this latitude comes on during exposure to the direct rays of the sun with pain in the head, dizziness, a feeling of oppression and sometimes nausea and vomiting. Visual disturbances, such as colored vision,

are common. Insensibility follows, which may be transient or deepened into profound coma, from which the patient never recovers. The picture is very characteristic and strongly contrasted with the preceding condition.

The face is deeply flushed of a bloated, purple appearance. The skin feels hot, the pulse is rapid and full, the temperature is usually way up, the thermometer registering 107 degrees to 110 degrees. The breathing is labored and deep. The pupils are at first extremely dilated, but later pass to the opposite pole of extreme contraction, and the case may be mistaken for morphine poisoning, the history being the sole guide.

The treatment is almost the opposite suggested in the last condition. Probably nothing has so good an effect as cold, rubbing the body with ice, putting an ice cap on the head, or the free use of very cold water often has the very best effect. Cold drinks or cold enemata are of use.

Other than this I could only tell you to treat symptomatically, but probably by this time the case would have been transferred, and believe me when I say, gladly transferred, to an attending physician.

#### APOPLEXY.

Another condition simulating to a certain degree the preceding is apoplexy. The patient is said to "have had a stroke." The cause of this condition is almost invariably a hemorrhage into the brain, usually at its base. The condition is a very serious one and often fatal. A few reported cases have presented such initial symptoms as dizziness, headache and giddiness. The usual mode of onset, however, is sudden. The patient, to all intents and purposes, is in good health; while reading his papers, eating his dinner or walking he is stricken. He becomes dizzy, suddenly loses consciousness and falls—when picked up he is found to be in a comatose condition. The face is flushed, the pulse hard and rather slow, the breathing is labored. The cheek at one side puffs out at each expiration. The eyes are partly closed, the eyeballs fixed or deviated to the paralyzed side. The pupils are rigid and contracted, the skin is bathed in sweat and the limbs relaxed. If the patient regains consciousness he is often found to be unable to talk and the paralysis of one side of the body

is present. The whole condition especially when the patient is unable to talk, is truly a pitiable one.

The primary indications for treatment are few, but should be carefully carried out, since on the care with which the patient is first handled determines a great deal his prospects of an early and complete recovery. Remember the cause—the bursting of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, the exuding blood causing the symptoms noted through pressure. Would it not seem wise then to keep the patient as quiet as possible and not fill him with stimulants, unless other symptoms absolutely demand them?

The patient's recovery depends upon the absorption of exuded blood, hence the less exuded the less the time of the patient's illness. So lay the patient in as nearly a horizontal position as possible, in which position the blood pressure will be reduced to the minimum. Ice bags or very cold water should be applied to the head and hot bottles to the feet. The lower extremities should be wrapped in cloths wrung out in warm mustard water—a cupful of mustard to the pail. A purge of one or two drops of croton oil is good. The reasons for this line of treatment are clear—the whole idea being to get as much blood away from the head as is possible and thus prevent further trouble. Of course, if the respiration begins to become irregular and the heart begins to become weak, stimulants are indicated.

If you carry out this treatment, even though you never get as much as "thank you" for your pains, you will at least have had the satisfaction of knowing you have done the best for the sufferer, have rendered valuable assistance to the doctor in charge and have, in the face of excitement, shown yourself a rational and thinking being.

#### DROWNING.

In this case you have the diagnosis already made, and, while such cases will probably never be brought to your pharmacy, yet any individual is liable, at all times, to be the first to arrive at the side of a drowning man. The only question arising is what to do.

The first thing noticed is that the individual is either not breathing, or is breathing with very great difficulty. The reason is not far to seek. The patient in his struggles has taken



great gulps of water, some of which has passed into his stomach. Too much has been passed into his air passages, and remembering the axiom that "two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time," we are not surprised to see him struggling for breath. So the first indication is to relieve the lungs and air passages of this foreign body. Probably the quickest and best method to do this is to stand the patient on his head if you can, but if the patient happens to be a big man and you are not a Hercules, it may be impossible to do this. You can at least turn the patient on his face until the air passages have been relieved. If the respiration has stopped, begin artificial respiration at once.

Artificial respiration must be properly carried out if it is to be of use. Have the patient flat on his back. The most desirable position for yourself is at the patient's head. Then grasping both arms at about the elbows, bring the arms out and up. This expands the chest, forms a partial vacuum in the lungs, and the air rushes in. Then carry the arms back to the sides and press on the chest walls with them. This forces the air out again. In this way we get a complete respiratory cycle. The movement should be rather slow and regular, averaging fifteen to twenty per minute.

The temperature is always low, and the next thought is to get the patient warm. The ideal way is, of course, to remove the wet clothing and wrap the patient in woolen blankets, and if you have assistance this may be carried out. If you cannot do this part of your own clothing would be very acceptable to the patient, and after you have been doing artificial respiration for some time you will feel rather unselfish in the matter and say that he is welcome, since you don't want them.

The patient needs stimulation often, and if he can swallow a hot drink with some brandy or whiskey or a cup of strong, hot coffee, which you remember contains considerable quantities of caffeine, are certainly indicated if they can be had. Ammonia will sometimes aid in starting reflexing breathing.

#### WOUNDS.

In the present state of medical knowledge wounds do not hold out the picture of horror that they pre-

sented in former days. When a slight wound meant the loss of an arm, a leg, or in some cases the loss of life, or when the best to be hoped for was a suppurating sore which took weeks and months to heal, is it any wonder that the physician would almost as soon have a case of smallpox as a wounded finger? Now-a-days the matter is looked upon in a different light. A wound must needs be very serious to cause much anxiety as to its outcome. The surgeon goes into the abdominal cavity fearlessly. The opening of joint cavities is almost a daily occurrence. And why? I think it is all summed up in the word "cleanliness." It seems to me that we can say here that "Godliness is next to cleanliness," instead of vice versa, as is usually quoted. Cleanly hands, cleanly wounds. Everything cleanly. Cleanliness has been the means of assigning wounds to their proper station.

Probably the first thing one attempts, however, is to stop hemorrhage, and here one has his greatest work to do. Nor can he always stop to think of cleanliness, but even in this case one may be careful.

Three principle ways present themselves in stopping hemorrhages. Compression along the course of the bleeding artery, compression at the bleeding point, and the use of styptics. The first calls for a knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and need hardly be entered into here, though on a limb a tight bandage above and below the wound may stop the bleeding. Probably the quickest and surest method, when practicable, is to compress the bleeding point. This may be done with the finger, or better still when one can, by the use of the common artery forceps. One should first wipe away all blood when he will be able to see the exact bleeding point and can apply forceps. After which, if need be, the vessel may be tied. If the vessel is of any size it should be caught at both ends, since the anastomosis may be so free as to allow a great deal of bleeding if this is not done.

The last way is by the use of styptics. Styptics are of little use if the vessel be large, but if the vessel be small, even though they may be numerous, the proper use of styptics may be all that is required. Very cold or very hot substances are both of use as styptics, and one or the other may usually be had at any place. Each

acts by contracting the vessel wall.

Among drugs tannic acid and the iron salts have long held a high place. Of late years a new substance—suprarenal extract—has come prominently into use. The mixture of suprarenal extract and tannic acid is said to be especially good.

Don't be frightened then at the sight of blood. The ordinary individual can lose considerable blood and still survive. Be as cleanly as possible under all circumstances, keep the patient quiet, especially after using a styptic, else he will soon undo all your work by forcing the clotted blood from the mouth of the vessels, which have thus been plugged.

Another form of hemorrhage which sometimes proves serious, is bleeding from the nose and here the same principles hold, though somewhat modified.

The idea of applying cold to the root of the nose or to the back of the neck has long been in vogue and will often stop hemorrhage from the nose.

When this and other common methods fail, it may become necessary to plug the posterior nares and this is not a difficult process. The ordinary soft rubber catheter found in every drug store is the best instrument to use. Tie a thread to the end of the rubber catheter and, keeping the catheter close to the base of the nose, push it back until it appears in the throat. The catheter can then be readily removed through the mouth and a cotton plug, saturated with a solution of tannic acid and suprarenal extract, or other styptics, is drawn up into the posterior nares. This simple operation will stop most any hemorrhage from this part of the body.

#### HEMORRHAGE FROM STOMACH AND LUNGS

Two other forms of hemorrhage are sometimes met with, these being a hemorrhage from the stomach, hematemesis, or from the lungs, hemoptysis, and some difficulty may arise in a differential diagnosis. The most common causes of hematemesis from the standpoint of emergencies are:

(1)—A diseased condition of the stomach wall, such as an ulceration or a cancer. (2)—Mechanical injuries, such as blows on the stomach region. (3)—Corrosive poisons. The condition, while serious, is not very fatal, the patient usually recovering, though he is left in a weakened condition.

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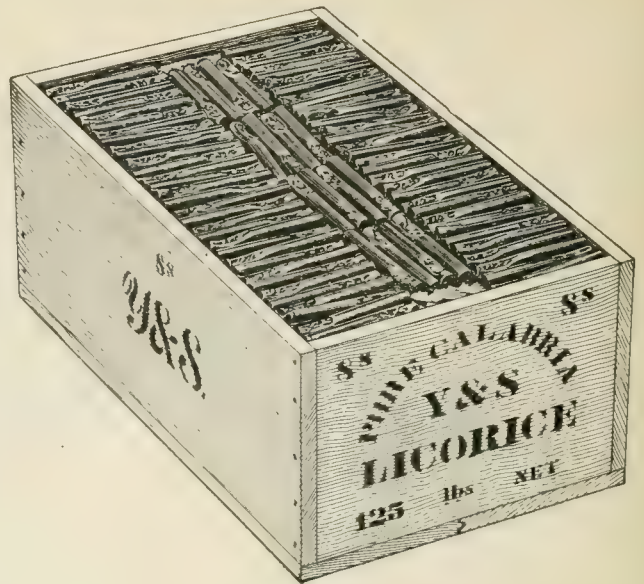
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Hemoptysis is, on the contrary, if at all extensive, a very serious affair. It is caused in practically all cases by a diseased condition of the lung, the most common being tuberculosis, though a slight hemorrhage is common in most cases of pneumonia, giving the so-called "rusty sputum," characteristic of that disease.

In making a differential diagnosis between these two conditions, several factors are involved:

(1)—Previous history.

(2)—In hematemesis the blood is vomited.

(3)—In hemoptysis the blood is expectorated.

(4)—Blood from the stomach is acid in reaction.

(5)—Blood from the lungs is alkaline in reaction.

(6)—Blood from the stomach is often in large coagula.

(7)—Blood from the lungs is always in small coagula, or fluid.

(8)—Blood from the stomach is often dark and mixed with food.

(9)—Blood from the lungs is frothy, bright red, and mixed with mucous.

The primary indication for treatment are but few, the after treatment depending entirely upon the cause.

In either case the patient must be kept as quiet as possible. Such patients are usually frightened and they may, under excitement, make the condition worse. Opium in some form has long held an available position in treating all internal hemorrhages, and probably its whole action depends upon this fact—that it quiets the patient and relieves his anxious state of mind. Ice to such is often employed, especially in hematemesis, and is of value. I need hardly say that giving of ordinary styptics is of little value in stomach cases, and is worse than useless in hemorrhage from the lungs.

#### SPRAINS.

By a sprain we usually mean the stretching or tearing of ligaments surrounding a joint. This, in itself, causes some pain, of course, but the greatest pain comes later with the swelling. The causes of swelling in these cases is the exudation of fluids from the overstretched blood vessels. The vessels on stretching, also become dilated, are overflowed, and the fluid escapes through the walls.

The most rational methods of treatment which present themselves are, first, to compress the tissues so

as not to allow room for exuded fluid and, second, to constrict the vessels so that as little fluid as may be is brought to the tissues. Here again extreme heat or cold, together with pressure, are of the greatest value. Probably nothing is better than a bandage soaked in ice water drawn as tight as the patient can well stand. This should be kept on for some time and the patient may be saved considerable pain, as well as inconvenience from a swollen ankle.

#### POISONING.

It will be impossible for me to take up all the different forms of drug poisoning, for I think I am safe in saying that most any, or at least the majority of the drugs used now may, when taken in sufficient doses, give symptoms of poisoning which may prove fatal.

Perhaps, however, I may give you a few general facts which will apply to most cases, and it is to be remembered that in drug poisoning it is the prompt and often heroic measures that save life.

#### ALCOHOLIC POISONING

One of the most common forms is the acute alcoholic poisoning. One's diagnosis depends upon the history of the case, if it may be had, and the odor of alcohol which usually may be detected. It is to be remembered, however, that every individual picked up on the street in an unconscious condition, with the odor of alcohol on his breath, is not suffering from this form of poisoning, he often being under the influence of other drugs, such as morphine. When an individual is seriously poisoned by alcohol, the condition resembles chloroform or ether anaesthesia. The patient is at first in a deep torpid sleep, from which he can only with the greatest difficulty be aroused. This passes to a stage of utter unconsciousness, from which it is impossible to arouse the patient. The respiration is very much labored and irregular, the heart also becomes slow and irregular. The face, which up to this time has been flushed, now becomes purplish or pale. It is said that should this condition last longer than ten to twelve hours, the patient rarely, if ever, recovers.

The treatment of such cases is to first evacuate the stomach. The patient should be put to bed and kept warm. Ice bags should be applied to the head to relieve cerebral

congestion. If the unconsciousness be deep, respiratory and heart stimulants are indicated—caffeine and strychnia—and last of all artificial respiration (see drowning).

To evacuate the stomach emetics may be useful in some cases, though not in many, and the stomach tube is found in every well ordered and up to date drug store and I am sure yours will be of this variety. A simple soft elastic tube is of the greatest use and most easily passed. Passing a stomach tube is a very simple sort of operation and is, in most cases, devoid of danger, so that nobody should fear to try his skill. The tube is first to be moistened, then with the patient in a sitting posture, the head bent slightly forward, and the operator standing behind and to the right, the head is held with the left hand and supported by the body of the operator. The stomach tube is then placed in the patient's mouth, pushed back until it strikes the back wall of the throat, after which with a very slight amount of work it passes into the oesophagus and thence to the stomach. Often it is found that just before entering the stomach a slight resistance is met with. This is the cardiac opening into the stomach, and can usually be easily overcome by a very slight rotary motion. The contents of the stomach then pass through the tube, or the stomach may be easily washed by pouring water through the tube which, acting as a syphon, helped by the contractions of the stomach wall, cleanse the stomach as thoroughly as may be wished. When, as sometimes happens, the contents are not immediately evacuated, intermittent pressure on the stomach or passing water through the tube to remove any masses that may have plugged the end will start the process. The process may also be helped at times by having the patient bend slightly forward.

#### MORPHINE POISONING.

Acute morphine poisoning is, next to acute alcoholic poisoning, the most common and is often mistaken for this form of intoxication. The patient is unconscious. All efforts to arouse him are fruitless. The respiration is very slow, the pulse regular, full, and of moderate speed, the face is purple and congested, the temperature low, the mouth and throat very dry and the pupil contracted to a pin point. The respiration becomes



weaker, the pulse smaller and often quicker, the pupil remains contracted until just before death, when it dilates widely. The patient dies in this comatose state.

The treatment of such a case must be heroic and applied early. The stomach should be evacuated at once and the stomach-tube used every fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, since the drug is excreted into the stomach in considerable quantities. Stimulants are indicated and should be freely used, as also should every means to keep the patient awake. Dashing cold water on the skin, especially on the chest, is of use, thus reflexly helping the respiration. The patient should be kept upon the move. Walking the patient as long as possible and flicking him with wet towels are of a great deal of value in obtaining this result. Very strong, hot coffee has been used from time immemorial and is, from its contained caffeine, one of the best respiratory and heart stimulants, or the alkaloid caffeine hypodermically itself may be used. The giving of spirits is dangerous, since after all they are depressing. When these measures fail, artificial respiration (see drowning) should be used. The artificial respiration should be vigorous and kept up for a long time, since many cases have been recovered from under its use.

#### STRYCHNIA POISONING.

This form of alkaloidal poisoning is not so common as the preceding, the ordinary physician seeing but few, if any, cases in his practice. The cases presented are usually in children, who have mistaken the tablets, in which it is so often prescribed for candies. The first complaint is of stiffness around the muscles of the neck and face. Soon it is noticed that a slight touch causes considerable movement, or that movement may be brought on by a bright light or even a current of air. The muscles begin to twitch and the patient passes into a tonic convulsion. This convulsion includes all the muscles of the body but the extensors, which being the stronger, overcome the flexors, and the whole body is bent backward and bowed so that the patient rests only on the back of the head and heels; the remainder of the body being entirely lifted from the table. The muscles of the face are drawn so that the patient usually exhibits a hideous grin. Respiration

stops, the face becomes purple, the heart is very weak and fast, the patient is suffering agonizing pain and all together, this form of poisoning forms one of the most horrible pictures the physician is called to look upon. The convulsion lasts but a few seconds, the patient becomes normal again only to have the process repeated in a very short time. Death occurs during a convulsion from the fact that the respiration is never reinstated.

Treatment. — Evacuation of the stomach. This may be rendered difficult from the fact that passing the stomach tube is liable to bring on a convulsion and it may be necessary to give a few whiffs of chloroform first. Tannic acid, either in solution or as strong tea, may be given to form the insoluble tannate, but this should be removed soon, since it is easily broken up by the acid gastric juice.

To control the convulsions chloroform should be used. It is not necessary to induce deep anaesthesia, a few whiffs usually being sufficient to give the required result. Large doses of chloral are also indicated, the chloroform being only a temporary measure given until the chloral has had time to act. Of course, the surroundings of the patient should be as quiet as possible, since the convulsions are brought on only by external stimuli.

#### ARSENIC.

Though this form of poisoning is not as common as it has been in the past, but the fact that it is very considerably used in the arts, in the formation of dyes, together with the fact that one of its salts, the arsenite of copper, is the principal constituent of "paris green," and that its poisonous properties are well known, still make it a favorite means of death, accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Arsenious acid has rather a pleasant, sweetish taste, so that it may easily be mixed with food without arousing the suspicion of the victim.

The symptoms appear rather late, an hour or so elapsing before the patient begins to complain of a feeling of constriction in the throat, difficulty in swallowing and discomfort in the stomach region. This feeling soon becomes violent pain. The patient is purged, the stools resembling rice water.

The symptoms from the alimentary tract are accompanied by giddiness,

cramps in the muscles, headache, soon to be followed by symptoms of collapse such as cold, clammy skin, pulse feeble and weak, and sighing respirations.

Treatment.—Evacuate the stomach by means of a stomach tube or the use of apo-morphine. A mixture of magnesia and sulphate of iron is said to be the chemical antidote, since they form insoluble arsenites. The symptoms of collapse are to be treated in the ordinary way already mentioned—warmth and stimulation.

#### CARBOLIC ACID.

This form of poisoning, still very common, arises usually from having taken a quantity by mistake or as a means of suicide. The diagnosis is usually quite easy, being based on the history of the case, the corrosion of the mouth and throat and the odor, which is characteristic. Accompanying symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting. These are followed by symptoms of collapse, such as pallor, weak, irregular pulse and respiration, while the body is covered with a cold clammy sweat. The failure of respiration is the cause of death.

The corroded spots of the mouth are whitish, due to the precipitation of proteids, and are painless from the fact that carbolic acid, being a general protoplasm poison, destroys the sensory nerves. The odor can most easily be recognized in the vomited matter.

Treatment.—The stomach should be evacuated at once with a stomach-tube and albuminous substances in the shape of milk or white of an egg should be administered. If these cannot be had, demulcent substances, as acacia, will serve to protect the mucous membrane of the stomach. Should unconsciousness come on, the ordinary method of stimulation and warmth are to be used.

#### BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY POISONING.

Accidental or suicidal poisoning may arise from taking the bichloride of mercury. The patient complains at once of harsh metallic taste, which is soon followed by burning pain in the mouth, throat and stomach. Nausea and vomiting soon supervene, the vomitus often containing blood. Diarrhoea with violent pain in the abdomen follow with watery, bloody stools. The symptoms from the alimentary tract are accompanied by



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Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*



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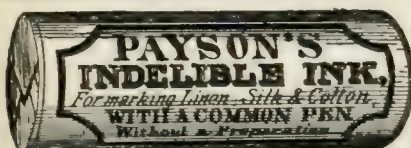
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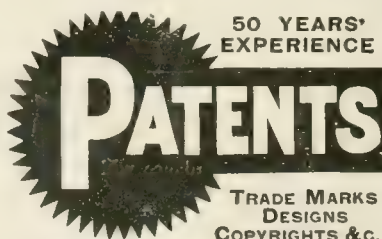


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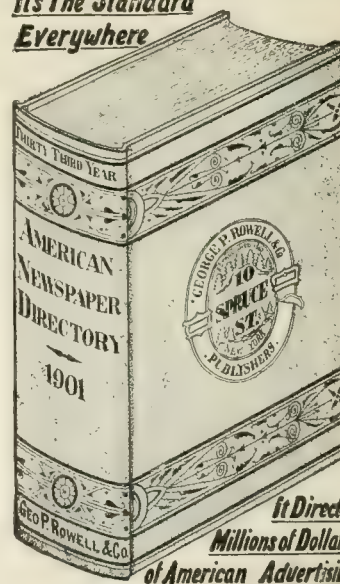


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collapse, and its ordinary train of symptoms before mentioned. Death may occur within an hour from shock, or the patient may linger for several days, and finally die of exhaustion. The primary indications for treatment are to wash the stomach through a stomach-tube, and give albuminous substances of tannic acid.

It is hardly necessary to recall to your minds that in corrosive poisoning by acids the treatment should consist of alkaline mixtures, milk and white of egg, that the insoluble albuminates may be formed. Both emetics and stomach-tube are dangerous, from the fact that the corroded points may be punctured. The stomach-tube should be used, however, for the dangers from its use are not as great as the dangers of the poison without its use.

In conclusion, let me say I have avoided details as much as possible, and have attempted to give you only practical generalities. Yet I have endeavored to give you principles which, if used, may help you out of an embarrassing position and may be the means of saving the life of some unfortunate. And let me beg of you to keep your nerve. Keep your head. Don't be in too much of a hurry, and do your best to act yourself—a reasonable, rational being. Then you will have upheld me in saying that in emergencies a little knowledge, rightly used, is not a dangerous but a good thing.

**Powdered Soap.**—A patent has been issued in Germany for an improved method for powdered soap. The soap is liquefied by the addition of a little water and the application of heat. This fluid mass is then subjected to high pressure and through a proper outlet forced into a chamber where it is broken up in minute particles through the sudden release of pressure. The solvent quickly evaporates, leaving the particles of soap in the form of a dry dust cloud, which eventually settles.

**Solubility of Oil of Turpentine in Glacial Acetic Acid.**—While the British Pharmacopeia gives the solubility of oil of turpentine in glacial acetic as 1 to 1, there are but few oils of commerce meeting this requirement. According to W. Duncan (Pharm. Journ.) the degree of solubility varies greatly, determined by the source of the oil, the proportions being most commonly 1 to 3 and 1 to 5.

## Formulary

### WINE OF COD LIVER OIL AND IRON

Gadulol ... 64 grains.  
Alcohol ... 4 fl. drms.  
Fuller's earth ... drms.  
Peptonised iron ... 2 " "  
Water ... 2 fl. ozs.  
Sugar ... 2 ozs.  
Port wine, to make. 1 pint.

Mix the gadulol with the alcohol, and triturate well with the Fuller's earth. Dissolve the peptonised iron in the water, add the wine and sugar, and mix thoroughly with the gadulol mixture. Let stand for a day, shaking occasionally, then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

### EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil ... 5½ av. ozs.  
Egg yolk ... No. 5.  
Simple syrup ... 3 fl. ozs.  
Oil of cassia ... 30 drops.  
Water sufficient to make 16 fl. ozs

Beat the yolk thoroughly in the mortar with the oils, then add the syrup and finally the water.—Meyer Bros. Drugg.

### DR THOMPSON'S LINSEED EMULSION.

Oil of wintergreen 5 ii  
Oil of cinnamon 5 ii  
Diluted Hydrocyanic acid 3 iiss  
Glycerin 3 v  
Syrup 3 x  
Water 3 xxiv  
Acacia, powdered 3 iii  
Linseed oil 3 xv

Make an emulsion.

Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls t. i. d.—Spatula.

### SYRUP OF CUBEBS

Flid. extract cubeb ... 3 j  
Magnesium carbonate ... 5 ss  
Sugar ... 5 i  
Oil of bitter almond ... m j  
Orange flower water ... 3 i  
Water ... Oj

Rub the fluid extract with the magnesium carbonate; then add about a sixth part of the sugar, and when thoroughly mixed add gradually, first the orange flower water, constantly triturating the mixture until the sugar is dissolved; filter and add sufficient water to measure 11 fluid ounces, in which dissolve the remainder of the sugar without heat; add the oil, dissolve in a little alcohol, and sufficient water to make 16 fluid ounces.—Midland Druggist.

### INHALANT FOR CATARRH

Carbolic acid ... 15 ozs.  
Glycerin ... 2 drms.  
Tincture iodine ... 4 drms.  
Camphor, powder ... 10 ozs.  
Oil wintergreen ... 5 drops.  
Water of ammonia sufficient.

Triturate the carbolic acid and camphor together until liquefied, add the glycerin, iodine and oil, then add sufficient ammonia until the mixture is colorless.

### PANCREATIC ESSENCE

Take of

Pure Pancreatin ... 7.68 parts.  
Sodium Bicarbonate ... 0.96 parts.  
Distilled water ... 56 parts.  
Glycerin ... 56 parts.  
Simple elixir ... to 448 parts.

—Pharm. Era.

**Pepsin Syrup.**—Pepsin, 6 grammes, are dissolved at ordinary temperatures in water, 20 grammes, and filtered after two hours' standing. The filtrate is mixed with cherry juice, 80 grammes, and hydrochloric acid, 4 drops, is added.—Oesterr. Zeits. fur Pharm.

### COUGH CANDIES

The following formulas are taken from former issues of Merck's Report; they are said to yield very acceptable preparations:

### COMPOUND HOREHOUND DROPS

Lump sugar ... 14 lbs.  
Potassium Bitartrate ... 1 oz.  
Water ... 3 pints.  
Ex. horehound comp. ... 8 fld. oz.  
Tartaric acid ... 2 oz.  
Extract licorice (paste) 1 oz.  
Oil anise ... 4 fl. dr.  
Cam. Tinct. opium ... 2 fl. dr.  
Oil peppermint ... 10 drops.  
Spirit camphor ... 6 drops.

Boil up the sugar, cream tartar, water and extract of horehound to strong crack, in the ordinary way, and pour on the oiled slab. At once work in the softened licorice paste; turn in the edges, and when the mass is pretty cool work in the other ingredients and run the batch through drop-rollers of any shape to suit the fancy. At ounce of strained, fresh lemon juice may also be added with advantage.

The compound extract of horehound referred to above is made according to the following formula:

Horehound (herb) ... 1 lb.  
Coltsfoot (herb) ... 1 lb.  
Licorice root ... 5 oz.  
Boiling water ... 1 gal.

Chop up the solids and put them in an earthenware vessel. Pour on the boiling water, cover at once, and stand the jar or pan on the back of the boiling-stove to "coddle" for a day or more. There is no fixed rule



as to when the decoction is done, because some old-fashioned people prefer to wait till the liquid is reduced to one-half its original measure, while others consider it ready when the herbs, etc., are boiled tender to a pulp nearly, and they hasten this by adding about a quarter of an ounce of sodium bicarbonate. Perhaps the best plan is to be guided by the tongue; when the decoction tastes pretty strong, remove it, squeeze the herbs dry, and let the liquid get quite cold.

#### CAMPHOR COUGH DROPS.

Crushed sugar ... .. 900 parts.  
 Cream tartar ... .. 2 parts.  
 Spirit camphor ... .. 1 part.  
 Tincture capsicum ... 1 part.  
 Water ... .. 130 parts.  
 Saffron color ... .. sufficient.

Bring the sugar and water to a quick boil, add the cream tartar, and let the syrup boil up to strong crack. Drop in enough saffron color to make the batch of a bright golden tint, and then pour the mass on an oiled slab, add the camphor and capsicum, work them well through the mass, and then pass the latter through tablet rollers.

Liquid tar or wild cherry extract may, of course, be added to any of the above formulas, or replace some of the other constituents, if desired.

#### LEEMING'S ESSENCE FOR HORSES.

The following two formulas have been given for this preparation:

##### No. 1.

Cantharides ... .. 8 troy ozs.  
 Camphor ... .. 2 troy ozs.  
 Euphorbium ... .. 8 troy ozs.  
 Oil of origanum ... .. 1 fluid oz.  
 Castile soap ... .. 3 troy ozs.  
 Alcohol ... .. 6 pints.

Mix and digest for fourteen days and then filter for use.

##### No. 2.

Powd. cantharides ... 8 troy ozs.  
 Corrosive sublimate . 2 troy ozs.  
 Methyl alcohol ... .. q. s.

—Meyer Bros. Drug.

#### MILK OF LANOLIN.

Egg yolk ..... No. 1  
 Lanolin ... .. dr. 4  
 Fresh milk ... .. dr. 4  
 Formaldehyd ... .. m. 20

Triturate together the lanolin, yoke of egg and formaldehyd; then gradually add the milk.

### Practical Hints on Advertising.

--

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

(No. 100.)

Not so very long ago many persons of average intelligence considered it a waste of time to read advertisements. It was probably an idea born of the effort to seem superior in taste and intellect.

Whoever takes the correct view of advertising will see that to omit the reading of advertisements cuts one off from much of the important news of the day. The ads of a great newspaper, or a small one, are the pulse of commerce; the record of the country's activity. There is really no one who is not benefited by reading advertisements. They offer work and wealth to the unemployed and poor. They tell the traveler the best places to go, and how to go. They promise health to the sick and to the persons of superior intellect they may stand as a guide-post in furnishing the proper diet for his brain.

\* \* \* \*

Probably no man knows the origin of newspaper advertising. There are many visions and here is one of the latest. This ad was published in *The Moderate*, a London newspaper, March 27th, 1649, about two months after the execution of Charles I. It offers a reward for the recovery of a "piebald nag." This newspaper is preserved in the British Museum.

In the *London Gazette*, of June 18th, 1682, a Mrs. Claudia Faber advertises an article called, "Aurum Potabile" an "exhilarating cordial." So far as known, this is the first advertisement for what are now known as patent medicines.

One can scarcely imagine how newspapers looked in those days.

The next things to be advertised were schools, but for having a fair understanding with the public very few advertisers of the present day will go ahead of Isaac Punchard of Aylesham, County of Norfolk, England, in 1680. He advertises all the departments of his business, but neglects to state prices in some of them. Here is his address to the public:

"By His Majesty's letters patent, Beards taken off and registered by Isaac Punchard, Barber, Perrewig maker, Surgeon, Parish Clerk, Schoolmaster, Blacksmith and Man Midwife. I shaves for a penne, cuts hare for two pence and oyld and powdird in the bargane. Young ladies gently ed-

ucated, lamps lited by the year or quarter. Young Gentlemen also taut their Grammar language in the neat-est manner & great keer taken of their marrels & Spelen. Also Salme Singing and Harce Shewing by the reel makir, likewise maks and Mends all sorts of butes and shews, teaches the Ho boy and Jews harp, cuts corns, bledes and Blisters on the low-est terms. Cowtillions and other dances taut at home and abroad, also deals holesale and retail in Perfumery in all its branches, sells all sorts of Stashinary ware, together with blackin ball Red Herins, Gingerbread, Coles, Scrubbin brushes, treycle, mousetraps, and all other sweetmeats, Likewise God-father's cordial, red rutes, Tatoes, Sasuges, Black Pud-dins, and other garden stuff.

"P. S. I teaches Goggrify and all them out-languaged kind of things. A bawl on Wensday and Friday. To be had of at my warehouse were you may be sarved with the very best Bacco, by the ounce, ream, quire, or single sheet.

"N. B. Also likewise, beware of Counterfeets for such is abroad.

"All performed, God willen by me,  
 ISAAC PUNCHARD."

This man was possessed by the true spirit of advertising. Surely he forgot nothing but his prices.

\* \* \* \*

It is over thirty years since George Robins of England died. In his day he was considered very fine in the art of puffing. It seems that real estate was his long suit. On one occasion he had so praised an estate that he had engaged to sell, that he found it necessary to blue his description by mentioning a fault or two, so he said: "But there are two drawbacks to this property; the litter of the rose leaves and the noise of the nightingales."

On another occasion Mr. Robins got into something of a serious difficulty through his extravagant language. It was another, and a very ordinary piece of property, but he praised it so lavishly that a man in France, seeing the ad. traveled to England to be present at the sale. He found that the ad was entirely deceptive. The property was in no particular what it had been represented. The Frenchman brought an action for damages against Robins, and gained his suit by recovering his expenses.



ASK FOR

# Labatt's

(LONDON)

## INDIA PALE ALE

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good malt and hops. No substitutes used. At the proper age it is bottled and consumers are offered an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage, tonic, and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst. One case in your home will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is the best table ale brewed.

All dealers can supply you.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

**T**HE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS is commended by Statesmen, Professional men and thousands of others prominent in the world's activities for its fine discrimination in sifting the actual news from conflicting reports and the presentation of current events in their just proportion. They comment on its freedom from daily-paper sensationalism. All men and women who want to know what the world is doing find it an intellectual necessity to judge from the letters received from hundreds. Its editorials are comprehensive, and labor saving to the busy man or woman. Its timely contributions on important topics are by the best-informed writers. Its reviews of other magazines give the best of their best work. It is profusely illustrated.

These letters will enable all thoughtful men and women to judge of its value to them.

### PRESIDENT

"I know that through its columns views have been presented to me that I could not otherwise have had access to; because all earnest and thoughtful men, no matter how widely their ideas diverge, are given free utterance in its columns."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

### EX-PRESIDENT

"I consider it a very valuable addition to my library."—*Grover Cleveland.*

"It is a publication of very great value. I have sometimes found there very important matter indeed which I should not otherwise have discovered."—*George F. Hearst, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts.*

Send for particulars as to how it can be had with an invaluable set of books for 50 cents a month.

**The Review of Reviews Company**  
13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK

"I am a constant reader of the 'Review of Reviews,' and appreciate it very highly indeed. I think it a very important part of my library, and practically a necessity for one in public life."—*J. B. Foraker, U. S. Senator, Ohio.*

"It is one of the best and most satisfactory publications of the day."—*Charles W. Fairbanks, U. S. Senator, Indiana.*

"I do not have a great deal of time to read magazines, but I take pleasure in saying that the 'Review of Reviews' is among the number which finds a place on my table each month."—*James K. Jones, U. S. Senator, Arizona.*

## LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

Sent on approval to responsible people.

A Pocket Companion of never ending usefulness, a source of constant pleasure and comfort.

To test the merits of CANADIAN DRUGGIST

as an advertising medium we offer your choice of these popular styles superior to the

**\$3.00**

grades of other makes for only

**\$1.00**

Unconditionally Guaranteed  
Pre-eminently Satisfactory.

Try it a week, if not suited, we buy it back, and give you \$1.10 for it (the additional ten cents is to pay for your trouble in returning the pen). We are willing to take chances on you wanting to sell; we know pen values—you will when you have one of these.

Finest quality hard Para rubber reservoir holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed known to the science of fountain pen making. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00 (registration, no extra).

This great Special Offer is good for just 30 days. One of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders free of charge with each pen.

Remember—There is No "just as good" as the Laughlin; insist on it; take no chances.

State whether Ladies' or Gentlemen's style is desired. Illustrations are full size of complete article. Address

**LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.**

128 CRISWOLD ST.

DETROIT, MICH.

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# THE ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANILIN-FABRIKATION

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY.

Trade Mark

## RODINAL *Patent Developer*

Does not produce fog or stain when development is forced.

The most effectual and economical developer extant.

Can be used over and over again until exhausted.

Is easily controlled with water.

Unequaled for Portraiture.

Unequaled for Landscapes.

Unequaled for Under Exposures.

Unsurpassed for Correct Exposure.

For Rapid Development. For Slow Development.

For Brilliancy. For Softness. For Detail. For Gradation.

For Bromide Paper. For Plates. For Lantern Slides.

Diluted with twenty to thirty times its volume of water, it is ready for use.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 3 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz. |
| \$ .60 | \$1.10 | \$2.00 |

## AMIDOL *Patent Developer*

Amidol is supplied in the form of fine sparkling little crystals.

Amidol is a quick and POWERFUL developer, bringing out ALL DETAILS and giving GOOD DENSITY. The chief characteristic of this developer is its power in conjunction with Sodium Sulphite WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF OTHER ALKALIES.

The bad effects of a strong alkali such as Potassium Carbonate or Caustic Potash, whether it be on the operators' hands or on the delicate sensitive material, is therefore avoided.

Amidol ranks in a premier position for DEVELOPING BROMIDE PAPER, giving EXCELLENT GRADATIONS and the DEEP BLUE BLACK deposit so much sought after, without stain.

|        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 oz.  | 4 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz.  |
| \$ .75 | \$2.75 | \$5.25 | \$10.00 |

## EIKONOGEN

Eikonogen produces a negative of ample density, full of detail and gradation, but with a peculiarly artistic and soft effect, thereby avoiding a harsh picture, even when development is forced.

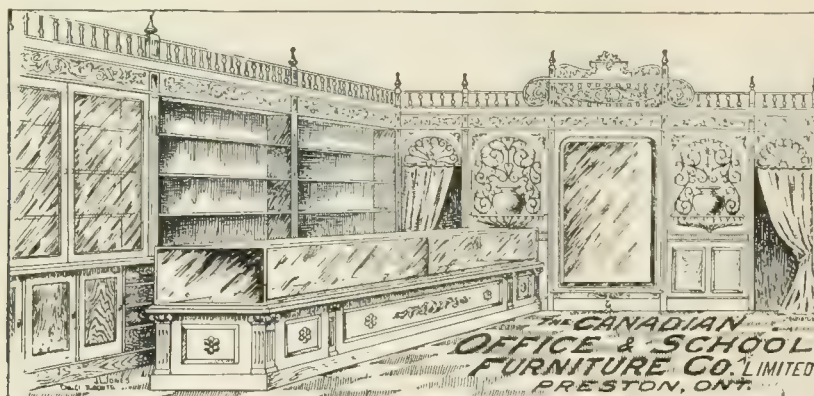
Eikonogen is on this account particularly adapted to Portraiture and Pictorial Architectural Photography, especially when the lighting of a subject is unavoidably strong in contrasts.

Eikonogen produces the most pleasing results from snap shots or flashlight negatives.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 oz.  | 4 oz.  | 8 oz.  | 16 oz. |
| \$ .37 | \$1.20 | \$2.10 | \$3.95 |

Sole Agents for Canada:

Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., Montreal



## Gray's

### CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

### DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash

### SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases

### SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice

### These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street  
(Cor. of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL.

### British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

#### FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE," 168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

## Show Cases CHEAP

FOR SALE

2—Black, nickel corners, double deck ends, 8 ft. long.

3—Oak, nickel corners, 6 ft. long.

1—Nickel Dispensing Case, 8 ft. wide, mirror in centre.

Either or all will be sold very cheap. Apply—

G. A. SHERRIN,  
Essex.

# Photographic Notes

## Ink for Writing on Photographs.

This is made of:

Iodide of potassium . . . . . 10 parts  
Water . . . . . 30 parts  
Iodide . . . . . 1 part  
Gum arabic . . . . . 1 part

It produces white lines on the dark background.

## Magic Photographs

Fix an albumen print in a freshly mixed hyposulphite bath. Wash well and immerse in a solution of 10 grammes of mercury bichloride, 2.5 grammes of ammonium chloride and 600 ccm. of water, until the image has completely disappeared. All that is necessary to make it re-appear is to place the print in a solution of hyposulphite, or to place it between two sheets of blotting paper soaked in this solution.

Platinum and bromide prints may be stained with coffee to a pleasing warm colour.

## Self-Toning Paper.

Wilson (Brit. Jour. Phot.) proposes the following procedure for preparing self-toning sensible paper: Sensitize smooth, close-grained paper by floating it on a bath of silver nitrate, 40 grains to the fluidounce. Drain and partially dry in the dark. While still damp brush over with a solution of ammonium tartrate, 25 grains to 1 fluidounce, and repeat the application when the first coating has soaked in; then dry. The dry paper will keep for about a fortnight. Only unsized paper must be used, and neither the sensitizer nor the tartrate may contain free acid. Print in diffused light, not sunlight, rather deeply, and fix in hypo., 3 ounces to the pint, for thirty minutes, or in ammonia, 3 fluidounces to the pint, for fifteen minutes.

A miser is known by the money he keeps.

## Transfer and Development in Photography.

The following method of transfer and development will be interesting to those who have taken up the matter of photography:

### SIMPLE TRANSFER UPON PAPER.

Squeegeeing. A piece of ordinary

the left side with the thumb and finger of the left hand, and then go over the paper with a wet squeegee several times with a strong even motion without stopping; then remove the silk and hang up the papers, now squeegeed together, for five minute or longer.

Pigment paper easily rubs up while lying in water, and the fibres are apt to get between the pigment and transfer paper; it is therefore well to pour away the dipping water before the transfer, and to put the paper in fresh water.

The Development.—Meanwhile a good sized dish of zinc or sheet tin, filled with water, has been heated up to 40 or 50 degrees C., and the papers pressed together, immersed in it.

The colored gelatin soon begins to loosen and to pass out between the papers, and the original carbon paper becomes raised. By touching the edges with the fingers it is easy to find out the exact time when it is quite loose, then it can be removed. The transfer paper is held fast by one corner, and the pigment paper is taken from off it by the same corner; the film is now supported by the transfer paper. This paper is now laid upon a plate of glass, and warm water sprinkled over it with the hand to hasten the development. The gelatine that still adheres soon dissolves away, and the picture appears clearer. It is then left in the water till no more colored gelatine runs off.

If the picture is too light it was exposed too short a time; if too dark the exposure was too long. Under-exposed prints should be developed with colder water, while it should be used hotter for over-exposed ones. The wet print should not be touched with the fingers, as the pigment film is excessively easily damaged.

Pressing, Drying and Finishing.—After development the prints are washed in cold water, and then laid for a quarter of an hour in a 4 per cent. alum solution to harden them; they are then washed in cold water and finally dried.

This simple transfer process pro-



"Art."

transfer paper is cut, somewhat larger than the picture which is to be developed; this is then put together with the pigment paper in cold water (cooled with ice in very hot weather)—any air-bubbles rising out of the pigment film must be removed by rubbing with the fingers—then after a minute they are placed together, so that both the prepared surfaces touch each other; by this means air-bubbles are prevented. Both sheets are now laid on a plate of zinc, glass or slate, the transfer paper underneath, and flat upon them a somewhat larger piece of oiled silk. Hold the papers firmly on



duces prints reversed from the negative; it is therefore, roughly speaking, only used for reversed or film negatives, which may be printed from either side.

**Simple Transfer Process on Glass.**—The pigment process is also very suitable for the preparation of transparencies. All the operations are the same as for paper prints, only the paper must be printed much deeper (up to 25 degrees or higher). The glass plate is first prepared with the following gelatine solution, to cause the paper to adhere better.

**Chrome Gelatine Solution:** Soak 15 grms. (232 grs.) gelatine in 300 c. c. (11 ozs.) of distilled water (for about half an hour), and dissolve it by setting the vessel in warm water (140 F degrees). After the gelatine is quite dissolved, add, drop by drop and shaking all the time, a 6 per cent. solution of chrome alum until the solution begins to thicken (6 or 7 grms. (93.108 grs.) will be necessary). Then drop acetic acid in (still shaking) until the solution becomes a fluid again; a surplus of acetic acid is to be avoided as much as possible. Keep it warm and filter through moistened flannel before use.

Clean glass plates are covered with this solution and dried. The plates so prepared will keep.

#### DOUBLE TRANSFER PROCESS.

The double transfer process gives pictures the right way round.

The procedure is as in the simple transfer process, with the exception that the print is not applied to simple transfer paper, but to a temporary support, the "developing paper," which may be bought ready for use. A few hours before use the paper is rubbed thinly by means of a rag with resin solution of the following composition:

Powdered resin ... 3 grms.—47 grs.  
Yellow wax ... 1 gm.—15 grs.  
Turpentine ... 75 C. C.—2½ ozs.

It is developed, washed, and put in an alum bath as in the simple transfer process.

**The Transfer.**—Cut a piece of ordinary double transfer paper, somewhat larger than the prints to be transferred, and dip it in clean warm water of 98 degrees F. until it feels slippery. It is then put in cold water and placed (under water, guarding against air-bubbles) with the film in contact with its prepared surface. Both papers are then taken out, and gone over with

the squeegee not too violently, and hung up to dry at the ordinary temperature. The dry picture then either comes spontaneously off the developing paper, or allows itself to be taken off easily.

To make the picture obtained capable of withstanding moisture, rub it with resin solution with flannel.

The squeegee, as well as the oiled silk, must in double transfer be very carefully cleansed of every trace of chromium salts, or the pictures will have yellow marks.

#### Double Transfer Process with Glass.

—In place of the developing paper, a glass plate covered with collodion may be used for a temporary support. Pictures with a high polish are then obtained. Rub the cleaned glass plate (opal-glass is best) well with talc, and after dusting, coat it with 1 per cent. raw collodion. As soon as the film has set (not dried), dip the plate in cold water to avoid greasy stripes. The print is then squeegeed, developed, etc., in the ordinary way. —Kevstone.

#### Photographic Paragraphs.

A simple method to prevent the loss of the camera screw is to bore a hole slightly less in diameter than the thickness of the stem of the screw into the edge of the tripod head to a depth to about half an inch. Into this hole force and screw home the camera screw, which will form a thread in the wood for its future reception. When the camera is taken off the tripod, the screw is fixed in the head, and is always there when wanted.—E. F. (Practical Photographer).

**A Simple Method of Reduction.**—We observe from the communication of a correspondent in the British Journal, that dense negatives may be reduced by simply taking them direct from the fixing bath and placing them where the air can have full access. In mild cases fifteen minutes' exposure to the atmosphere is sufficient to tone down the excessive density of the high-lights, in extreme cases the treatment may run into hours; but, however long or short the time may be, reduction proceeds on precisely the same lines as the ammonium persulphate method, i. e., high lights first, deep shadows last to be affected, till the desired result is obtained. In prolonged treatment it may be

necessary to occasionally immerse the plate for a few minutes in the fixing bath, in order to prevent it drying.

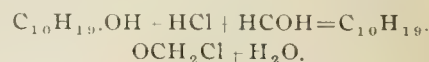
\* \* \*

**To Bring Out the Details of Pictures by Development.**—In developing exposures with soft details, such as appear in cloud negatives, the details which come up slowly may be brought out by breathing on them through a glass tube, as the warmth hastens development in these parts. But care must be taken not to touch the film with the tube; and the edge of the tube should be melted in a Bunsen flame. By this means risk of damage to the film is minimized. The parts to be treated must project from the liquid. In the use of backed plates this process offers a simple means of influencing in a high degree by development the value of the result.—Chronik.

\* \* \*

Metabisulphite added to the ordinary hypo fixing bath in the proportion of about 1 part to every 30 parts of hypo, is a quick and satisfactory way of preparing an acid fixing bath for negatives, lantern slides, or bromide paper.

**Menthol Derivatives.**—In the ordinary way menthol in presence of mineral acids condenses with formic aldehyde, with the separation of water. The reaction takes place as follows:



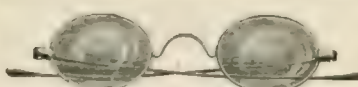
The resulting product—menthyl monomethyl ether—is an oil of powerful odor. The menthyl chlormethyl ether is an oil of sp. gr. 0.9821, and is strongly laevorotatory. It boils at 160 degrees to 162 degrees C., at 16 mm., and at 230 degrees C., at ordinary pressure. By distillation of the ether, the methylene dimethyl ether of the ordinary type of formic-aldehyde condensation can be obtained. This forms colorless needles melting at 57 degrees C.—& D.

Uncle Clearwater—"What a fine building that is across the way."

Nephew—"Yes, yes; but the owner built it out of the blood, the aches and groans of his fellow-men, the grief of crying children and the woe of wailing women."

Uncle Clearwater—"Ah, rumseller, of course! Yes, yes."

Nephew—"Oh, no; he's a dentist."



Our low-priced Coquille Spectacles and Eye Protectors lead the world. Send to us for descriptive circulars but order from your jobber.

**T. A. WILLSON & CO.**

Mfg. Opticians  
READING, PA., U. S. A.

Daily production, 10,000 pairs

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts  
and Governments  
Universities and Hospitals



Medals and Highest Award  
At all Great  
International Exhibitions

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MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses  
Cameras  
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes  
Field and Opera Glasses  
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

**111 New Bond Street, London, W.**

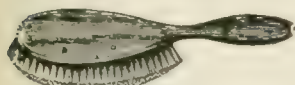
Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition. Price 6s. 6d.

Head Office and Factories :-

CASTLE MILLS,

**AXMINSTER Devon,**  
ENGLAND



100 Different  
Shapes

Tooth Brushes in  
50 Different Pat-  
terns



**BIDWELL'S**

Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

**BIDWELL'S**

Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood; Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc

**BIDWELL'S**

Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD



**THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD**

A PERFECT DEVICE

FOR PROTECTION Against Dust, Wind, Snow, Insects, Sparks, Cinders, Snow Blind, Fire Blind, Water Glare, Etc. Frames made of Clear Blue or Green Celluloid or Brass Wire Gauze; Mica Lenses two inches long. Weight 1-4 ounce. It's a comfort to wear one. Orders filled by THE MARTIN, BOLE WYNNE CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, and other jobbers, or by

THE TEXAS COMPANY, 260 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



**THE CANADIAN CAMERA CO.**

Telephone Main 1858

**46 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO**

Glenco Cameras from \$2.50 to \$100.00.

Our 1901 Models are Unequalled.

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for

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A new  
Collodion  
MADE IN  
MATT PAPER.

Disco

High-Grade  
Gelatin  
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Something  
new in a  
Developing  
Paper.

Argo

The Best  
Developing  
Paper on the  
Market.

A fresh  
supply of

Stanley  
and

Seed Plates  
always in  
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Developing

and Toning

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Powders

pronounced by  
the leading  
amateurs to be  
the best yet.

See Our

\$1 Tripod

A full line of  
Supplies

always on  
hand.

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Discount

to the Trade.

Send for  
Catalogue.

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Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable. Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R Department is solicited.

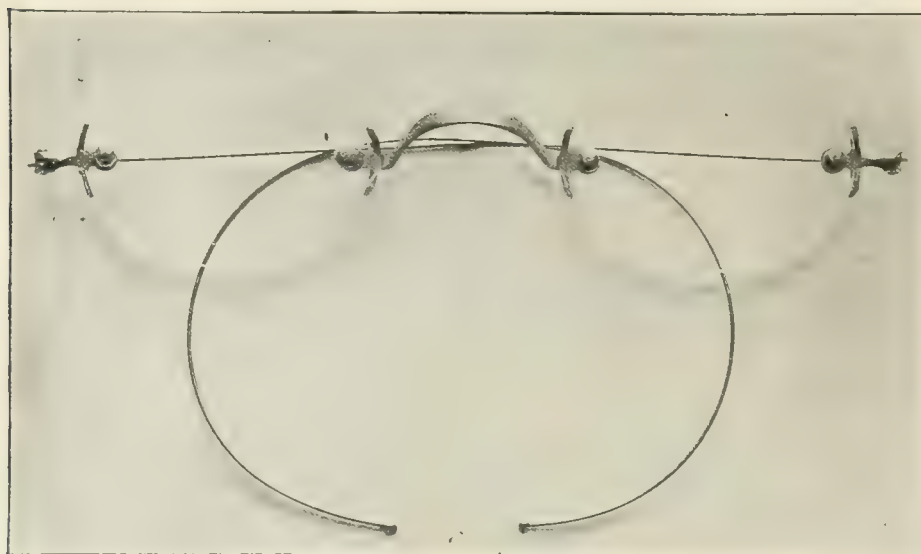
Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

## Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

Phone Main 2808

### The New Ajax Spectacle



#### FEATURES :

- The bridge and end-piece are each made of a single steel punching.
- No solder used in its construction.
- The glass is secured by a new rivetting process.
- Neat in appearance.
- Exceptional strength.
- Patent compensating wire temple, not affected by wear of joint.

BREAKAGE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

For sale by all leading houses. If your jobber does not carry them, let us quote you prices direct.

**AJAX OPTICAL COMPANY :::** 46 Lombard Street  
(GRAVES & CO.) TORONTO. ONT.

# Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

An article in last month's Canadian Druggist with the above title by W. G. Maybee, President of the Association would appear that some of its sentences could hardly have been fathered by him if he had read my remarks relating to the association in the Optical Department of this journal two or three months ago. Let me say that I know Mr. Maybee well and prize highly his friendship and admire his optical talents and worthy efforts to fill the position of president with zeal and ability; but I fear he has not yet made a clear diagnosis of the causes of the birth of the association or the treatment and training it requires to pilot it past the stage of adolescence—or he could never have stood sponsor for the sentence, viz.: "It is not in any way connected with any of the manufacturing opticians or schools." Great Scott!—we who are in the inner circle know it was conceived by two combined optical companies—the one in Montreal, the other in Toronto—and brought forth as a weekly issue by using "stool pigeons" as wet nurses; all the while the infants' food being deftly prepared by "the man behind the gun" and the clique around him acting as aide-de-camps. The writer of this asked the senior traveller of one of the twin optical companies why he was so much interested in the formation of an optical association and got an answer—fully anticipated—viz.: "So we can sell them goods"—if he had added also to corall and round up opticians once a year in the college room of their school so that their teachers might hypnotize the assembly by their etheral verbosity the whole tale would be nearer told. The opticians of Canada are evidently "on to their little game," judging from the wailings in a recent issue of the Canadian Optician, which is the "house organ" of the two combined optical companies and their schools. If Mr. Maybee wishes "to stir up several hundred Canadian opticians the next year" to real interest in the matter let him take the "bull by the horns" and cut loose from this attempted monopoly and give the other half-dozen wholesale optical companies and other schools a chance to meet the association on neutral ground and not accept an invitation

from any wholesale company to hold their meetings in a room controlled and owned by any company. Let him send out invitations to all the optical companies alike and to the optical teachers of all the schools and nationalize the association instead of lending himself and his otherwise worthy efforts to an attempted optical monopoly which later on, if successful, will certainly lead to optical coercion.

## Anisometropia and Normal Refraction.

Dr. C. Schulz, in the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, concludes from his observations that as a rule in cases of anisometropia or decided difference in the refraction of the two eyes the right eye has less hypermetropia or more myopia than the left eye. In other words, it appears that the refraction of the right eye was higher. Such higher refraction we often see develop in person who use their eyes much for fine work, and it may be that in these individuals the right eye was used more than the left, as is the rule with the hand in right-handed persons. It would seem, therefore, that anisometropia had some bearing upon the unequal use of the eyes.

Acetopyrine is a body obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder. It is employed as a remedy for acute rheumatism, as an antithermic and analgesic agent. It has no unfavorable action upon the stomach and digestive organs, produces no adverse secondary symptoms, and lessens the number of the heart beats and respiratory movements without causing even collapse in tuberculous patients. Its elimination by the kidneys is unaccompanied by any action on the renal tissues. It is given in doses of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains, which may be repeated from two to six times per diem. The substance has a faint odor of acetic acid, melts at 64 or 65 degrees C., is sparingly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water, readily soluble in alcohol or chloroform, and almost insoluble in ether. —Era.

## The Camphor Situation.

The failure of the camphor monopoly in Formosa is supposed to be caused by the unexpected increase in the production of the staple in the interior of Japan, with the results that the markets in Jāpan and abroad have been considerably affected. It was, therefore, thought necessary by the last Cabinet to extend the monopoly to Japan, so as to maintain the price of the staple and protect the monopoly in Formosa. A proposal to this effect was agreed to by the last Cabinet. Viscount Katsura, the Premier of the new Cabinet, is reported to take special interest in the finances of the territory, as he was for a time the Governor-General of Formosa, and it is believed he will take up the proposal of the last Cabinet and favor the extension of the camphor monopoly to Japan. The Kobe Chronicle says:—It is stated that, if such a monopoly Bill is passed, the export of camphor from Japan will be undertaken by the agricultural and commercial departments; and that monopoly offices will be established at Nagasaki and Kobe, the head office being at Kobe. The purchase price of camphor will be fixed at 75 yen per picul for Kobe, and 65 yen per picul for Nagasaki, while the sale price will be 85 yen per picul. From these particulars it would appear the Government was practically decided to introduce such a bill.—Hong Kong Press. (B. & C. D.)

According to the Japan Times the Formosa Government is about to introduce considerable changes into the regulations governing the camphor monopoly. Of the annual consumption of camphor, estimated at about 5,000,000 lbs., Japan and Formosa supply nearly 99 per cent. Up to two years ago the Japanese output did not exceed 500,000 lbs. The foundation of the monopoly caused a considerable rise in prices, and this led the Japanese producers to take extraordinary measures to increase their manufacture. Every available camphor tree was brought into requisition, and even old roots and stumps were dug up. The result was that Japan produced 2,500,000 lbs. last year, and even this year the output shows little signs of decreasing. This extra production has reduced prices at any rate temporarily, for, owing to the rapid destruction of the camphor forests in Japan, the sup-



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ply from that country is certain to fall considerably. The only camphor forests remaining are the Tachibana forest in Fukuoka-ken and the forest in Yakujima, of the Okinawa group, and these two belong to the Government. The Formosan Government tried to have the camphor of Japan proper also placed in a monopoly, but this was found to be impossible, owing to the large number of different parties engaged in the business, so it has decided to adopt a new arrangement without waiting for the Japanese competition to fail. The principal point of change is in the

procedure of selling camphor to its sole agents. Heretofore, the price was proclaimed throughout the world, probably with the object of preventing any inordinate gains on the part of its sole agents, and of enabling the consumers to get the goods at a reasonable rate, the Government being persuaded that this considerate measure would eventually tend to maintain a steady market for this important island produce.

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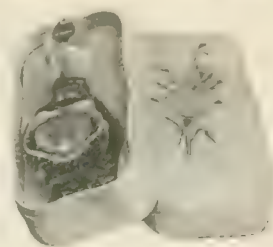
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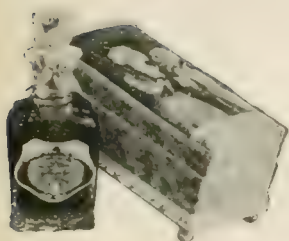
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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to December 8th, 1901.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                          |       |       |                                |         |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....                        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Kino, true, lb.....            | \$ 1 50 | \$2 00 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....              | 18    | 25    | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45      | 46     |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....                 | 30    | 40    | Powdered, lb.....              | 55      | 60     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....                   | 20 00 | 20 00 | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 25    | 4 50   |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb...           | 10    | 12    | Powdered, lb.....              | 5 50    | 5 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....            | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80   | 13 05  |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                        | 5     |       | Shellac, lb.....               | 40      | 40     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 20     | 25     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...           | 4     | 5     | Bleached, lb.....              | 40      | 45     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 55     | 60     | Willow, powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 25    | Spruce, true, lb.....          | 85      | 90     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                           | 17    | 20    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.... | 85      | 90     |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 18    | 22    | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 10    | 1 25   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Sorts, lb.....                 | 55      | 70     |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb.....        | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....                       | 75    | 80    | Thus, lb.....                  | 8       | 10     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....                     | 2 50  | 2 75  | HERB, Althea, lb.....          | 27      | 35     |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Bitterwort, lb.....            | 36      | 40     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....                  | 1 40  | 2 50  | Burdock, lb.....               | 16      | 18     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz. | 4 50  |       | Boneset, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 17     |
| Casarella, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | " " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.             | 10 80 |       | Catnip, oz., lb.....           | 17      | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 25     | 28     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | Chiretta, lb.....              | 25      | 30     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | DEXTRINE, lb.....                        | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....             | 20      | 38     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz. lb.....          | 53      | 55     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....                  | 80    | 85    | Grindelia robust a, lb.....    | 45      | 50     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 10  | 1 20  | Horehound, oz., lb....         | 18      | 30     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 17     | 18     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....             | 45      | 20     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...             | 13    | 14    | Lemon Balm, lb.....            | 36      | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Pounds, lb.....                          | 14    | 17    | Liverwort, German, lb.....     | 38      | 40     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....                 | 15    | 20    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....          | 15      | 40     |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Calendula, lb.....                       | 55    | 60    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....       | 20      | 22     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Mullein, German, lb.....       | 17      | 22     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | German, lb.....                          | 40    | 45    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....       | 18      | 20     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                           | 20    | 22    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....       | 21      | 20     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Lavender, lb.....                        | 12    | 15    | Rue, oz., lb.....              | 30      | 32     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Rose, red, French, lb.....               | 1 60  | 2 00  | Sage, oz., lb.....             | 18      | 25     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | Rosemary, lb.....                        | 25    | 30    | Spearmint, lb.....             | 21      | 00     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 20   | 1 75   | Saffron, American, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Thyme, oz., lb.....            | 18      | 25     |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 8 00   | 15 00  | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 25  | Tansy, oz., lb.....            | 15      | 21     |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 25     | 30     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....              | 20      | 28     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | French, white, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Yerba Santa, lb.....           | 38      | 42     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                       | 18    | 21    | HONEY, lb.....                 | 13      | 14     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | GUARANA.....                             | 1 00  | 1 10  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....           | 20      | 20     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....                        | 1 25  | 1 35  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....        | 75      | 85     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....         | 25      | 30     |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Barbadoes, lb.....                       | 30    | 50    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....     | 2 00    | 2 35   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 70     | 75     | Socotrine, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    | Russian, true, lb.....         | 6 00    | 6 10   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 80     | 90     | Asafetida, lb.....                       | 45    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....         | 25      | 58     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 1 40   | 1 50   | Arabic, 1st, lb.....                     | 70    | 75    | Bay, lb.....                   | 18      | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Powdered, lb.....                        | 80    | 95    | Belladonna, lb.....            | 25      | 20     |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....                    | 45    | 50    | Buchu, long, lb.....           | 65      | 43     |
|                                 |        |        | Sorts, lb.....                           | 30    | 35    | Short, lb.....                 | 50      | 70     |
|                                 |        |        | Benzoin, lb.....                         | 50    | 1 00  | Coca, lb.....                  | 55      | 55     |
|                                 |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....                  | 9     | 20    | Digitalis, lb.....             | 15      | 60     |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....               | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....            | 18      | 20     |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                          | 50    | 1 00  | Hyoscyamus.....                | 20      | 25     |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                        | 90    | 00    | Matico, lb.....                | 70      | 75     |



|                                   |       |       |                                    |       |       |                                     |       |         |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....        | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Rhatany, lb.....                   | \$ 20 | \$ 35 | ANTINERVIN, oz.....                 | \$ 85 | \$ 1 00 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                | 20    | 30    | Rhubarb, lb.....                   | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIKAMNIA.....                     | 1 35  | 1 40    |
| Stramonium, lb.....               | 20    | 25    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....        | 45    | 55    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.....                  | 50    | 55      |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                 | 15    | 18    | Cut, lb.....                       | 50    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz.....                    | 1 80  | 1 90    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Senega, lb.....                    | 75    | 80    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....    | 25    | 30      |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....            | 48    | 50    | Squill, lb.....                    | 13    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb.....              | 10    | 13      |
| Pignatelli.....                   | 35    | 40    | Stillingia, lb.....                | 22    | 27    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 50    | 55      |
| Grasso.....                       | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 25    | 40    | White, lb.....                      | 6     | 7       |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27    | 30    | Unicorn, lb.....                   | 38    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 8oc.,     | 6 00  | 6 25    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box       | 75    | 75    | Valerian, English, lb. true.....   | 20    | 45    | oz.....                             | 40    | 45      |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box       | 1 50  | 1 50  | Virginia, Snake, lb.....           | 40    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....   | 55    | 60      |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins        | 2 00  | 2 00  | Yellow Dock, lb.....               | 15    | 75    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 20    | 25      |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....       | 2 00  | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.....                 | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz.....                 | 2 50  | 2 75    |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,        | 2 00  | 2 00  | Essence, lb.....                   | 3 00  | 3 50  | Subcarbonate, lb.....               | 2 10  | 2 25    |
| 5 lb. tins.....                   | 30    | 35    | SACCHARIN, oz.....                 | 40    | 45    | Subnitrate, lb.....                 | 7     | 8       |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                  | 95    | 1 00  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.. | 13    | 40    | BORAX, lb.....                      | 8     | 9       |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....               | 1 20  | 1 25  | Star, lb.....                      | 35    | 35    | Powdered, lb.....                   | 8     | 13      |
| MACE, lb.....                     | 1 85  | 1 90  | Burdock, lb.....                   | 30    | 30    | BROMINE, oz.....                    | 20    | 25      |
| MANNA, lb.....                    | 9     | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.....       | 6     | 7     | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....           | 45    | 50      |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....            | 12    | 13    | Caraway, lb.....                   | 10    | 13    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 50    | 55      |
| Irish, lb.....                    | 46 00 | 50 00 | Cardamom, lb.....                  | 1 15  | 1 25  | CAFFEINE, oz.....                   | 30    | 35      |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....            | 20    | 22    | Celery.....                        | 25    | 30    | Citrate, oz.....                    | 1 50  | 1 55    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                 | 22    | 25    | Colchicum.....                     | 90    | 1 00  | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.....      | 95    | 1 00    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 00  | 1 00  | Coriander, lb.....                 | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 35    | 38      |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                  | 10    | 12    | Cumin, lb.....                     | 15    | 20    | Phosphate, precip., lb.....         | 5     | 6       |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....               | 30    | 25    | Fennel, lb.....                    | 15    | 17    | Sulphide, oz.....                   | 10    | 12      |
| Powdered.....                     | 12    | 15    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....       | 7     | 9     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....            | 15    | 10      |
| OAKUM, lb.....                    | 70    | 75    | Flax, cleaned, lb.....             | 6     | 6 ½   | CHINOIDINE, oz.....                 | 75    | 80      |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lt ½ and ½        | 45    | 50    | Ground, lb.....                    | 6     | 6 ½   | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....           | 1 10  | 1 20    |
| Citrine, lb.....                  | 20    | 22    | Hemp, lb.....                      | 6     | 7     | Croton, oz.....                     | 60    | 2 00    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....              | 15    | 18    | Mustard, white, lb.....            | 15    | 20    | CHLOROFORM, lb.....                 | 30    | 35      |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....            | 18    | 20    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 25    | 30    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....       | 30    | 35      |
| PITCH, black, lb.....             | 3     | 4     | Pumpkin.....                       | 65    | 70    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....       | 6 75  | 7 00    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....           | 10    | 12    | Quince, lb.....                    | 5     | 6     | COCAINE, Mur., oz.....              | 75    | 80      |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash..... | 75    | 3 25  | Rape, lb.....                      | 50    | 55    | CODEIA, ½ oz.....                   | 65    | 70      |
| Adhesive, yd.....                 | 14    | 13    | Strophanthus, oz.....              | 22    | 25    | COLLODION, lb.....                  | 8     | 10      |
| Belladonna, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | Worm, lb.....                      | 25    | 30    | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.  | 65    | 70      |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.....           | 80    | 85    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....          | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 1     | 3       |
| Lead, lb.....                     | 25    | 30    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.. | 15    | 16    | COPPERAS, lb.....                   | 1 60  | 1 65    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....         | 1 00  | 1 10  | White, Conti's, lb.....            | 25    | 40    | DIURETIN, oz.....                   | 75    | 80      |
| ROSEIN, Common, lb.....           | 2 ½   | 3     | Powdered, lb.....                  | 25    | 40    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.....              | 40    | 50      |
| White, lb.....                    | 3 ½   | 4     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....      | 25    | 40    | Sulphur, lb.....                    | 1 00  | 1 10    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....          | 25    | 30    | SERMACETI, lb.....                 | 65    | 65    | EXALGINE oz.....                    | 25    | 30      |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....         | 75    | 80    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.   | 4 00  | 4 50    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....            | 22    | 25    | Venice, lb.....                    | 10    | 12    | IODINE, lb.....                     | 5 00  | 5 50    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | WAX, White, lb.....                | 50    | 75    | ODOFORM, lb.....                    | 1 40  | 1 50    |
| Belladonna, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Yellow.....                        | 40    | 45    | IDOL, oz.....                       | 80    | 85      |
| Blood, lb.....                    | 18    | 25    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....          | 5     | 6     | IRON, by Hydrogen.....              | 15    | 16      |
| Bitter, lb.....                   | 27    | 30    | Quassia chips, lb.....             | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.....         | 30    | 35      |
| Blackberry, lb.....               | 15    | 18    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.....      | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb.....                     | 45    | 55      |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....         | 18    | 20    | Santal, ground, lb.....            | 5     | 6     | Chloride, lb.....                   | 13    | 16      |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....   | 20    | 25    | CHEMICALS.....                     |       |       | Sol., lb.....                       | 90    | 1 00    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....             | 30    | 35    | ACID, Acetic, lb.....              | 13    |       | Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....            | 70    | 75      |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....            | 15    | 20    | Glacial, lb.....                   | 45    | 50    | And Ammon., lb.....                 | 1 65  | 3 50    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Benzoic, English, oz.....          | 30    | 35    | And Quinine, lb.....                | 25    | 35      |
| Columbo, lb.....                  | 20    | 22    | German, oz.....                    | 11    | 13    | Quin. and Stry., oz.....            | 13    | 15      |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Boracic, lb.....                   | 12    | 13    | And Strychnine, oz.....             | 50    | 50      |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                | 38    | 40    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.....         | 35    | 40    | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....         | 55    | 60      |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....         | 20    | 28    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.....           | 2 15  | 2 20  | Ferrocyanide, lb.....               | 25    | 35      |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....        | 15    |       | No. 2, lb.....                     | 1 40  | 1 45  | Hypophosphites, oz.....             | 40    | 45      |
| Dandelion, lb.....                | 20    |       | Citric,.....                       | 60    | 65    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 40    | 45      |
| Elecampane, lb.....               | 15    |       | Gallic,.....                       | 12    | 13    | Syrup, lb.....                      | 5     | 6       |
| Galangal, lb.....                 | 15    |       | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Lactate, oz.....                    | 15    | 16      |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                | 22    | 23    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles  | 1 50  | 1 60  | Pernitrate, solution, lb.....       | 1 25  | 1 30    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....       | 12    | 15    | doz.....                           | 8     | 10    | Phosphate scales, lb.....           | 7     |         |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 13    | 24    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.....      | 3     | 5     | Sulphate, pure, lb.....             | 8     | 10      |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    | Muriatic, lb.....                  | 18    | 20    | Exsiccated, lb.....                 | 80    | 85      |
| Ginger, African, lb.....          | 18    | 10    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 10 ½  | 13    | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....       | 80    | 85      |
| Po., lb.....                      | 20    | 22    | Nitric, lb.....                    | 25    | 30    | And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....         | 13    | 15      |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.....          | 30    | 35    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 75    | 80    | JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz | 2 28  |         |
| Po., lb.....                      | 35    | 38    | Oleic, purified, lb.....           | 12    | 13    | “ 50c. bottles, per doz             | 4 50  |         |
| Ginseng, lb.....                  | 6 50  | 7 00  | Oxalic, lb.....                    | 1 00  | 1 10  | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....       | 13    | 15      |
| Golden Seal, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 20  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....       | 12    | 13    | Carbonate, lb.....                  | 7     | 8       |
| Gold Thread, lb.....              | 90    | 1 15  | Dilute, lb.....                    | 13    | 17    | odide, oz.....                      | 35    | 40      |
| Helebores, white, powd., lb.....  | 15    | 9 ½   | Pyrogallic, oz.....                | 30    | 35    | Red, lb.....                        | 7     | 9       |
| Indian Hemp.....                  | 85    | 90    | Salicylic, white, lb.....          | 60    | 65    | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....    | 5     | 6       |
| Ipecac., lb.....                  | 4 00  | 4 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....         | 2 ½   | 2 ¾   | In packages, lb.....                | 7     | 8       |
| Powdered.....                     | 4 25  | 5 20  | Bottles, lb.....                   | 4     | 5     | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....           | 30    | 35      |
| Jalap, lb.....                    | 40    | 50    | Chem. pure, lb.....                | 85    | 90    | Carbonate, oz.....                  | 30    | 35      |
| Powdered.....                     | 45    | 50    | Tannic, lb.....                    | 38    | 40    | Citrate, oz.....                    | 25    | 30      |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                | 40    | 90    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.....        | 50    | 55    | Iodide, oz.....                     | 50    | 55      |
| Licorice, lb.....                 | 12    | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.....                | 4     | 5     | Salicylate, oz.....                 | 35    | 40      |
| Powdered.....                     | 13    | 50    | ALUM, cryst., lb.....              | 1 ½   | 3     | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....           | 55    | 60      |
| Mandrake, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    | Powdered, lb.....                  | 3     | 4     | Carbonate, lb.....                  | 18    | 20      |
| Masterwort, lb.....               | 16    | 18    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.....    | 10    | 12    | Citrate, gran., lb.....             | 35    | 40      |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....        | 30    | 40    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....         | 90    | 1 00  | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....        | 1 ½   | 3       |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 40    | 35    | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 15    | 16    | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....     | 50    | 55      |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....      | 40    | 45    | Iod de, oz.....                    | 35    | 40    | MENTHOL, oz.....                    | 90    | 1 00    |
| Pink, lb.....                     | 40    | 45    | Nitrate crystals, lb.....          | 40    | 45    | Ammon (White Precip.).....          | 1 30  | 1 35    |
| Parsley, lb.....                  | 20    | 35    | Muriate, lb.....                   | 12    | 16    | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....        | 1 05  | 1 15    |
| Pleursey, lb.....                 | 15    | 25    | Valerianate oz.....                | 55    | 60    | Calomel, lb.....                    | 1 20  | 1 30    |
| Poke, lb.....                     | 18    | 18    | AMYL, Nitrate, oz.....             | 16    | 50    | With Chalk lb.....                  | 1 50  | 1 85    |

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

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Spatula

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